

E-VOLVING LAWYERS

How digital transformation can enrich the
relationship between the citizen and the lawyer

HANDBOOK



EUROPEAN LAWYERS DAY 2017

- 25 October 2017 -

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#1 Foreword

There were many important conclusions reached at our conference on the Future of the Legal Profession in 2016, but a few things were clear: the transformation taking place in our profession has not been fully explored, and the relationship between citizens and lawyers must be at the very centre of it.

For this reason, this year's edition of European Lawyers Day is dedicated to "e-volving lawyers" and the effect digital evolution can have on the relationship between lawyers and citizens. In fact, artificial intelligence, algorithms, machine learning and human-machine interaction are just a few of the new realities that we, as lawyers, are facing, and they underpin just a handful of the changes we have to undertake. What they all encompass, though, is an evolution of the relationship between lawyers and citizens. How can essential ethics be maintained with the use of Artificial Intelligence? Who will have responsibility for machine derived legal solutions? How can the profession improve this relationship with digital innovation? How can the profession become more accessible? How can it engage better with citizens, put them front and centre and foster mutual understanding? We don't expect to have all the answers, but you can join us and help us find them.

This handbook is intended to assist you in your preparations for European Lawyers Day.

I hope that all our members and colleagues will follow the CCBE in making this year's European Lawyers Day a truly European event, as well as a truly accessible one by reaching out to as many people as possible. We look forward to following your events and to celebrating a memorable European Lawyers Day 2017!

Ruthven Gemmell WS
CCBE President

#2

Basic Information about European Lawyers Day

PURPOSE

European Lawyers Day is a day that celebrates the rule of law and the legal profession's intrinsic role in its defence, as well as lawyers' common values and contribution to the justice system.

DATE

The first European Lawyers Day on Lawyer-Client Confidentiality took place on 10 December 2014, in conjunction with World Human Rights Day, and the second on Freedom of Expression took place on 10 December 2015. The third European Lawyers Day, which also took place on 10 December 2016, was dedicated to Access to Justice and its role as a core mission of the profession. In 2017, the CCBE decided to organise European Lawyers Day on 25 October, in conjunction with the European Day of Justice.

PARTICIPANTS

It is intended that European Lawyers Day programmes and activities will be organised by national and local bars, or any person or group working with a national or local bar (lawyers, courts, law schools and students, youth groups, and community organisations) that would like to educate the public on the impact of the innovation of the legal profession on citizens everywhere.

THEME "E-VOLVING LAWYERS: HOW DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION CAN ENRICH THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CITIZEN AND THE LAWYER."

An annual theme is chosen to illustrate how a specific aspect of law affects citizens and their rights.

The 2017 edition aims at familiarising citizens with the new technologies available to the legal profession and their positive impact on the evolving relationship between lawyers and citizens. Following and learning from last year CCBE conference on the Future of the Legal Profession, the objective is to explore how can the digital innovation make the legal profession more accessible, engaged and foster mutual understanding with citizens everywhere.

ACTIVITIES

Each member bar and law society is asked to encourage its members to organise events, publish educational material and/or conduct other programmes that promote citizens' awareness of the European Lawyers Day theme.

EUROPEAN DAY OF JUSTICE

The European Day of Justice is celebrated each year around the 25 October. It aims to bring justice closer to citizens, to inform them on their rights and to promote the work of the Council of Europe and the European Commission in the field of justice, through simulation of procedures and information sessions.

This day is open to all European citizens, students and people who work in the field of justice.

RESOURCES

An event poster, press releases, relevant position papers, and other related online research resources will be available on the CCBE's website: <http://www.ccbe.eu/actions/european-lawyers-day/>.

CONTACT

Madeleine Kelleher (kelleher@ccbe.eu) is available for any questions or comments that you may have regarding European Lawyers Day.

#3

Information about the theme

E-VOLVING LAWYERS: HOW DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION CAN ENRICH THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CITIZEN AND THE LAWYER

by **Thierry Wickers**, Chair of the CCBE Future of the legal profession and legal services Committee

Well before the development of Information Technology, lawyers built a model designed to provide high quality legal services.

