Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Legal Profession: European Approach

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Abstract—**Latest digital breakthroughs and innovations are shaping the future of artificial intelligence (AI), delving into cutting-edge research, emerging trends and transformative applications across various sectors of human life and national political economies. From deep learning and natural language processing to robotics and autonomous systems, the AI is revolutionizing business models, driving efficiency, unlocking new possibilities and modernizing legal profession. The paper presents a first of its kind attempt in academic and scientific literature to evaluate modern challenges in the digital transformation of lawyers' work. Hence, the article covers not only elaborated theory and analytical method, but includes literature review concerning modern digital challenges, as well as the state-of-art of modern facilities in emerging AI implications for the legal profession, and the digital transition applicable for the increasing EU's legal regulations in the European integration. Among the main results of the authors' research efforts are: e.g. suggestions to introduce new law sectors in national legal classification and orienting the legal profession towards modern challenges and digital transition. The lack of adequate legal specialists in the new spheres of reformed political economies, qualified in using numerous digital technologies and AIs, require additional efforts in legal training and reskilling.**

Keywords—*AI in the legal profession, Digital challenges, EU law through digital transition.*

I. Introduction

Modern global challenges, specifically contemporary digital technologies have dramatically altered almost all spheres of national socio-economic development; these challenges have touched upon the legal profession too. New types of socio-economic development inspired by the modern challenges require new legal professionals dealing with such new sectors as sustainable growth and circularity, biodiversity and green transition, climate mitigation and renewables, etc.

It is vital to mention that the EU has adopted in mid-2024, the artificial intelligence act, so-called AIA, in the form of a regulation (2024/1689) in the sense that it is applied to all EU member states. The AIA is not only the first binding EU-wide horizontal regulation on AI; it sets a common worldwide framework for the use and supply of numerous AI systems and applications.

The EU institutions have highlighted the increasing gap in legal professionals with the necessary skills to effectively work with modern challenges and AI technologies.

While much has been written about the need for legal experts who can navigate the complexities of AI, there remains a notable lack of practical strategies for modernizing legal education and retraining existing professionals. This gap is especially evident in the context of integrating AI into legal practice, where AI tools could significantly enhance the efficiency of legal processes, such as the transposition of EU directives into national laws, etc.

Already in 2018, some authors underlined that the legal profession "was facing a considerable paradigm change", as work of a lawyer (concerning billable hours) largely consists of analyzing legal data and documents, i.e. purely data procession. They noted that "it would be just a question of time" that these services would be performed by generative AI models, with a considerable saving of time and incurred costs. Calling it the legal technology (LegTech) they however suggested that such AI solutions would be "scant and sporadic" [1].

Both legal scientists and practitioners have been dealing with the lawyers' perspectives in the "age of AI", as both the legal profession and the corresponding legal education providers have to adapt to modern challenges. Some of the lawyers will remain "the judgment providers", others will be much more focused on specific practice expertise where they become the obvious providers of the "last mile"

services in their chosen fields. It is hard to see how the "general service law firm" model of the past can survive the changes including "no billable time, corporation instead of partnership, technological duty of competence, legal liability for failed AI solution" [2].

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

As to the research methods, the authors adhere to, first the so-called qualitative case studies which allow for an in-depth exploration of how specific national legal systems or institutions are adapting to the digital challenges (in the EU, for example it is seen in digital transition). Secondly, the theory of comparative legal analysis, which involves comparing legal systems, laws, or practices across different contexts or countries.

Comparative analysis in the EU allows us to see how different EU countries are implementing new laws related to global challenges and digital transition and how these changes are impacting the legal profession. It is obvious that the adoption and advancements of artificial intelligence will be big drivers of these historic shifts [3].

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Results

There has been quite a bit of research on the ability of lawyers to keep up with technological developments and use them in the legal profession. The role of the lawyer in the changing world was discussed already in 1958 by Harold A. Smith (from Winston, Strawn, Smith & Patterson, in Chicago, Illinois) [4]. A historic review regarding education of lawyers for the future legal profession was summarized in the George Washington University Law School by Thomas D. Morgan [5]. Also, the report in 2007 titled "Educating Lawyers: Preparation for the Profession of Law" [6] and comments in India Legal on the problems of education of lawyers [7]. In 2015, an extensive study, building on best practices "Transforming Legal Education in a Changing World", was published. The teaching staff of many US universities participated in this study [8].

