Mapping Legal Tech in Norway

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REPORT

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction

In the late 2010s, the term 'Legal Tech' became a buzzword within legal circles. From practitioners to bar associations, professionals became intrigued with the term and even feared its disruptive effects on the legal industry as a whole.[5] Within academia, there has been a steep increase in academic publications on the topic, with academics weighing in on the advantages, disadvantages, risks and moral implications the use of this technology may have. Despite law being considered a conservative industry,[6] many legal tech companies emerged and garnered the attention of investors: in 2009, only 15 legal tech companies were listed on AngelList – a website which allows start-ups to connect with angel investors – whereas this number grew to over 1,400 by the end of 2020.[7]

In Norway, there is a long history of research and development of legal technology, going back to the 1970s,[8] partly employing the Norwegian equivalent 'rettsteknologi'. Nevertheless, the English term 'Legal Tech' became significantly more popular around 2017 with the start of the Oslo Legal Tech meetup.[9] At its infancy, the Oslo Legal Tech meetup had already marked 350 interested parties and as of November 2022, the group amasses 1,950 members.[10]

This exploratory study aims to map Norwegian legal technology companies and entities that offer legal technology ('Legal Tech') services within Norway. One issue encountered throughout this project was identifying which entities are considered as those offering legal tech services. This is due to the lack of consensus surrounding what legal tech exactly is

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Growth of Legal Tech

- 15 legal tech companies were listed on AngelList in 2009. In 2020 there were over 1,400.
- The Oslo Legal Tech meetup grew from 350 interested parties in 2017, to 1,950 members in 2022.

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5   Julia Greenberg, 'Tech Will Force Lawyers to Do More for Those Billable Hours' (Wired, 8 February 2016) https://www.wired.com/2016/02/lawyers-fear-that-tech-will-make-their-jobs-too-easy/.

6   Karl Joachim Breunig and Tale Skjølsvik, 'Digitalisation-effects on the legal industry: Emerging business models' (IFKAD, 2017), 9; Mark A. Cohen, 'Law Is a Profession and an Industry – It Should Be Regulated That Way' (Forbes, 29 March 2018) https://www.forbes.com/sites/markcohen1/2018/03/29/law-is-a-profession-and-an-industry-it-should-be-regulated-that-way/?sh=16fdc5376598.

7   Jenn Henry Horowitz, 'Legal Tech Startups' https://itchronicles.com/uncategorized/legal-tech-startups/.

8   Iver Tangen Stensrud, 'Retten i det digitale Norge: Senter for rettsinformatikk 1970-2020' (Fagbokforlaget, 2020).

9   Merete Nygaard, 'Hva er legal tech?' (Lexolve, 7 April 2022) https://lexolve.com/blogg/hva-er-legal-tech.

10   Advokatbladet.no, 'Ny møteplass for legal-tech interesserte' (Advoaktbladet.no, 11 October 2017) https://www.advokatbladet.no/advokat-roboter-digitalisering/ny-moteplass-for-legal-tech-interesserte/112033.

and how to categorise companies and entities that offer such services. From the interviews carried out and through desk research, this report adopts a broad definition of the term legal tech, particularly the definition advanced by Webb in 2021.

One useful approach for mapping legal tech is in the form of maps. Over recent years, multiple country-based maps have surfaced, resulting from the increased presence and growth of legal tech service providers.
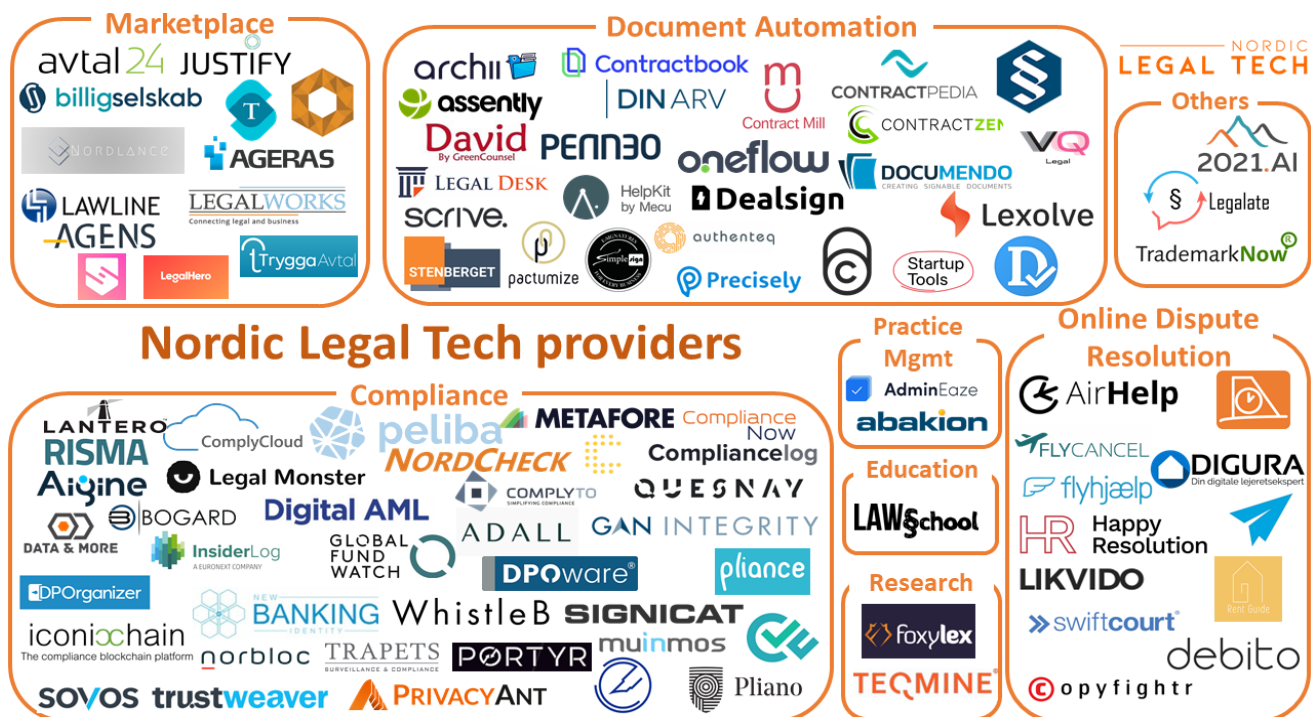
Figure 1: Visual map of Legal Tech companies in the Nordics (as per 2019). Available on: Nordic Legal Tech Hub https://www.nordiclegaltech.org/ecosystem/.