A “tailor-made” solution was conceived within the framework of a customised relationship, by a lawyer with proven competence. To ensure the quality of service to the benefit of the client, in a relationship often marked by an asymmetry of information, the professional is subject to demanding deontological rules. Deontology ensures, among others, the respect of the legal professional privilege/professional secrecy and conflict of interest rules. The professional liability of lawyers and disciplinary proceedings they may be subject to are evidence of the demanding professional values shared by all members of the community. Such values also enable lawyers to fulfil their specific role in democratic societies in the defence of the Rule of law.

However, such a model shows weaknesses.

Due to their elaboration process, legal services are generally expensive. They have even gradually become inaccessible for a large part of the population. As insurance and legal aid schemes do not manage to grant access to law for all, large segments of the population (especially the middle class) lack legal assistance. They do not always have the necessary resources to bear the cost of a lawyer for legal advice or legal representation, or the possible costs of a procedure.

A situation of information asymmetry is found every time a professional, whatever their field of competence is, provides services to a non-specialised person, who cannot judge the quality of the service delivered to them. However, this situation presents specificities to the area of legal services, which in turn can cause access to law issues. Indeed, citizens who face a legal issue without having the knowledge to solve it are usually not in a position to grasp the (legal) nature of the issue either. As these citizens are unable to identify the true nature of the issue, they will not necessarily ask for the assistance of a legal professional and will therefore be unable to exercise their rights.

Finally, choosing a lawyer is a process which is complex and discouraging. What lawyers offer is often difficult to understand, and their commercial communication is also limited.

All these characteristics can explain the fact that a significant number of people are experiencing issues in accessing law and justice, as evidenced by studies such as the following:

- » [What we know and need to know about the legal needs of the public](#), Rebecca L. Sandefur, South Carolina Law Review, vol. 67, p. 443;
- » [Hiil Trend Report 1 - Towards basic justice care for everyone: challenges and promising approaches](#);
- » [Rapport sur les professions réglementées de l'IGF](#);
- » [Access to Justice, Meeting the Needs Of Self-Represented litigants](#).

Over the last few years, new legal providers have established themselves on the legal services market, in the form of trade companies, authorised to raise funds for their commercial development. The emergence of the so-called “legaltech” was observed in many countries. While some of the services offered are aimed at professionals (B2B), others, more significantly, are targeted at legal consumers (B2C).

Without going into detail, all legaltech companies use IT, and their services have several significant characteristics:

- » Their services are accessible online and are mainly intended for customers inclined to search for the solution to their problems on the Internet first.
- » Customers can directly participate in the development of the solution to their issue and the interfaces available are designed to facilitate their participation and understanding.
- » The costs of the services are stated in clear manner.
- » Costs are generally low in order to make the services accessible.
- » The products offered meet basic needs; they are usually standardised and produced automatically by “smart” systems.
- » Providers often offer assistance on the choice of a lawyer, either as a main or additional service, in case the legal service they propose needs to be reviewed or supplemented by an expert in the concerned legal field.

The rise of “legaltech” has led to the establishment of typologies or censuses, which make it possible to appreciate the intensity of such phenomenon:

- » [USA](#),
- » [France](#),
- » [Germany](#),
- » [UK](#)

The success of “[alternative legal service providers](#)” showed that market expectations are changing and that IT needs to be used to meet new demands.

In order to meet [millennials’ needs](#), a “millennial lawyer” is emerging ([The Rise of the Millennial Lawyer](#)), along with new law firm models ([Disruptive Innovation](#)).

Lawyers change. The technologies deployed by these new providers are not reserved to them and can be implemented by lawyers as well.