Some authors argue that the integration of AI and Large Language Models, LLMs into legal profession (as well as education and training) suggests that "the recipients" need to be proficient in these technologies "to stay relevant in the evolving legal landscape"; however, there are no clear definitions or metrics that qualify what exactly contemporary "legal tasks", nor/or requirements to perform these tasks in the lawyers' "level of quality" [9].

There are presently several most impactful and used generative AI models, including the GPT-4 (the 2023 version), Mixtral, Gemini, and Claude 2 in text generation, DALL-E 3 and Stable Diffusion XL Base 1.0 in image creation, as well as PanGu-Coder2, Deepseek Coder and others in code generation; and the list is not exhaustive [10].

The field of AI is rapidly evolving, with new innovations continually emerging. These models represent just a glimpse of the AI revolution, which is reshaping creativity and efficiency across various domains. During the last decade another ten GenAIs have been developed and widely explored by the people, such as Lightricks from 2013, OpenAI created in 2015, Hugging Face from 2016 for machine learning solutions, Synthesis AI from 2019, Glean and Stability AIs both from 2020 providing AI models for various scientific areas; Jasper and Inflection AI (both from 2022). Only one, Anthropic from 2021 has been dealing with general science and legislation [11].

Thus, lawyers who quickly adapt to digital technology would "focus more on human-to-human interactions, understanding clients' needs, and building trust, while also upskilling in both technological and soft skills"; in embracing these changes and understanding the regulatory landscape around AI and data use will dominate in the legal profession of the future. Therefore, argue experts from Forbes, "those who balance efficiency and growth with the challenges of new technologies will be best positioned to secure their careers [12].

Another concern is the impact of AI on the legal profession: while AI has the potential to make legal services more efficient, it could also lead to job displacement for lawyers and paralegals. Legal work needs to adapt to the changing landscape of AI and embrace the opportunities it presents. Overall, the use of AI in law is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires careful consideration and evaluation. Decision-makers and legal professionals have to cooperate in order to ensure that not only the benefits of AI are realised, but potential risks and challenges are addressed too. With careful planning and implementation, AI has the potential to revolutionize the legal industry and make legal services more accessible and efficient for all [13].

Another research explores the AI's "transformative features" in the legal profession, predicting significant growth in legal tech driven by AI, which could automate up to over 49 percent of legal tasks. It highlights both the opportunities, such as increased efficiency and democratization of legal services, and challenges, including ethical concerns and the potential for reduced hands-on learning for junior lawyers. The report calls for a balanced approach that leverages AI's benefits while addressing its risks, emphasizing the need for ongoing education and regulatory oversight [14], [15].

There are the following article's objectives: a) to underline the effects of modern challenges on the legal profession; b) to reveal the EU's digital transition as a vital factor in appearances of new laws, and c) showing AIs implications in the process of legal profession's adaptation to modern challenges. It is seen that the digital paradigm in the work of lawyers is having a vital component in legal practitioners work through using digital technologies and reskilling legal professionals by extensive AI use in their work.

Besides, the new directions in the legal regulations are just increasing the role of digital means in delivering new global challenges in Europe.

To deliver on the title, the article is composed of the following elements: introduction, theory and method, literature review, modern digital challenges and AI implications for the legal profession, review of the present generative AI models in legal studies, digital transition in the EU's law, and conclusion.

The article's theoretical framework is based on the effects of contemporary changes in the legal development (within the European Union's situation as an example); followed by the process of altering national socio-economic development and the legal regulations. Multiple effects of modern challenges are particularly visible in the increasing EU-wide legal activity when over seventy percent of national laws are "made" in the EU institutions; hence the attention to the correct and timely transposition of the EU laws (e.g. directive and regulations) by the member states. Digitalisation process in national legal order with the European "green and digital transition" depicts altering aspects in lawyers' position dealing with changing national long-term growth patterns.