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11 Julian Webb, 'Legal Technology: The Great Disruption?' in Richard L Abel and others (eds), *Lawyers in 21st Century Societies* (vol II, Hart Publishing 2021). For a similar definition, see also Ryan Whalen, 'Defining legal technology and its implications' (2022) 30 International Journal of Law and Information Technology 47.
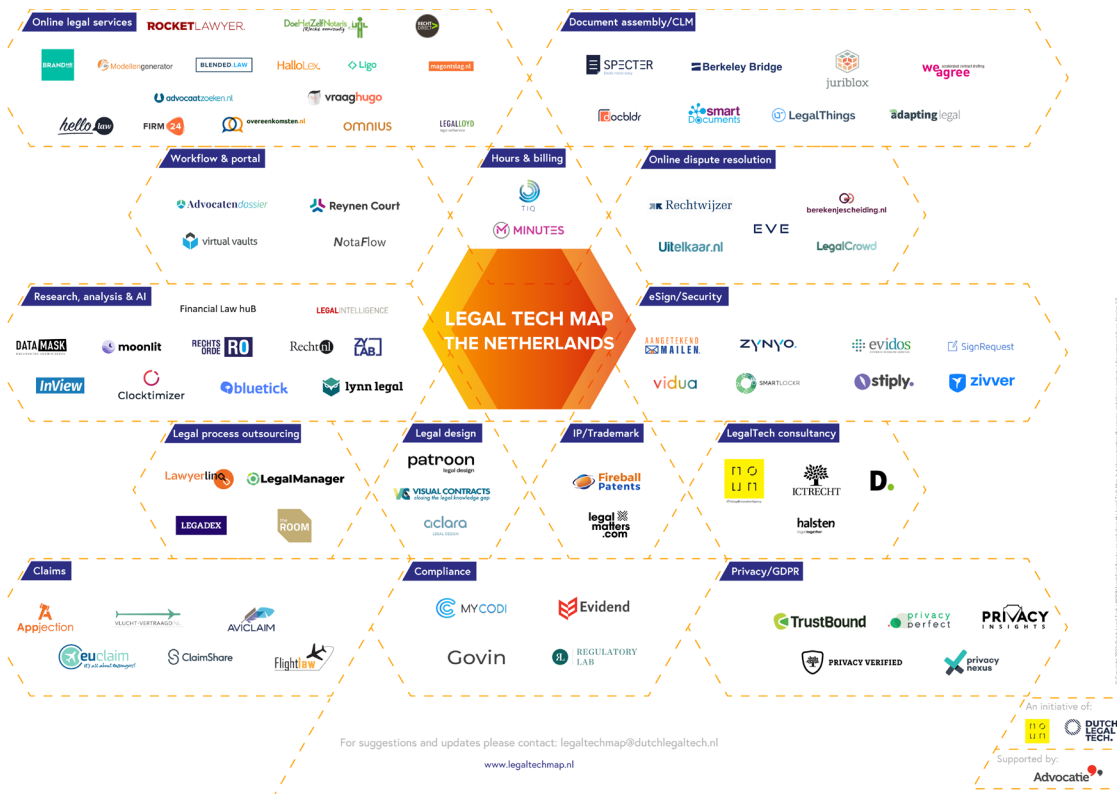
Figure 2: Visual map of the Legal Tech environment in The Netherlands (as per 2022). Available on Dutch Legal Tech https://www.dutchlegaltech.nl/map/.

Figure 3: Visual map of the Legal Tech environment in Germany (as per 2019).
Available on: https://tobschall.de/legaltech/.

Figure 4: Visual map of the Legal Tech environment in Poland (as per 2022). Available on Legal Tech Polska (https://legaltechpolska.pl/en/mapa-legaltech-polska-2022/).

While the maps, including those above, inform people of the different legal tech service providers within a specific country, these maps are regularly not accompanied by a report, thus failing to provide details on why each entity is included and considered a legal tech service provider, the definitions for the various categories the entities fall under, and why each entity falls under a specific category.