The emergence of new technologies with a highly disruptive effect can sometimes be experienced as a constraint. Yet it is also a tremendous opportunity for lawyers. These technologies do not belong exclusively to “legaltech”. Most of them can be exploited by lawyers. In addition, lawyers have unrivalled legal competence. Finally, only lawyers can provide guarantees of their competence and professional ethics. It is up to them to invent a new way of delivering legal services, which will ensure everyone’s access to law and justice, while providing guarantees of their competence and deontology.



Studies and initiatives have been carried out in many countries, often by the Bars and Law Societies, to increase lawyers' awareness of the possible implications of the digital revolution. Here are a few examples below.

IN EUROPE:

PROJECTS/INITIATIVES

Belgium:

- » [Incubateur](#)
- » [Barreau de Mons 3.0](#)
- » [Prix de l'innovation du Barreau de Liège](#)
- » [Carte professionnelle numerique](#)

France:

- » [Incubateur - Barreau de Paris](#)

PAPERS/REPORTS

France:

- » [L'avenir de la profession d'avocat](#) (The Future of the Legal profession)

Germany:

- » [Der Rechtsdienstleistungsmarkt 2030](#) (The Legal Services Market 2030)
- » [Executive summary: The Legal Services Market 2030](#)

United Kingdom:

- » [The Future of Legal Services](#)
- » [Capturing technological innovation in legal services](#)

NON-EUROPEAN:

- » [ABA Report on The Future of Legal Services in the United States](#)
- » [Futures: transforming the delivery of legal services in Canada](#)

A number of other examples (in English) on this year's European Lawyers Day theme can be found in the annex to this handbook.

LAWYERS ADAPTING TO CLIENTS' NEED IN A DIGITISED EUROPE

by Peter Homoki, Chair of the CCBE IT Law Committee

Changes in human technology have the capacity to change everything in our life - from our genes to our cognitive capabilities, from industries to political systems. Changes we attribute to digital transformation, therefore, also change not only law itself, the input of our legal work, but also how lawyers carry out their work and how they interact with their clients.

There are so many changes that even just trying to track them keeps us very busy at the IT Law Committee, let alone issuing guidance where needed. We try to focus on changes that affect most or all the lawyers in Europe in the same way.

In an increasingly digitised Europe, certain changes affect lawyers' work very directly, such as courts requiring lawyers to use new technical tools to make their submissions or to participate in hearings. Or clients expecting lawyers to integrate their work into the IT systems they use; retail clients using the then-fashionable new apps to search and contact lawyers, enterprises requesting lawyers to send electronic invoices with billing based on LEDES descriptions, etc. However, the legal technology market is very jurisdiction specific, so we at CCBE, cannot go down to the level of inspecting specific applications or giving recommendations to lawyers on using specific products.

There are also technological trends that do not directly influence how lawyers work - or such changes are not yet conspicuous.

The internet of things may change how we travel and find parking, or how we use certain consumer devices, but currently, this is important only for a small segment of lawyers: those working with data privacy or telecom issues, and those supporting companies working with this technology.

Or take the example of blockchain and distributed ledger - undoubtedly, it's an exciting area, but most of the lawyers only recite this for its marketing value, at the same time, highlighting how disruptive it will be, but without trying to place it in any kind of legal context. Changes caused by distributed ledger are and will be interesting for many lawyers for years to come, but only in those areas where they already have prototype systems in place using this technology e.g. for real property transactions, fund transfers, money laundering, company registries where DAOs may be registered or new services where smart contracts can help with carrying out execution of the underlying legal contract.

So, what is currently at the top of the IT Law Committee's agenda? In 2016, most of our work was related to **data protection**. Of course, the new General Data Protection Regulation (**GDPR**) will also affect lawyers. First, CCBE has issued recommendations on the directions of [national implementations of GDPR](#)

that would best serve the interests of lawyers. Issues such as legal professional privilege/professional secrecy are not addressed by the GDPR adequately, and our recommendations try to give specific guidance to member states as to what can be developed at the national level. For example, we need a more explicit provision entitling lawyers to lawfully process data in non-contentious matters, or more clear-cut restrictions on the data subject's right to erasure should be in place when lawyers process personal data of an opposing party. Or how should lawyers handle information subject to legal professional privilege/professional secrecy when the national data protection authority requires the same information?