Multiple effects of modern challenges are particularly visible in the increasing EU-wide legal activity when over seventy percent of national laws are "made" in the EU institutions; hence the attention to the correct and timely transposition of the EU laws (directive and regulations) by the member states. Besides, the new directions in the legal regulations are just increasing the role of digital means in delivering new global challenges in Europe. Digitalisation serves as a viable factor in national legal order with the European "green and digital transition" as an example to depict altering aspects in lawyers' position dealing with changing national long-term growth patterns. The so-called socio-technical theory helps to examine the interplay between challenges and their socio-economic components; it forms part of the integration's process between the digital technologies and generative AI into the legal profession, which requires an understanding of how these technologies impact social domain and how legal professionals adapt to these changes in professional structures [16].

In the process of legal education, great attention should be paid to the inadmissible plagiarism in the study process. Because how will lawyers in their future profession be able to defend the performers of creative work if they themselves do not have a clear understanding of the basic issues of copyright. A study on detecting and preventing plagiarism in the study process in Latvia was devoted to this issue. To evaluate the legitimate use of the work of other authors in the study process, the data on recorded cases of plagiarism in universities in Latvia were reviewed. The study concluded that, although almost all universities have tried to eliminate plagiarism, none of the internal rules for the prevention of plagiarism or tools for detecting plagiarism fully protect the study process from unscrupulous students. Unfortunately, this also fully applies to law students [17].

The Latvian Higher Education Council (HEC) has released a statement on the use of artificial intelligence tools in higher education and research [18]. HEC invites everyone to be aware that the rapid development of AI tools currently marks a significant and extremely rapid change in the paradigms of social and economic development worldwide. The international competitiveness of the Latvian economy, the future of the nation and the sustainability of society directly depends on whether we are currently able to responsibly and purposefully integrate AI tools into higher education and research.

B. Discussion
The EU law through modern digital challenges

One of the European legal specifics is the law's integration character, i.e. the EU-wide legal system is created to facilitate the process of socio-economic integration (and in the long-term the political as well) the EU member states into a "union" of like-minded political economies.

EU's lawmakers adopted the artificial intelligence act, so-called AI Law in June 2024; this regulation (2024/1689) is not only the first binding EU-wide horizontal regulation on AI; it sets a common worldwide framework for the use and supply of numerous AI systems.

The new act offers a classification for AI systems with different requirements and obligations tailored to a 'risk-based approach'; thus, some AI systems presenting 'unacceptable' risks are prohibited. E.g. numerous 'high-risk' AI systems that can have a detrimental impact on people's health and safety have to get an authorization and are subject to a set of requirements and obligations to gain access to the EU market. AI systems posing limited risks because of their lack of transparency will be subject to information and transparency requirements, while AI systems presenting only minimal risk for people will not be subject to further obligations.

The AI law also lays down specific rules for the general-purpose AI models (so-called GPAI) and lays down more stringent requirements for GPAIs 'high-impact capabilities' that could pose a systemic risk and have a significant impact on the internal market [19].

The AI definition in the AIA regulation is based on key characteristics of AI systems and distinguishes from simpler traditional software systems or programming approaches; for example, it is not covering digital application systems that are based on the rules defined solely by natural persons to automatically execute operations.

A key characteristic of AI systems in the European Union is their "capability to infer", i.e. referring to the process of obtaining the outputs, such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions, which can influence physical and virtual environments, and to a capability of AI systems to derive models or algorithms, or both, from inputs or data. The techniques that enable inference while building an AI system include machine learning approaches that learn from data how to achieve certain objectives, and logic- and knowledge-based

approaches that infer from encoded knowledge or symbolic representation of the task to be solved.

The capacity of an AI system to infer transcends basic data processing by enabling learning, reasoning or modelling. Thus, the term 'machine-based' refers to the fact that AI systems run on machines; besides, the AI systems can operate according to explicitly defined objectives or to implicit objectives.

The objectives of the AI system may be different from the intended purpose of the AI system in a specific context. The AI system is to be understood within the contexts in which the AI systems operate, whereas outputs generated by the AI system reflect different functions performed by AI systems and include predictions, content, recommendations or decisions. AI systems are designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy, meaning that they have some degree of independence of actions from human involvement and of capabilities to operate without human intervention. The AI systems "poses addictiveness", i.e. an AI system could exhibit self-learning capabilities, allowing the system to change while in use. AI systems can be used on a stand-alone basis or as a component of a product, irrespective of whether the system is physically integrated into the product (embedded) or serves the functionality of the product without being integrated therein (non-embedded).

