



Ahti Saarenpää



THE DIGITAL LAWYER

MARTTI LEISTEN



PANTA RHEI KAI OUDEN MENEI

RHO

89 5 21

**First law teachers
at the University
of Lapland**

Ilkka Saraviita

Ahti Saarenpää

Pertti Eilavaara

**UNIVERSITY
WITH ONE
MINI COMPUTER**



IBM PC

**GM
FELIX BJÖRKLUND**



**University rector: lawyers in
fact do not need computer, heh
heh**

Keyboard lawyers only?



KEYBOARD LAWYERS

When the Rovaniemi Court of Appeal turned 10, one way the event was marked was an essay contest. One of the entries described lawyers who used computers as “keyboard lawyers”. This was by way of questioning their professional skills.

Information retrieval 1986



COMPULSORY COURSES

Negative comments plainly reflected on the legal training offered at the *University of Lapland*. After all, in 1986 we introduced compulsory courses and exercises in legal informatics. All students had to participate.

DIGITAL LAWYER

- Today, one hears more and more talk of “digital lawyers”. And this description is usually a positive, not only negative or distrustful one.
- But what is a digital lawyer at the end of the day? Is this just a new name for lawyers who know their computers, who used to be called computer lawyers? Or do we mean something else?



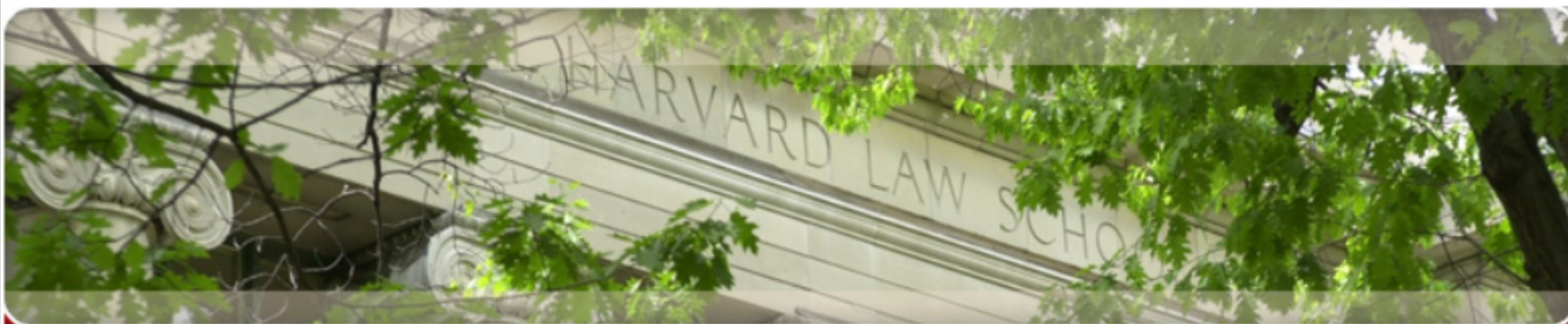
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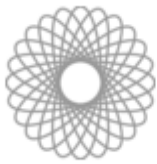
Educating the Digital Lawyer

One of the outputs from the [FutureEd](#) process is the e-book *Educating the Digital Lawyer*, edited by Oliver Goodenough and Marc Lauritsen and published by LexisNexis. You may access a complimentary copy of the volume in the e-book format [here](#). If you have trouble accessing the volume, you may need an eBook reader. One such program, Adobe Digital Editions, can be found [here](#). You can also access individual chapters in pdf format through the links at the bottom of this page.

You can learn more and continue the discussion at the [LexisNexis page](#) on this project.