1.1. Scope of this Project

This study aims to describe the development and current state of Legal Technology in Norway and identify some major industry trends that may affect its growth within Norway. Our study partially builds upon previous research carried out at the Norwegian Research Center for Computers and Law (NRCCL), namely research carried out by Sunniva Slotten and Dag Wiese Schartum, which discussed self-service legal aid services such as chatbots and legal calculators.[12]

Focus on Norwegian companies and entities: This study is limited to mapping the development of Norwegian companies and entities that automate

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12   Slotten and Wiese Schartum, 'Selvbetjent rettshjelp: En undersøkelse av digitale, selvbetjente rettshjelpsløsninger' (2021) CompLex 3/2021 <https://www.jus.uio.no/ifp/forskning/om/publikasjoner/complex/2021/2021-03.html>.

legal services, provide access to such services and aid legal professionals in their work. For this project, we looked at both incorporated companies and unincorporated projects. We understand Norwegian companies as entities incorporated in Norway and offer their services to the Norwegian market, usually in the Norwegian language. Thus, international companies operating in Norway or targeting their services to the Nordic market are excluded. However, companies that have their headquarters in another state but have subsidiaries that offer services specifically tailored to the Norwegian market are included. The term 'entity' in this report refers to unincorporated bodies. Unincorporated projects, on the other hand, are not registered entities and include projects developed within academia, student-made projects pursued further and other non-profit solutions.

Types of services offered: Although most of the entities mentioned in this report are specifically targeted towards the legal industry or help to provide access to legal aid, some entities we included are technology companies that offer sector-agnostic solutions (for example, Anzyz and Ayfie). These companies' inclusion in this report was determined after assessing how their offered solutions interact with the law and legal work.

This report excludes providers of services or software that is considered as an add-on or an in-house solution developed and utilised by bigger companies or law firms (for example: client portals developed by larger, more established law firms in Norway such as BAHR[13], Thommessen[14] and Wiersholm[15])

Focus on B2B, B2C and B2LF: Regarding the sector these companies operate in, we consider both business-to-business ('B2B') and business-to-consumer ('B2C') companies. Whilst interviewing key individuals in the legal tech landscape in Norway, we found another business sector more specific to the legal tech industry, namely, business-to-law firm ('B2LF'). This is due to legislation on the way legal advice should be administered, which affects how legal tech companies and companies that may offer such services deliver their services.[16]

Due to our focus on companies operating in B2B, B2C and B2LF, we excluded governments or municipalities as end-users (i.e., companies operating in the 'B2G' or 'Business to Government' sector). Applications in the field of FinTech, debt collection, tax and accounting, insurance, and systems that focus on collecting factual information (RegTech and GovTech solutions) are excluded from this report, even if such applications concern or automate related legal services.

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13   Digital solutions utilised by the firm include BAHRaccess, BAHRcollaborate, BAHRautomator and BAHR Litigation Project Tool. More information can be found here: https://bahr.no/digital-services.

14   ThommessenFlow includes tools which aid in project management, knowledge sharing, and document automation. More information can be found here: https://www.thommessen.no/en/digital-services.

15   Wiersholm LINK includes the Wiersholm Cloud for information exchange, Wiersholm project for project management, Wiersholm Dispute Control for data rooms, Smart Templates, and a Whistleblower portal. More information can be found here: https://wiersholm. no/en/wiersholm-link-en/.

16   Lov om advokater og andre som yter rettslig bistand (Advokatloven): https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2022-05-12-28.This legislation will be further discussed later in this report, namely, in Section 5.1.

Types of Business Methods	
B2B	B2B is when a business offers its products and services to other businesses. The relationship between businesses in this method tends to be more long-term and as such, the decision to procure another business' products and/or services involves a long decision-making process which involves a greater deal of stakeholders assessing risks of its use and the profit potential it has.
B2C	B2C is when a business offers its products and services to consumers directly. These consumers are the end-users of the product and/or service. Unlike B2B, in B2C there is a shorter decision-making process involved as the consumer alone is the one that determines whether to use a business' products and/or services and decisions are typically based on the company's status and the popularity of the products and/or services they offer.
B2LF	B2LF is when a business offers its products and services to law firms. These products and services range from those being targeted exclusively to lawyers in law firms (for example, software that helps with automating document creation) to those that are not exclusively targeted to lawyers at all but can help them in day-to-day tasks (for example, software that helps keep track of billable hours).

Table 1: Types of Business Methods
(as per James Chen, 'Business-to-Business (B2B)' (Investopedia, 28 May 2020) https://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/btob.asp; Daniel W. Linna Jr., 'What We Know and Need to Know About Legal Startups' (2016) 67 South Carolina Law Review 389, 402 and Will Kenton, 'Business-to-Consumer (B2C)' (Investopedia, 20 March 2022) https://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/btoc.asp).

1.2. Methodology

The main research methodology employed throughout this exploratory project is qualitative. This report is based on desk research and findings formulated through semi-structured interviews with key individuals in the legal tech sphere in Norway, along with follow-ups where further clarification was needed. The interviewees for this report come from the legal tech sector and academia with different educational backgrounds – some with a legal academic background and others rooted in informatics, computer science, business, management and strategy.