Furthermore, we issued a checklist of [recommended compliance measures](#) for lawyers, emphasising the new provisions and sensitive points of the GDPR where lawyers as data controllers and processors should make preparations. It is not enough if lawyers start to look up how to comply with security breach notifications when such a security breach affects the data of their clients, because 72 hours is not sufficient for both understanding the requirements and gathering the necessary content. The CCBE also drew attention to the conflict of interest of a lawyer if they act for the same client both in a capacity

of a traditional lawyer and as a data protection officer. Finally, complying with the obligations of data portability (Article 20) and keeping records of processing activities means that lawyers need to make the necessary preparations in advance.

Outside GDPR, we discussed a number of other European level instruments of data protection, including the new e-Privacy Regulation proposal. These all highlight well the increased importance of data protection for all lawyers, and not only for lawyers specialising in privacy and data protection issues. Data protection is no longer a subject matter of a specialised few, it is a problem for all law practices. We all process more and more personal data with automated tools, with an ever-increasing risk of IT security. Therefore, all lawyers have to be aware of privacy issues, regardless of whether they serve private clients in criminal law or deal with M&A transactions only. Even more difficult, we have to be able to implement these rules in practice, as cheap and efficiently as possible.

Another, related branch of our work (together with the Surveillance Working Group) was about how **to better protect client information in the hands of lawyers**. Current rules give special protection to client information at the disposal of lawyers, usually in their own offices. But clients on the other hand, do not want us to communicate with them with those devices that are best protected by law, they want to communicate with us using tools that are convenient for them. And these tools, like the already venerable email, use service providers by third parties, and such third parties are not protected with the same unanimity as a traditional law office. The IT Law Committee did a [comparative study](#)

on governmental surveillance of lawyers data in the cloud, and issued a more generic technical guidance for lawyers on how to improve the [IT security of law practices](#).

Next, we have plenty of work to do with **electronic court and electronic government procedures**. It's hard to find any law practice that is not affected by such tools. However, the tools used by lawyers are very different, and are specific to a jurisdiction, or even sometimes to a specific service (lawyers have to use one tool for one type of work, a completely unrelated tool for another etc.). The CCBE provides support to a large number of different EU projects in this area, but at the same time, we take a view on what type of problems arise in certain countries, what practical problems lawyers have to face or to solve, especially in cross-border contexts, during this long-term transformation of existing legal processes. These changes will remain of critical importance to the lives of lawyers and clients, because we have to continually enforce principles such as equality of arms (e.g. access to digital evidence) or access to justice.

The latest area of interest encompasses a wide range of issues. This is about a review of **legal platforms**, where the IT Law Committee provides input to the work of another committee, the Future of the Legal Profession and Legal Services Committee. The approach of inspecting "online platforms" as a separate phenomenon has become a popular one, because not only the [European Commission](#), but also the [OECD](#) has analysed it several times. There are online platforms that promise to seriously shape (disrupt) the legal industry, and the CCBE aims to get a good understanding of what lawyers, bars and clients can expect from these platforms, which types of new technologies used by such platforms will have the most profound effect on our life and market, and into which roles will future lawyers be the best fit.

The greatest difficulty in such evaluations is that there is too much noise. Developers of such platforms always want to convince the general public, their potential investors or their shareholders that they have special potential, are a paragon of innovation, and are more disruptive to their pertinent market than anything before. These commercial undertakings are usually not interested in telling people what they are actually good at and, least of all, what they are not good at.

Another difficulty is the complexity of certain technologies itself. Being professionals practising law, we all have excellent ideas on how, in theory, we could automate our work better, including how much software could help us to use more consistent contract language with clients, to make it easier and more efficient to capture our legal knowledge in knowledge management systems, to file emails and documents faster

and with more meaningful data in case and document management software or simply to carry out a deeper legal research. But we don't know what new terms such as "natural language processing" really makes possible, and whether that particular tool can be used in one of the 24 of the official languages in the EU (which is a strict prerequisite for use by lawyers). We face even more uncertainties when examining platforms that claim to use artificial intelligence, neural networks or deep learning.