Editors' Description:

Educating the Digital Lawyer is a ground-breaking collection of essays organized around a central question: What will legal education look like as we train our graduates to be effective lawyers in the digital world of the 21st Century? The volume grows out of a pair of working conferences connected with the FutureEd initiative—one in October 2010 at Harvard Law School and one in April 2011 at Columbia Law School—that brought together several dozen academics and practitioners who are deeply interested in the technology of law and how law schools and other institutions should educate students and lawyers about it. We asked participants to contribute chapters to a compilation that would provide a snapshot of current ideas and aspirations. The resulting pieces cover a range of



Educating the Digital Lawyer

Preparing Lawyers for the Digital World

As every professional sector embraces technology, it is no surprise that a similar trend is slowly beginning to happen in the legal world. Already in this tough economy, we see clients looking for flat rate, piecemeal legal services, that can easily be broken apart from traditional lawyering and offered through digital means. Firms, also looking to increase their cost savings, recognize that a brick-and-mortar-less practice will only help their bottom lines.

But in world that is increasingly moving towards digital interaction, what will it mean to be a lawyer? More specifically, what will it mean to be a "Digital Lawyer"?

In a soon-to-be-released book project entitled *Educating the Digital Lawyer*, editors Oliver Goodenough and Marc Lauritsen have compiled writings and analysis from a number of legal experts and professionals to consider questions related to this inevitable trend in the legal field.

Who is hiring the Digital Lawyer and what do they want? What gaps exist in the current legal education curriculum and what changes need to be made so that law students are fully equipped to succeed in an ever increasingly digital work environment?

The book delves in to these questions and provides a starting point for further consideration of legal education, developing digital curriculum, and leveraging technology to increase access to law in the developing world.



Oliver Goodenough at Vermont Law School



IDEAS

Digital Institutions

Educating the Digital Lawyer



Berkman

The Berkman Center for Internet & Society
at Harvard University

KAUFFMAN

The Foundation of Entrepreneurship

The Law Lab is a project of the [Berkman Center for Internet & Society](#) at Harvard University and is generously supported by the [Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation](#).

who practice, teach, or study law as the Academy grapples with the challenges of *Educating the Digital Lawyer*.

Read individual chapters:

Table of Contents, Author Biographies & Introduction, by Marc Lauritsen & Oliver Goodenough