As a starting point for this report, desk research was carried out in order to find:

• General information on Legal Tech and its origins (definitions in existing literature, typical attributes of Legal Tech companies, and existing categorisation models);
• Information on existing categorisation models used to classify Legal Tech companies; and,
• Information that is specific to the Legal Tech environment in Norway.

To find this information, commonly used information retrieval tools were relied on to find academic literature and other sources suitable for the report. To find information specific to the Norwegian Legal Tech environment, we referred to websites such as Advokatbladet.no for articles relating to events and key players. For information on the service providers, proff.no and each service provider's websites were consulted to gather information on the entities mentioned in this report. Information collection for this report ceased on 14 November 2022.

We also gave companies and entities the opportunity to comment on the descriptions written in this report and the categories they have been classified as. The companies we mention in this report are non-exhaustive and due to how dynamic the legal tech ecosystem is in Norway, we may not have included all the companies that may fall under the scope of this report.

To supplement the information gathered in our desk research, we carried out semi-structured interviews with six selected actors in the Legal Tech ecosystem; five interviewees work in and are familiar with the Norwegian Legal Tech landscape, and one interviewee has. The questions asked in these interviews were slightly tailored to the interviewee, but the main questions that remained constant throughout were: "What is your definition of Legal Tech?", "What, in your view, characterises the Norwegian Legal Tech market?", "What trends have you observed?" and "What challenges and shortcomings have you observed?".

2. Categorisation

2.1. Existing Categorisation Models

As seen in the introduction, there are various attempts to visualise Legal Tech landscapes in different countries. In 2015, Stanford University's CodeX[17] created the Tech Index– a database of legal tech companies – with contributors including participants from the Code = Law group, Legal.io, Thomson Reuters and other stakeholders in the legal tech industry.
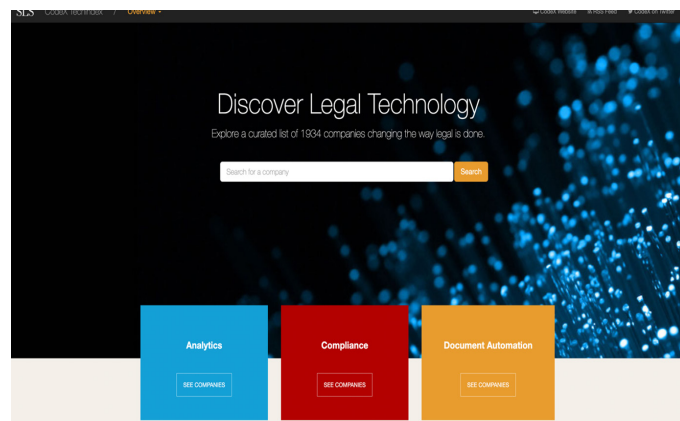
Figure 5: Landing page for the Stanford CodeX Tech Index. A database developed by Stanford CodeX Center for Legal Informatics available at: https://techindex.law.stanford.edu/.

The Tech Index classified legal tech companies into the following categories: (1) Analytics, (2) Compliance, (3) Document Automation, (4) Legal Education, (5) Legal Research, (6) Marketplace, (7) Online Dispute Resolution, (8) Practice Management, and (9) eDiscovery.

Although the database is made available to the public, the only information available is the names of companies within each category, their status ('active' or 'inactive'), the category which they are categorised under, their headquarters, when the company was founded, the company's website, social media handles and related companies. We have not found an accompanying report defining each of the various categories. We have yet to find an explanation regarding why a specific legal tech company is classified under a specific category.
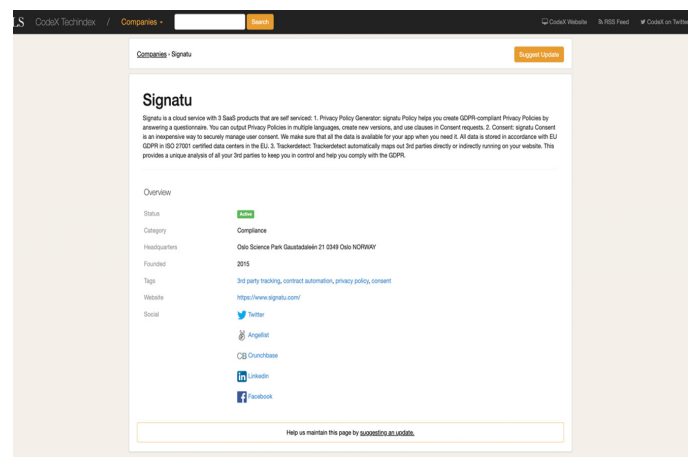
Figure 6: Example of a Norwegian company that has been put under the 'Compliance' category.

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17   Stanford CodeX is a partnership between Stanford Law School and the Department of Computer Science at Stanford University where researchers, lawyers, entrepreneurs and technologists work to research and develop the field of computational law.

The closest to a definition for each of the categories listed in the Stanford CodeX Tech Index is that provided by Think Legal Tech, a now dissolved group of professionals and stakeholders based in the Nordics and Baltics (The definitions they provide for each category are listed in Table 2 below).[18]

Yet another categorisation is performed by Sifted, a news outlet backed by the Financial Times which reports on innovation and the start-up environment in Europe.[19] Sifted created a report on Legal Tech which analysed 59 Legal Tech start-ups operating in the following categories:[20] Contract Management, Document Review and Automation, Online Legal Services, eSignature/ID verification, Compliance, Legal Research and Due Diligence, Legal Ops and Back-office functions. In our research, we have not seen this model relied upon in other places and it was difficult to access the methodology.