Some of the platforms use very basic, easy to understand tools, but boast that they are revolutionary. For example, chatbots understanding only specific keywords and using very simple decision trees, or websites simply filling out placeholders in pre-recorded texts – and calling themselves robot lawyers. These sites are using technologies that have already been available for legal professionals for 30 years, and they just give a false illusion of providing access to justice.

Many such new tools do have a potential to seriously change how lawyers work and integrate into society. They can extensively augment the way lawyers work, and make certain types of legal work unnecessary, even very profitable ones. They can even change the role bars or governments have in regulating lawyers, by providing standardized tools and marketplaces, alleviating problems of security, document management, client fund management or even advertising.

If we want to understand which technology is capable of causing what changes in the value chain lawyers work in, we have to find it out ourselves, we have to step out of our comfort zone and try to understand it independently. But we are lawyers, not scientists or engineers, and it's hard to find experts whose opinion we can trust with the future of our profession. We have to understand what will be the best roles for lawyers to fill and how can we as lawyers, together with other legal professionals like judges and prosecutors, ensure that the rule of law is upheld in society.

It's not simply about how profitable the profession of a lawyer will become, it's about preserving the values our profession, such as independence of legal service providers instead of an oligopoly, or loyalty to our clients and keeping our obligations of confidentiality. But to be able to do so, we have to change willingly, we have to reshape our processes and the tools we use, and have a good understanding of our objectives and the possible ways to achieve those. Thus, we can become more efficient and remain more attractive to our clients than large enterprises that only see consumers.

#4

Publicising your event

Publicising your European Lawyers Day events and activities is a key component of making them successful.

Here are some ideas on how to raise awareness about your European Lawyers Day events:

» **Send Out Press Releases**

The CCBE will be providing an official European Lawyers Day poster for its members for their use and distribution.

» **Submit Articles for Publication**

See <http://www.ccbe.eu/actions/european-lawyers-day/> for resources that member bars may use in their press coverage or communication of the event.

» **Address Local Groups**

Contact the organisers of upcoming meetings of community groups (e.g., school boards) and ask to be allotted time on the agenda to briefly discuss European Lawyers Day. If this is not feasible, ask the organiser if he/she would be willing to publicise your event.

» **Use Social Media**

Get the word out: Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn all provide excellent opportunities to advertise an event. For your Tweets, use the hashtag #EuropeanLawyersDay to give visibility among others looking for European Lawyers Day-related communications. Link to a page with more detailed information about your event.

Don't forget to notify the CCBE so that your event or activity can be posted on the European Lawyers Day website: <http://www.ccbe.eu/actions/european-lawyers-day/>.

#5

Annex

PROJECTS/INITIATIVES

Italy:

- » [Fondazione Italiana per l'innovazione forense](#)

Spain:

- » **Ceuta Bar - processing invoices of duty lawyers**

Lawyer duties are invoiced online. Documents are scanned together with a personal communication sheet for entering the details in SIGA and sent to the Bar Council as an email. Once received and verified, the lawyer receives confirmation of receipt by email, which saves both paper and the lawyer a visit to the Bar Council. If the member of the Bar does not have the means to do so, they can use the Bar Council library, which has a machine to scan documents and send them as emails.

- » **Las Palmas Bar - application for mobile devices**

This is a useful and novel tool to fast-track management and provide up-to-date information of interest. This free application allows appointments to be made for legal aid and duty lawyers, and for searching among Bar members. Members of the Bar can consult the duty rota, report court incidents in real time; perform administrative tasks and receive current news.

- » **Málaga Bar - application for mobile devices: news and announcements in real time through the Bar member database**

The Malaga Bar Council has developed an application for searching the Bar member directory and spreading news or announcements of interest through a system of notifications. When the Bar Council makes an announcement a balloon notification within the app will indicate that a new notification has been received.