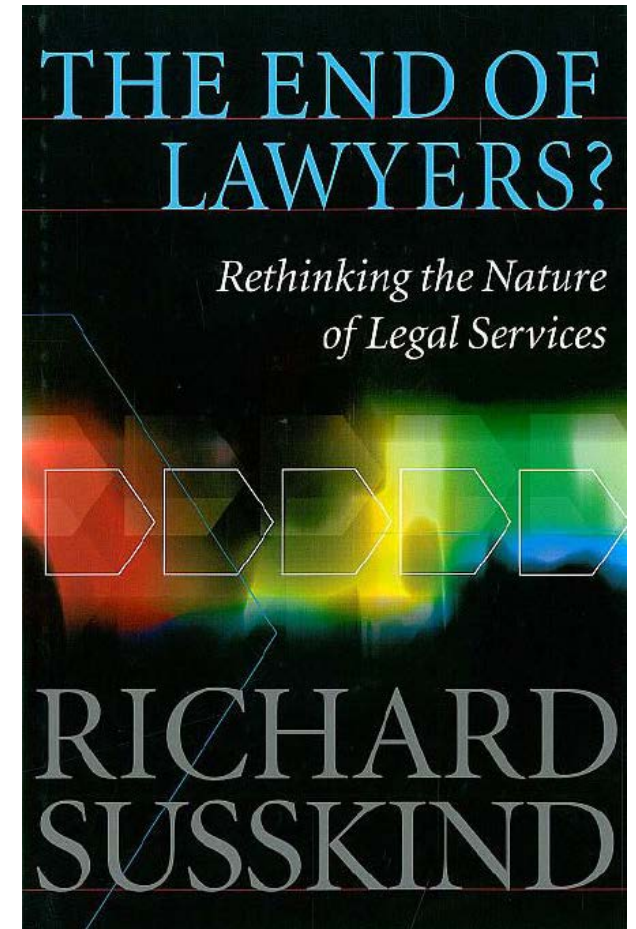
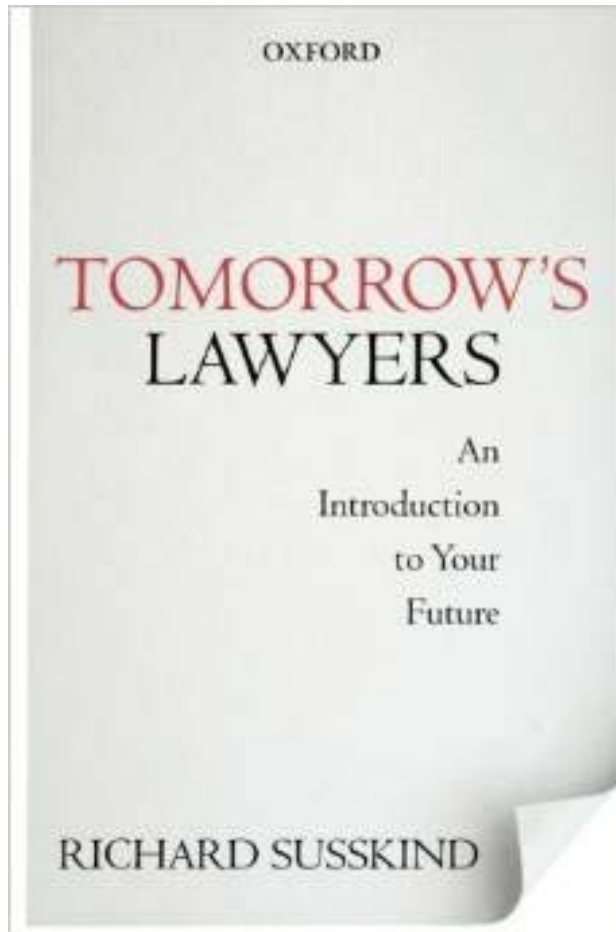
1. What Does "Digital Lawyer" Mean?, by Brian Donnelly
2. Lawyering in an Age of Intelligent Machines, by Marc Lauritsen
3. Meta-What? Lawyers, Legal Training, and the Rise of Meta-Data for Digital Securities and Other Financial Contracts, by David M. Blaszkowsky & Matthew Reed
4. Under the Hood of the Internet, by Harry Lewis
5. Educating Superior Legal Professionals: *Successful Modern Curricula Join Law and Technology*, by Jeanne Eicks
6. Survey of Existing Courses in Lawyer Use of Technology, by Brock Rutter
7. Teaching Litigation Technology, by Fred Galves
8. Cyberclinics: Law Schools, Technology and Justice, by Ronald W. Staudt
9. Simulation: A Pedagogy Emerging from the Shadows, by Paul Maharg
10. What Should Be in a Digital Curriculum: A Practitioner's Must Have List, by Stephanie Kimbrell
11. Law School Reset-Pedagogy, Andragogy & *Second Life*, by Barbara L. Bernier & F. Dennis Green
12. A Critical Embracing of the Digital Lawyer, by Michael G. Bennett
13. The Digital Lawyer's Evolving Education in Scholarly Research, by Gregg Gordon
14. Afterword, by Oliver R. Goodenough

ETHAN KATSH



- A “digital lawyer,” . . . would focus on the informational component and would be concerned at least as much with the opportunities presented by the information as with the legal issues presented by the dispute. The shift in outlook that characterizes the digital lawyer may be subtle because all lawyers have a sensitivity to both text and context. **Yet, the digital lawyer will be employing a broader range of skills** and an outlook that reflects not simply what the new technologies do but the manner in which they do it.