More recently, researchers from the COHUBICOL project have worked on creating a "Typology of Legal Technologies", an analysis of a curated set of typical legal technologies (applications, scientific papers, and datasets).[21]

Analytics	Data analysis methods and technologies, to improve efficiency, gain insight and realise greater value from available data
Compliance	GDPR, privacy, AML/KYC etc.
Document Automation	Storing and organising of legal documents, automatic contracts and business, online identity verification
Legal Education	Online courses, etc.
Legal Research	Legal questions, legal sources or checking for legal precedent
Marketplace	Connects consumers and lawyers, fixed-price legal services and legal advice
Online Dispute Resolution	Virtual courts, mostly for resolving small consumer claims (for example: flight delay compensation claims)
Practice Management	Back office services (for example: billing, task management, project management, client management tools)
eDiscovery	Collecting and processing information from litigation documents.

Table 2: Definitions of Stanford CodeX Tech Index categories by Think Legal Tech.

Available on: https://thinklegaltech.com/ecosystem.html.

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18   Think Legal Tech, '<think> the information platform for legal and regulatory solutions' (Think Legal Tech, 1 September 2020) https://thinklegaltech.com/ecosystem.html.

19   Sifted, 'About' (Sifted.eu, 1 January 2022) https://sifted.eu/about/.

20   Legislate, 'Legislate featured in Sifted's list of early stage startups to watch in the Legaltech industry' (Legislate, 28 April 2022) https://www.legislate.tech/news/legislate-featured-in-sifteds-list-of-early-stage-startups-to-watch-in-the-legaltech-industry.

21   L. Diver, P. McBride, M. Medvedeva, A. Banerjee, E. D'hondt, T. Duarte, D. Dushi, G. Gori, E. van den Hoven, P. Meessen, M. Hildebrandt, 'Typology of Legal Technologies' (COHUBICOL, 2022), available at: https://publications.cohubicol.com/typology.

2.2. The Oslo Model

Although the abovementioned approaches provide a useful starting point for mapping legal technology, our exploratory research project showed that the main models described above need to be more precise to map the Norwegian Legal Tech environment as they do not necessarily reflect the Norwegian Legal Tech market and the Norwegian legal environment.[22] Overall, based on the research and interviews carried out, there was a lack of consensus on which categorisation model truly encapsulated what legal tech is, particularly in Norway. Due to the dynamic nature of legal tech service providers, one must consider that the place in which these companies hold in this classification is not set. Some companies may cross-cut into one or multiple categories. In order to tackle these drawbacks, we propose the following categorisation model (Oslo Model) for this analysis. The categories under this model are, as follows:

Legal Ops/ Back Office Functions	Contract Management & Document Automation	Online Legal Services
Analytics	Regulatory Compliance	Marketplace
Legal Research & Education	eSignature & ID Verification	Non-Profit & University-led Projects
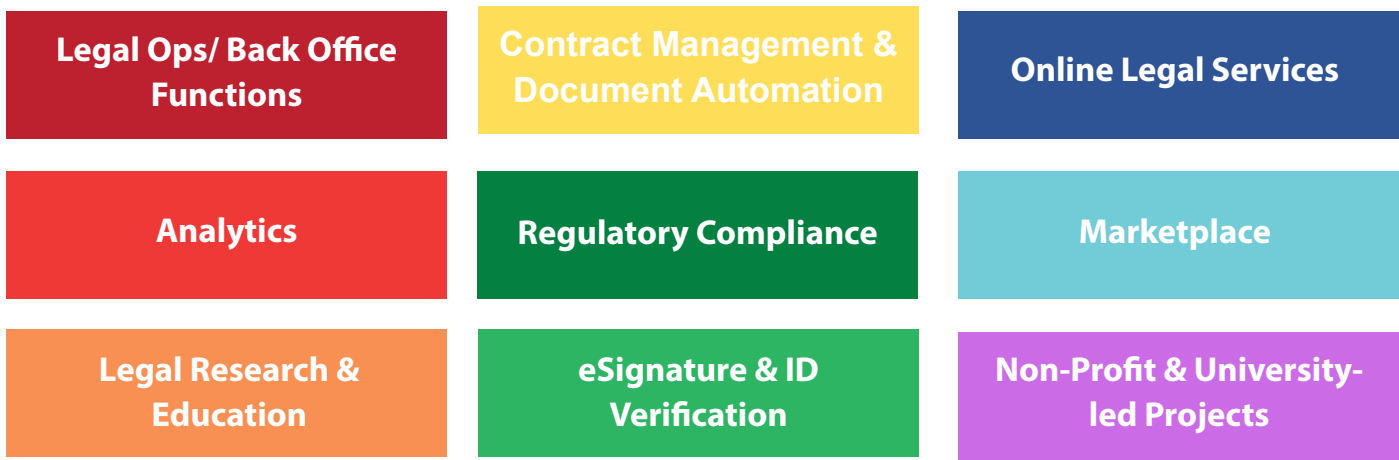
Figure 7: Oslo Model categories