- » **Palencia Bar, Gijón Bar – ‘COM.PARTE’ project**

Creation of an online co-working community for technological governance through ‘liaison colleagues’ in Bars as a channel of information. The group generates constant information, which allows incidents concerning SIGA configuration or topics, REGTEL implementation and LEXNET use to be detected early on. In this way, the knowledge and experience of each Council is shared for the sake of solidarity and direct mutual assistance.

- » **Segovia Bar - impact and adaptation to the new administrative procedure law and the paperless era**
The Segovia Bar uses SIGA and REGTEL to process Legal Aid. The documentation provided by applicants is scanned and entered into SIGA through REGTEL, which allows the CAJG to study the files with the ACA certificate and an internet connection. The decisions are directly uploaded to SIGA, and the Council can learn the outcomes of each of the requests on the same day that the Commission is held.
- » **Valencia Bar - application for mobile devices**
The Valencia Bar APP includes a legislation database that is accessible from a smartphone or tablet. It also allows access to the Bar intranet so that Bar members can see their webmail, Council news and any other service. It also includes access to the Council's range of training opportunities as a fundamental feature. Bar members can look at any course of interest on the app and register for it paying 'in situ'.
- » **Madrid Bar - free workshops for handling legal databases and the library catalogue**
The library of the Madrid Bar provides members with free training workshops for using the catalogue, e-library and legal databases. Led by experts from the Library's Multimedia Room, the courses have eight places available and last for an hour and a half or two hours in morning and afternoon slots.
- » **Málaga Bar - virtual advance terminal for charging and paying instalments of fees and council services**
Bank cards can be used in law offices or cabinets with the Virtual Advance POS Terminal, without any need for a physical POS terminal. This system can be accessed through the office computer, which plans recurring payments and subscriptions and offers flexible payment options. If the client is from abroad, they can pay in their own currency. It has the most leading-edge tools to tackle fraud, and provides the utmost security for transactions.
- » **Pamplona Bar - partnership and encouragement to develop the professional services homepage**
The Pamplona Bar has pooled resources with the Government of Navarre to modernise the management of court files. Using the ACA card, lawyers can present all kinds of documents; receive notifications and consult the court file with which they are involved, which allows them access to all kinds of documents, submissions and their decisions. In the Bar, services related to free legal aid can be allocated, as well as access to the court files to issue fees.
- » **Zaragoza Bar - law 39/2015: public digital tools for professional Bars**
Zaragoza Bar has promoted access to tools and digital services created by the Public Administration to Bars, including the ACCEDA Platform, Notific@ notification service and the AGE General Electronic Register. Legal security and interoperability is guaranteed in the electronic access.
- » **Girona Bar - support for members with creating twitter and Facebook profiles**
The Bar's community manager in charge of social media (external professional with a university qualification in Public Relations and Publicity) will personally assist members interested in creating a personal account by helping them set one up and find their way around.
- » **Alicante Bar - video streaming installation in Bar training**
Development of video streaming system to enable access to training activities or those of interest to members of the seven offices of the Bar Council of Alicante/Alicante. In 2016 seven courses were video streamed with a total of 2,317 views. Recording activities and uploading them onto YouTube also allows for further training.
- » **Galicia Bar council- virtual classroom**
Galicia Regional Bar Council puts into place an on-line platform to offer standard and quality training to its seven Bars. It allows to be trained while optimizing time both for the Bar and the lawyer. Training is practical: exercises, texts, videos, support materials and access to Law databases, monographies, and more. Tests can be conducted as well as exercises to obtain a diploma.

» **Madrid Bar - e-learning simulation of oral proceedings**

The Madrid Bar virtual campus includes videos of simulations of proceedings with real legal agents, recorded in courts. Those taking the course are provided with the documents instituting the proceedings, its defence, pre-trial hearing with disclosure and the main trial with questioning and closing arguments. In this way, they learn about all the situations arising in a hearing - as lawyer of the applicant or defendant, legal representative, witnesses, etc. and acquire knowledge of legal practice for appearances in hearings.