RICHARD SUSSKIND





JON BING



PETER SEIPEL



PETER BLUME

NORDISCH SCHWINKEL



AHTI SAARENPÄÄ

One challenging question:



- *Peter Seipel 1997:*

**How about
Legal Informatics to day?
Is everything already done?**

SAARENPÄÄ



My starting-point is a simple and basic idea of a simple man. All lawyers – at least good ones – in a constitutional state in the digital Network Society are digital lawyers whether they like it or not. They should have a positive attitude towards working on networks – or at least should develop one. In terms of professional knowledge and skills, any other way of working is nowadays extremely risky.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

- information literacy skills in a number of languages.
- sound knowledge of information security.
- sound knowledge of personal data protection and how to use documents that adhere to the relevant legal restrictions
- planning of own documents

INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS



TUULIKKI
MIKKOLA

- Systematic information literacy
- Cultural information literacy
- Comparative informational tools

SPECIAL DIGITAL LAWYERS

- Those bound to particular information systems and software applications in their work.
- Those who offer digital services
- Those who are data protection officers
- Intellectual property lawyers

AIPA



- **NEXT E-JUSTICE STEP WILL BE *AIPA*; ALL WHAT A JUDGE AND LAW COURT DO NEED IN PRACTICAL WORK**

OIKEUSMINISTERIÖ
JUSTITIEMINISTERIET
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

AIPA



AIPA is an electronic database containing all the documents related to a judicial matter dealt with by the prosecutors, district courts, courts of appeal and the Supreme Court. All the instances with access to the system may use these documents in their work

MARITA WILLMAN

In 2011, the The Association of Finnish Lawyers presented its Entrepreneur of the Year Award to Marita Willman, a graduate of the University of Lapland who creates products offering remote management of contracts.

FIRST PAGE

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

Contract administration

Benefits of contract
management

Contracts and company
transactions (M&A)

SERVICES

COMPANY

Suomeksi



Contractia Ltd.
Simonkatu 12 A 7
FI-00100 Helsinki
Finland
Tel. +358 50 540 5109
Fax +358 9 623 1054
info[at]contractia.fi

Contract management



Importance of contract management

Nearly all business-to-business transactions are governed by contractual agreements. If you are not in control of your contracts, you are not in control of your business.

Contracts are the most important asset of your company. Nearly all financial transactions and major part of other functions are based on contractual agreements. Liabilities and rights of the organisation are based on contracts. Organisation can remarkably enhance its functions and cut costs with effective contract management. Business functions today demand effective contract management.

With electronic contract management your organisation can save employees' working time and resources, and share contract information effectively throughout the organisation - regardless of office location and the location of the document archives.

Read more on the sub-pages: contract administration, benefits for organisation and purpose of contract management in company transactions.



MARITA WILLMAN

DATA PROTECTION OFFICERS

A new big professional group is also waiting at the door; data protection officers. There is no specific requirement in the Data Protection Act for organisations to appoint a data protection officer. However, entities processing personal data should appoint a contact person in the description of the personal data file. And already now all health care units in Finland must have a data protection officer. Next step will be the new Data Protection Regulation. It is putting all public sector offices and most private companies to nominate data protection officers. Many of those will be lawyers or law offices.

IPR-LAWYERS

- There is an unholy marriage between copyright law and legal informatics

– Jon Bing, Montreal 1993





Journal of Law, Information and Science

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Bing, Jon --- "Perspectives for the Development of Computers and Law and Computer Law: The Next 10 Years" [1993] JILawInfoSci 2; (1993) 4(1) Journal of Law, Information and Science 3

- [Perspectives for the Development of Computers and Law and Computer Law: The Next 10 years](#)
 - [Abstract](#)
 - [1. An unholy marriage](#)
 - [2. Case based and rule based reasoning](#)
 - [3. The informatics of public administration](#)
 - [3.1 The computerisation of public administration](#)
 - [3.2 The Master Program of Informatics in Administration](#)
 - [The law of information technology](#)
 - [5. Conclusion: The next ten years](#)

Perspectives for the Development of Computers and Law and Computer Law: The Next 10 years^[1]

by Jon Bing^[2]

SPECIAL DIGITAL LAWYERS

- Those who offer expertise in the area of different certifications, digital information audits and information security audits
- Those who have combination of skills, as well as the ability to collaborate effectively with other professions
- Those who operate legal information services.
- Those who are planning and inventing network society

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Eija Warma Counsel, Data Protection & Privacy Member of the Finnish Bar, LL.M.