The EU-wide legislative system has changed fundamentally since the Single Market was launched, e.g. integration has reached high levels in many (though not all) sectors of the economy and society. Thus, about 80% of national legislation results from decisions adopted by the EU institutions. However, the diversity and complexity of the legal system in force in the EU-27 significantly increased, as also the potential benefits from economies of scale. "These developments no longer allow to rely on mere convergence of national legislation and mutual recognition, which have become too slow and complex or just insufficient to benefit from economies of scale" [20].

Post-pandemic challenges changed dramatically the old-type legal perceptions by creating such social spheres as platform- and distant-working, climate and digital law as well as sustainability, circular economy and renewable energy legislation.

However, still the primary legal professionals' function is to protect the integrity of the rule of law in a country, maintain national values and safeguard the constitutional order; the "order" that closely intervened with the EU-wide "integration legal system". Therefore, professional lawyers represent the background of the "legal protection" looking from the basis and core of the EU legal means and that of the national law. They also keep the judiciary, executive and legislative branches under control and help in resolving the dispute arising between conflicting parties. Likewise, the legal professionals play a key role in the ways EU-wide justice is administered in the national legal system.

The bulk of existing EU legislation accounts for over 80 thousand legal documents, the amounts that require digital solutions to deal efficiently with the European legal background. Thus, in European external relations there are presently about 5 thousand legal acts, in environment, consumers and health protection issues – about 3 thousand; in agriculture – about 4 thousand; in the so-called EU general, financial and institutional matters –about 2 thousand; and about 2 thousand in competition policy issues, etc.

Smaller amounts of legal acts are in such socio-economic sectors as: e.g. "freedom, security and justice", with about 900 acts; "freedom of movement for workers and social policy" with about 800 acts, in the "right of establishment and freedom to provide services" with over 600 acts, in "science, information, education and culture" with about 500 acts, etc.

It is obvious that without modern digital technologies and AIs, professional lawyers just cannot afford to be regarded as true legal specialists!

Between 2019 and 2024, the European Commission proposed more than 70 laws only within the EU-wide "green deal" as mentioned in the Financial Times (9.09.2024). And this does not include hundreds of pieces of technical secondary legislation or other initiatives affecting business such as new rules governing data, digital technologies and finance. The impact is being felt across the EU's 24 million SMEs; a survey by the Commission has found that just 15 of the "green deal" legislation announced in 2022 would result in more than €2.3bn in extra administrative costs to businesses.

Generative AI models

Existing system of generative AI models (GenAIs) has shown some innovative examples recently using, e.g. language simulators to improve video production, image creation and copywriting, to name a few. Looking ahead, it will certainly be intriguing to watch where and how progressively efficient GenAI models will evolve [21].

There were the following digital platforms among some most used world-wide GenAIs during the last decade (as of March 2024): – Lightricks) from 2013 (used to power various tools for artistic expression); – OpenAI created in 2015; – Hugging Face from 2016 used for machine learning solutions (with the prominent "transformers library" offering an interface for users to exchange datasets); – Synthesis AI from 2019 which generates large amounts of data used in computer vision models; – Glean and Stability AIs both from 2020 providing AI models for image, language, code, music, video, life sciences and various other scientific areas; – Anthropic from 2021 working in the fields of machine learning, science, legislation and goods; – Jasper and most recent – Inflection AI (both from 2022) which assist in improving general interaction between humans and computers; it can provide factual responses, which are more personalized than Google Bard, OpenAI-GPT-4, and/or Microsoft's Bing, etc.[22].

Generative AI has wide-ranging applications across various application sectors, e.g. including:

1)   Art and Design: AI-generated artwork, music, and product designs are gaining popularity. Also, artists and

designers are leveraging generative AI to create innovative and unique pieces that push the boundaries of human creativity.

2) Natural Language Processing: Generative AI models are used in chatbots and language translation applications. This enables more human-like, contextually relevant responses, and translations.

3) Medicine and Drug Discovery: Generative AI can analyze vast amounts of medical data and generate potential new drug compounds, streamlining the drug discovery process and potentially saving time and resources.

4) Gaming: AI-generated environments, characters, and narratives are used in video games. This makes them more immersive and dynamic. Moreover, as they gain experience, they adapt to players' actions and preferences.

5) Marketing and Advertising: Generative AI can create personalized advertisements and promotional content tailored to individual users. This enhances customer engagement and improves conversion rates.