» **Palencia Bar, Gijón Bar - Bar protect. cybersecurity in Bar management**

This project is an attempt to create an Information Security Management System in Bars for simple data handling and activities for workers who require training in using information technologies. The Governing Board can also easily verify the execution of the System. This is performed in various stages: 1.- Assessment of the environment and design of risk map. 2.- Creation of Council security manual. 3.- Self-evaluation questionnaire. 4.- Creation of an action protocol for cybersecurity incidents.

» **Pontevedra Bar – databases**

Pontevedra Bar provides its members with two complete databases of case law, legislation and forms, through the Bar website.

» **Girona Bar - turn online application**

This application allows on call lawyers to access the Bar management programme online. They can enter data and supporting documents of attendance from any computer through the internet, as well as receive the duty lawyer rota. It provides full access to current proceedings and record of supporting documents, settlements and collections.

» **Alicante Bar - compilation of Lexnet resources**

Alicante Bar has provided members with all kinds of resources on the implementation and operation of LexNET. All the information available as video-tutorials, infographics, manuals and other online resources on the website 'Reto LexNET' has been gathered for members to implement and use the electronic information. Various training days have been organised and subsequently video-streamed to provide direct guidance in Council offices.

» **Córdoba Bar - new image and renewal of communication tools**

Córdoba Bar has revamped its corporate image with a more up-to-date and dynamic anagram, a more eye-catching and functional website and a weekly information newsletter. The Bar is more recognisable socially and its messages are communicated with greater uniformity. The new image is present at the offices, online and on social media, on stationary and in internal and external communications. Members can personalise it with their number, which certifies their membership for greater security and client assurances.

» **Murcia Bar - lawyer 3.0: new legal challenges in the sector**

To improve the online reputation of lawyers, office management, create an attractive and different personal brand, encourage good practices in legal marketing material, and for an effective and professional use of the internet and social media, Murcia Bar is carrying out various initiatives such as: ongoing training and courses, legal cafés, collaboration agreements, newsletters, interactive days, round-table discussions, educational guides and online training platforms.

» **Zaragoza Bar - competition to create a Bar council logo. updating the website and presence on social media.**

Zaragoza Bar has updated its corporate image with the participation of its members, by organising a competition entered into by 12 participants and a €500 prize for the winning idea. The board acted as the judging panel, seeking the required technical advice. The new updated image is the design of a traditional shield, with a more modern colour scheme and fonts. The website is also being redesigned and a Twitter profile has been created.

» **Girona Bar - presence on social media: twitter and Facebook**

Girona Bar reports on council news, training activities or legal news on Twitter and Facebook social media. A community manager is carrying out this work and has attracted more than 8,000 followers and 3,000 posts in the first year. The presence and reputation of the Bar Council is therefore growing.

» **Sabadell Bar - 'seedjustice impulsa' or how to facilitate access to justice for causes likely to change society**

Sabadell Bar has reached an agreement with SeedJustice, the first crowdfunding platform for legal issues in Spain. The aim is to learn about and promote participation of members in the 'IMPULSA' programme to facilitate access to justice for causes likely to change society, and in which the socio-economic profile of the affected parties hinders effective access to these actions.

» **Granollers Bar - short film documentary 'share'**

Granollers Bar has participated in the co-production of the short film 'SHARE', which focuses on the consequences of the misuse or unauthorised use of third party images. Its aim is to raise awareness of the legal consequences of harassment and gender-related violence on social media, especially in young people and adolescents who largely use these networks.

United Kingdom:

» [Tech4Justiche](#)

EVENTS

CCBE:

» [CCBE Conference, 21 October 2016](#)

Belgium:

» [Electrochoc numérique 15 December 2016](#)

» [Congrès Rebondir 18 May 2017](#)

Germany:

» [Disruption? Opportunity! 17 November 2017 \(DE\)](#)

» [Innovation & Legal Tech 24-26 May 2017 \(DE\)](#)