Legal Ops/Back Office Functions

Characteristics:
- B2LF
- Tools that help lawyers in their day-to-day operations, particularly those necessary to run a law firm (examples: timekeeping, billing, calendars, collaboration interfaces, task management, etc.)
- May not have a specific legal function and, at times, may not even be specifically targeted towards law firms but have proved useful

Companies:

• Admincontrol	• Datalex Advokat	• PSA Consulting
• Advisor247	• Deltek	
• AvantIT - Legal365	• Etain	

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22   For example, the CodeX Tech Index have eDiscovery as a category. This is a reflection of the legal system in the United States, which is a common law system, where discovery is a procedure that requires extensive work. This is not the case with Norway and as such, legal tech companies in Norway do not offer services in relation to discovery procedures.

Analytics

Characteristics:
- B2LF and B2B
- Data analysis methods and technologies, to improve efficiency, gain insight and realise greater value from available data
- Originally conceived as services that "[p]rovide insights about cases and judges and to visualise the research process". These insights can be used to identify the likelihood of future outcomes of a given case based on historical data.

Companies:

• Anzyz	• Legala
• Ayfie	• Lovnad

Legal Research & Education

Characteristics:
- B2C and B2LF
- Targeted towards both students in Law Faculties and legal practitioners
- Making legal sources accessible through digital means for educational and research purposes
- Products include: Legal sources; legal study aids; outlines; legal practicioner templates (e.g. legal briefs, court submissions, legal source collections, etc.; and, commentaries on cases, legislation, etc.

Companies:

• Gyldendal Rettsdata	• Juss.ai	• Lovdata
• Juridika	• Karnov Group	• Rettsinfo

Contract Management & Document Automation

Characteristics:
- B2LF and B2B
- Programmes that carry out the "design of systems and workflows that assist in the creation and assembly of (legal) electronic documents, contracts, etc."
- This can aid in negotiation, ensuring compliance with contractual terms and documenting modifications.

Companies:

- AdvokatOnline
- Advokatsystemer
- Caplist
- Concide
- Coright
- D'company

- Documaster
- House of Control
- Jussystemer
- Lawyered
- Ligl IDA
- Maigon

- Norsk eiendomsoppgjør
- Oppgjørstjeneste
- Propr
- Simplifai

Regulatory Compliance

Characteristics:
- B2B and B2LF
- Tools that help companies to stay informed about the regulations which governs them and ensures compliance with their legal obligations in the following:
    - Anti-Money Laundering (including checks such as Know Your Customer, Customer Due Diligence)
    - Data Protection and Privacy (including tools that help consumers enforce their rights)
    - Whistle-blower Protection
    - Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') and Environment, Social and Governance ('ESG')

Companies:

- Adall
- Beaufort Kjenndinkunde
- Equality Check
- EYD

- Factlines
- Kundesjekk.no
- MittVarsel
- Quesnay

- Signatu
- TRAQ
- Vega Integrity
- Visma Draftit

16

E-Signature & ID Verification

Characteristics:
- B2B and B2C
- Services that ensure that information shared and expressed agreements to content are associated with a real person.
- Allows for the execution of contracts and legal documents
- Offers a more infrastructure-oriented basis alongside other legal tech services

Companies:

• Scrive	• Signicat
• Signant	• Verified

Online Legal Services

Characteristics:
- B2C
- Applications which provide services that allow consumers to engage with the law directly
- Includes:
  - Online Dispute Resolution ('ODR')
  - Claim Management
  - Templates for wills and legal documents
  - Client Portals

Companies:

• Arv.no	• Helpify Dinskillsmisse	• Legal Lab
• Compose Software	• Juridica Rettshjelp	• Lexolve
• Flyforsinkelser	• Justify	

Characteristics:
- B2C
- Internet databases which promote greater transparency, accessibility and affordability within legal service providers by:
    - Comparing rates for fixed price legal services
    - Providing user ratings for lawyers and law firms in order to help make decisions on which lawyer to inquire regarding a specific legal issue.

Companies:

• Advokatguiden	• Besteadvokat.no
• Advokatenhjelperdeg.no	• Tjenestetorget.no

Non-Profit/University-led Projects

Characteristics:
- B2C
- Tools created for non-profit purposes and/or led by universities in Norway.
- Include student-made initiatives that were developed within a classroom setting and pursued further with their project partners (the case of courses such as JUS5671 Legal technology: Artificial intelligence & Law offered at the University of Oslo), as well as projects that are partially funded by bodies such as the Norwegian Research Council or from innovation grants.