Phone +358 (0)20 7765 376

Fax +358 (0)20 7761 376

eija.warma@castren.fi

Assistant: [Kirsi Oksanen](#)



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Eija Warma specializes in data protection, the processing of personal data and privacy. Eija has

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HARRI LINDROTH

[Knowledge Manager](#)

Helsinki



tel. +358 9 6153 3486
fax +358 9 6153 3499
mob. +358 40 555 4456

harri.lindroth@borenius.com

► [Download a vCard](#)

Harri works as a Knowledge Manager. His areas of specialisation relate to the acquisition, monitoring, management and distribution of legal information and the use of legal technology.

Harri has wide-ranging experience in legal information services gained at the law library of the University of Lapland, the Institute for Legal Informatics of the University of

ASSISTANT

MINJA LAITINEN

tel. +358 9 6153 3487
minja.laitinen@borenius.com

JARI RÅMAN



**Chief Privacy Officer
at National Police Board**



AUDITOR GENERAL TUOMAS PÖYSTI

Political Parties in 2013

- ▶ NAO's reports to Parliament
- ▶ Performance audit reports
- ▶ Fiscal policy audit reports
- ▶ Compliance audit reports

National Audit Office of Finland

The National Audit Office (NAO) is Finland's Supreme Audit Institution and operates in affiliation with Parliament. It audits the state's finances, monitors and evaluates fiscal policy and oversees election and party funding. Through its independent audit work the National Audit Office ensures that public funds are spent according to Parliament's decisions, in compliance with legislation and wisely and that fiscal policy is exercised in a sustainable manner.

Monitoring of election
and party funding

Quality policy ▶

History of the NAO ▶



Read more

NAOF contributing to the development of European accounting standards



European Commission is preparing harmonisation of Member States' public sector accounting standards. Should the harmonisation task be completed, the potential EPSAS accounting standards would be applied to all the entities in the Finnish public sector.

Pöysti

Access to public sector information and the communication strategies attached to it are not any longer access to a single document. The citizens' communicational rights, in particular right of access to (1) information and knowledge (factual information), (2) to background knowledge concerning social and political choices, (3) to a belonging to a communicational and discursive community and (4) to self-expression and being listened to, systematize constitutional ideals in the European Union which can also be attached to the information and communication policy of the EU's revised rules on economic governance. **The right of access to information and knowledge itself is a multi-dimensional and multi-layered right.** It contains access to core data and the availability of such data in computer-readable formats.

In KnowRight2012

Act on Information Management Governance in Public Administration

(634/2011)

Chapter 1 — **General provisions**

Section 1 — *Purpose of Act*

The purpose of this Act is to improve the efficiency of activities in public administration and to improve public services and their availability by laying down provisions on information management governance in public administration and on promoting and ensuring the interoperability of information systems.

Section 2 — *Scope of Act and relationship with other legislation*

- (1) This Act lays down provisions on the obligations of certain authorities in public administration when conducting information management tasks.
- (2) This Act applies to:
 - 1) central government agencies and bodies and unincorporated government enterprises;
 - 2) courts of law and other judicial bodies when conducting administrative tasks;
 - 3) local government authorities when conducting tasks laid down for them by law;

SPECIAL DIGITAL LAWYERS

- Those bound to particular information systems and software applications in their work.
- Those who offer digital services
- Those who are data protection officers
- Those who offer expertise in the area of different certifications, digital information audits and information security audits
- Those who have combination of skills, as well as the ability to collaborate effectively with other professions
- Those who operate legal information services.
- Those who are planning and inventing network society

THE END



This presentation has made no attempt to be comprehensive. There are no doubt many tasks where a sound knowledge of legal informatics, and thereby an awareness of how important today's digital working environment is, will give added value to one's professional skills on the job market. A good digital lawyer is and will be worth his or her price