Presently, some of the most impactful generative AI models by the end of 2023 are: e.g. GPT-4, Mixtral, Gemini, and Claude 2 in text generation, DALL-E 3 and Stable Diffusion XL Base 1.0 in image creation, and PanGu-Coder2, Deepseek Coder, and others in code generation (it's crucial to note that this list is not exhaustive).

The field of AI is rapidly evolving, with new innovations continually emerging. These models represent just a glimpse of the AI revolution, which is reshaping creativity and efficiency across various domains [12].

Digital transition in the EU's law

AI plays vital role both in the EU-wide and global competition; presently, the AI developments represent a "window of opportunity" for the EU industrial renaissance in boosting the member states' competitiveness. However, the process also represents some risks in losing European industrial leadership and profitability if AI is not rapidly integrated in their offerings.

Currently, AI is adopted by only 11 percent of EU companies; according to the Commission, the European Union member states expected to reach the target of 75 percent by 2030 [23]. However, about three-fourth of all "the foundational models" on AI and digital technology developed since 2017 have originated from the US and about 15 percent from China [24]. Moreover, in 2023 only, around two thirds of all notable machine learning models were released in the US [25].

The purpose of the new EU AI Law, AIL (generally, it entered into force in August 2024, but will be effective from 1 August 2026) is to improve the functioning of the internal market and promote the uptake of human-centric and trustworthy artificial intelligence (AI), while ensuring a high level of protection of health, safety, fundamental rights enshrined in the Union's basic law (and Charter of Human Rights), including democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, against the harmful effects of AI systems in the states while supporting innovation.

The new AIL lays down: a) harmonized rules for the placing on the market, the putting into service, and the use of AI systems in the Union; b) prohibitions of certain AI practices; c) specific requirements for high-risk AI systems and obligations for operators of such systems; d) harmonized transparency rules for certain AI systems; e) harmonized rules for the placing on the market of general-purpose AI models; f) rules on market monitoring, market surveillance, governance and enforcement; and g) measures to support innovation, with a particular focus on SMEs, including start-ups [19].

There is a certain risk for Europe to be totally dependent on AI models designed and developed abroad for both general-purpose AI and, progressively, for "vertical use" in crucial EU sectors, including the automotive, banking, telecoms, health, mobility, retail industries and finally in the legal profession. As AI is very dependent on upfront research and innovation investment, lower private investments represent negative sides for the EU's competitive position. The stronger US position is mostly due to the scale of cloud hyper-scalers (internally or through tight partnerships, like the one between Microsoft and OpenAI) and the availability of venture capital. In 2023, an estimated $ 8 billion in venture capital investment was made in AI in the EU, compared to $ 68 billion in the US and $ 15 billion in China [26].

Quite few companies building generative AI models in Europe, including Aleph Alpha and Mistral, need large investment to become competitive alternatives to US players. This need is currently not met by the EU's capital markets, pushing EU companies to seek overseas funding. Taking the top global AI start-ups worldwide, 61% of global funding goes to US companies, 17% to Chinese companies, and only 6% to those in the EU. Moreover, the EU has a low total number of new data specialists compared to those in the US and China; in particular, the talent pool needed to develop AI in the EU is smaller and highly skilled professionals are often 'poached' by high salaries offered overseas [27].

The EU's weak position in developing AI means that, in the future, it may not fully leverage its competitive advantage across several industrial sectors, with the risk of EU companies' market and value share potentially eroded by non-EU-players. Remarkably, this includes reaping in full the benefits of the digitalisation of industrial processes in the automotive industry and in robotics for advanced manufacturing. The EU's robotics industry has registered strong growth in the past decade, with 82,000 industrial robots installed in 2021, making Europe the second largest market after China and a major supplier worldwide – today almost half of the over 1000 service robots suppliers worldwide are European, although 73% of all newly deployed robots are installed in Asia and only 15% in Europe. Thanks to the introduction of AI-controlled capabilities, the EU's service robot market is set to further

expand by a CAGR of 14% by 2026, continuing to play a key role across sectors. Overall, a weak AI ecosystem would represent an obstacle to EU companies' digitalisation and productivity gains and represent a threat to Europe's current leadership in advanced robotics [28].