Companies:

• CLEANUP Project	• ID-Juristen	• SAKULATOR
• Cookieswitch	• JustBot	• University of Oslo Digital Courtroom
• Helpkit by Mecu	• Rettssenteret Rettsi	

3. Map of the Legal Tech Landscape in Norway
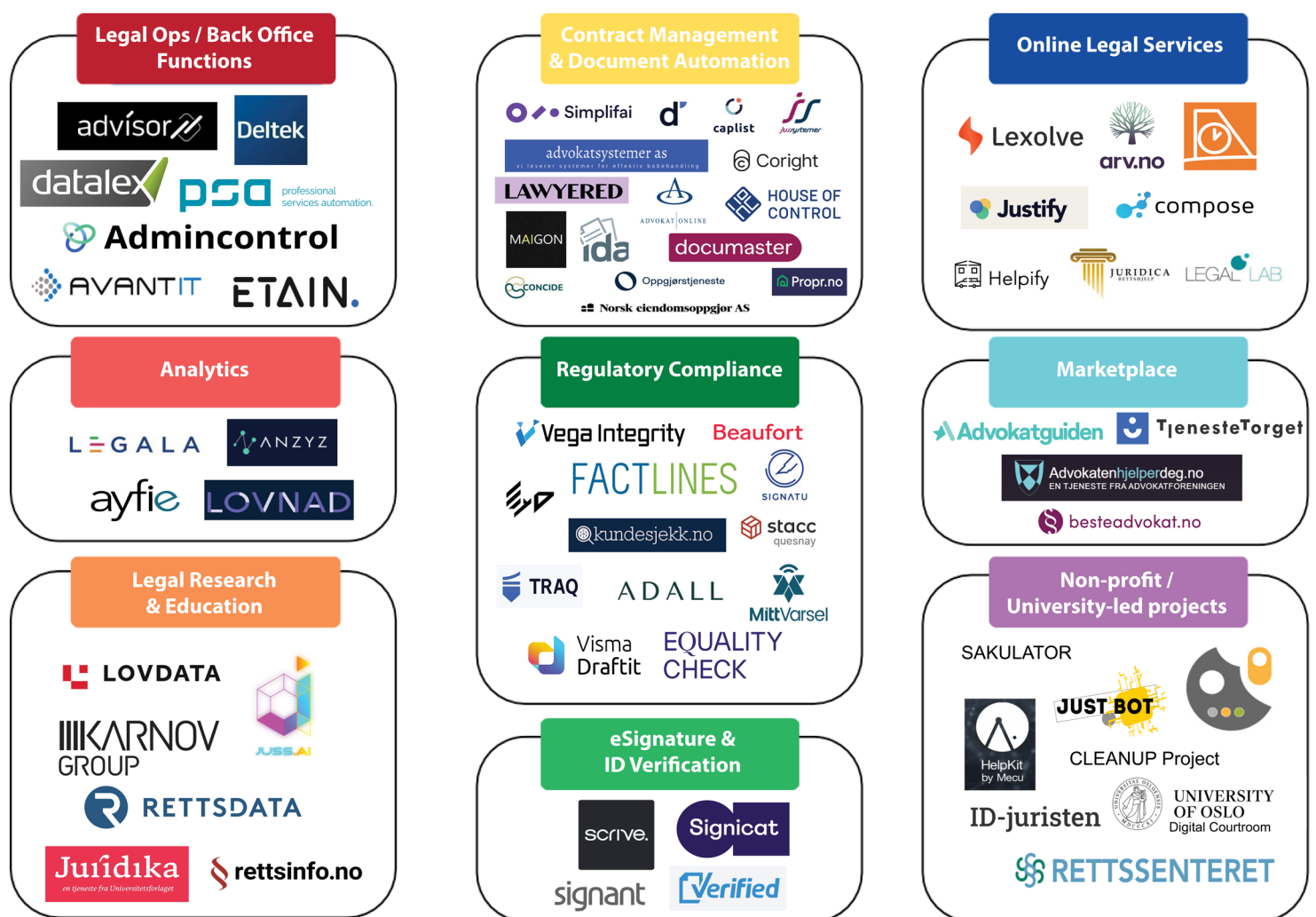
Figure 8: Map of Legal Tech landscape in Norway (subject to the scope of this report).

For convenience purposes, the map in Figure 10 classifies companies under their primary categories. This is primarily due to the difficulties encountered when trying to make a visual representation of the primary and secondary categories that our Model of Categorisation seeks to emphasize. Further details on the difficulties are addressed in the subsequent section.

- A description of all the companies and their supplementary categories can be found in the Annex of this Report
- The companies featured on this map are all the companies we have found to be within the scope of this report by 14 November 2022 (69 companies)

3.1. The Norwegian Legal Tech Environment Up Close

The following is an explanation of the categories with examples of selected companies included in the map, explaining the services provided and why they have been included in their respective primary category. A key limitation of this report is that these descriptions are based primarily on publicly available data, combined with interviews. This implies that the descriptions may not fully and accurately reflect what each company is doing, which is also subject to change. The primary function of this chapter is to provide an overview, thus mapping the landscape for legal tech in Norway.

Moreover, the descriptions are characterised by ambiguous marketing language copied from company websites, which has affected the descriptions provided.

3.1.1. Legal Ops/Back Office Functions

The first category consists of tools that help lawyers in day-to-day operations, particularly those that are necessary in order to run a law firm (for example, timekeeping and billing, calendars, collaboration interfaces, task management, etc.) These companies typically operate in B2LF, but some companies may not even be specifically targeted towards law firms but have proved useful when carrying out legal work.

Seven companies were found to have this as their primary category: *Advisor247, Datalex Advokat, Admincontrol, Avant IT – Legal 365, Deltek, Etain* and *PSA Consulting.*

Advisor247 promotes professional systems which aim to gather lawyers' core activities in a cloud-based solution for the optimal provision of user-friendly systems that simplify and streamline work tasks. They do this by automating the entire journey between the lawyer and the client, from offering case management services to electronic approval of expenses and hours, thus helping with invoicing at the end of a case.