For example, a new trend appeared in the EU to include in the existing sectoral laws some of the new challenges: e.g. the EU environmental law has presently included into the "substantive legislation" such sectors as nature, biodiversity and water protection, air pollution prevention, waste management, climate change and renewable energy law. At the same time, there have appeared some new "cross-cutting sectors", such as the "green deal" with the environmental impact assessments (including ESGs) and environmental liability; other aspects of global challenges influence legal profession too, such as sustainability and waste management, renewables and circular economy, to name a few.

Still another aspect of "legal transformation" is about "critical concerns" in the use of the generative artificial intelligence (AI) platforms and searching engines (with the most vivid present example of Chat-GPT) in legal studies and profession. The digital intervention into the work of lawyers has been progressive recently with the consequential effects of using ready-made online solutions available through numerous cloud-sites on almost all aspects of lawyer's traditional and time-consuming "paperwork" [29].

Higher education and digital transformation are two essential areas that interact and influence each other today. The rapid development of technology requires higher education institutions to provide students with the digital skills needed in the labor market and everyday life. At the same time, educational institutions are embracing digital solutions to improve the efficiency of the learning process and offer new opportunities for students and lecturers [30].

As soon as there is no presently any specific GenAI for use in legal profession, it is advisable to establish a systematic approach to various generative AI's in dealing with global challenges. With this in mind, it is necessary first, to draft a "general-type" of generative AI for sustainable growth that would include modernized national political economy development patterns and regulations. The second AI model to supplement the "general one" would include specific legal tasks, solutions and requirements in lawyers' work.

As has been revealed, the application of the AI's generative model(s) for the lawyers in the member states (GenAI) has some distinctive features: a) the global challenges have deeply transformed the national socio-economic paradigm and governance (so-called ESG); b) the use of generative AI can be through a specific model oriented towards specific coordination of legal work between the EU and the member states through the so-called division of competences, i.e. exclusive, shared and supporting.

According to the EU AI law, the "general-purpose AI model" means a model (also including such AI models that are "trained" with a large amount of data using self-supervision at scale), that displays significant generality and is capable of competently performing a wide range of distinct tasks regardless of the way the model is placed on the market and that can be integrated into a variety of downstream systems or applications, except AI models that are used for research, development or prototyping activities before they are placed on the market [19].

The magnitude and the velocity of modern digital challenges require not only a redesign of the structure of legal education, but also an introduction of a separate legal-technology specialty: for example, a lawyer/advocate publicly supporting a "green deal-cause" for a client and/or state could be called an "advocate of green transition". Under all circumstances, it would be a lawyer with IT skills sufficient for the confident use and adequate modification and development with understanding of technologies underlying sustainable growth, machine learning and AI/digital technology, in general. Accordingly, the training program for such specialists will need to include, at a minimum, courses in math, programming, databases and cloud infrastructure.

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More active discussion is needed on practical approaches to bridging emerging gap.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The following are the article's main recommendations and conclusions:

national system of legal qualifications shall be modified to incorporate necessary changes in the legal education concerning new global and European socio-economic challenges. It would be pertinent, e.g. to include in the list of legal professions such new categories of specialists in sustainability and climate legislation, in digitalization and circular economy's regulations, though according to national needs and priorities. Such transformations along new sectors of the legal profession at national level would at the same time facilitate inclusion of "new lawyers" into both the EU and the member states' list of professions to facilitate proper incorporation of EU-wide legislation at national level. Besides, it is vital to modernize a heavily complicated certification system for lawyers eager to work in another EU member state.

there is a growing need of revising existing nomenclature of legal professions in the EU states; with this in mind, the national education authorities must elaborate specifications for new legal professions through

a nation-wide discussion in the legal community for the nomenclature of needed lawyers.

the apparent deficit in the number of new legal professions to deliver on modern challenges tarnishes the EU-wide integration process and the member states' ability to better implement EU regulations (which are having direct application) and/or dully transpose directives (which need an active national legal community's involvement). Thus, the European Commission constantly publishes accounts on infringement procedures, which clearly show that it is quite difficult for the member states to tackle the inquired legal issues due to the lack of needed law specialists. Lack of new legal professionals is presently in such new spheres of socio-economic development as, e.g. energy and climate, digital and human rights, sustainability and circular economy, etc. which both tarnishes the states' independent legal "ability" and reduces potentials in complying with the EU legal order.

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