Datalex Advokat delivers custom-made IT solutions for lawyers to cover all back-office administrative needs. Services that Datalex Advokat offers include GDPR-compliant contact registers where details of parties such as clients, opposing counsel, courts, and witnesses are kept and maintained; case overviews that give information on the details of cases, the parties involved, deadlines and agreements, billable hours, invoices and documents and correspondence; calendars that can be synchronised with Outlook; hour registration to keep track for invoicing purposes; electronic invoice management systems; and accounting management systems.

Admincontrol streamline and digitalise work pertaining to Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A), Fundraising and Restructuring, making collaboration with multiple parties easier. They do this by providing different portals, including Board Portals for digital document sharing and interaction, Preparation Portals containing all necessary functions for preparations before potential buyer groups are invited to data rooms, and restricted Data Rooms.

Avant IT – Legal 365 is a service that is explicitly targeted towards lawyers. Based on Microsoft Cloud services, it aims to provide and automate a multitude of services in back-office functions, as well as AML, credit checks, reporting tools, and client portals for information exchanges.

Deltek offers a software service to various industries, but lawyers in Norway utilise their Maconomy platform to help with administrative functions, like logging hours with descriptions, making it applicable to this category.

Etain develops innovative solutions and technology for law firms and corporate legal departments to help ensure collaboration within and across teams, with clients and counter-parties.

PSA Consulting is a service and technology company which delivers SaaS solutions to help law firms by digitalising processes and integrating digital workflows to maximise productivity and increase the quality of work.

3.1.2. Analytics

Under Analytics are services that "provide insights about cases and judges and to visualise the research process".[23] These insights can then be used to identify the likelihood of future outcomes of a given case based on historical data.[24] Companies also use text analytics tools, combined with machine learning, on unstructured text to provide insights on other types of documents, such as identifying red flags in contracts. Companies that fall under this category typically operate in B2LF or B2B. As of present in Norway, four companies fall under the Analytics category: *Anyzyz, Ayfie, Legala,* and *Lovnad.*

Anzyz is not limited to the legal sector but provides a state-of-the-art text analytics tool that helps streamline document review processes in areas such as disputes, litigation, investigations and transactions by visualising insights on an easy-to-use dashboard that helps automate workflows, analyse data and extract key information from unstructured text.

Like Anyzyz, **Ayfie** offers a tool that is not limited to the legal sector but has proved useful in the processing of unstructured text. With the AI used as part of their 'Locator' service, **Ayfie** helps search for relevant information and historical data across multiple applications and systems.

Legala provides lawyers with efficient solutions for case management and bankruptcy and estate management.

Lovnad offers a service which helps lawyers gain insight and analytics to make data-driven decisions.

3.1.3. Legal Research and Education

Services that make legal sources accessible through digital means for educational and research purposes. These services typically operate in B2C and B2LF, where students in Law Faculties and legal practitioners make use of legal sources, study aids, outlines and commentaries on cases and legislation, as well as templates for legal briefs, court submissions, legal source collections, etc. In Norway, six companies fall under this category: *Gyldendal Rettsdata, Juridika, Juss.ai, Karnov Group, Lovdata, and Rettsinfo.*

Gyldendal Rettsdata is a subscription-based tool which offers access to Norwegian law commentaries, updated laws and regulations, court decisions, document templates and relevant specialist literature.

Lovdata maintains and runs systems for legal information, offering access to the most relevant Norwegian and international legal texts. **Lovdata** has partnered with **Karnov**

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23   Daniel W. Linna Jr., 'What We Know and Need to Know About Legal Startups' (2016) 67 South Carolina Law Review 389, 409.

24   Manuel Bues and Emilio Matthaei, 'LegalTech on the Rise: Technology Changes Legal Work Behaviors, But Does Not Replace Its Profession' in Kai Jacob, Dierk Schnidler and Roger Strathausen (eds), *Liquid Legal* (Springer International Publishing 2017) 99.

Group which has now integrated its digital legal commentaries written by a range of legal professionals alongside the legal texts that can be found on the Lovdata platform.

Juridika, like Karnov Group, offers curated digital legal commentaries. As "your legal library", they also offer a digital subscription to legal specialist books, journals, and access to podcasts and articles.

Juss.ai offers software that allows users to navigate through legal sources and helps lawyers reduce time spent on finding relevant legal sources by using machine learning algorithms to map similarities in various legal sources.

Similarly to Juridika, **Rettsinfo** has dubbed itself as "Norway's digital law library", providing complete searches for legal literature sources by aggregating and indexing a vast array of websites, paid and open-access sources.

3.1.4. eSignature and ID Verification

Usually operating in B2B and B2C, companies that typically fall under this category are services that ensure that any information shared and any agreement expressed by a relevant party are associated with a real person. Under this category, four companies are offering this service in Norway: *Scrive, Signant, Signicat and Verified.*

3.1.5. Regulatory Compliance

Operating both within B2B and B2LF, companies that fall under the Regulatory Compliance category provide tools that help companies to stay informed with the laws which govern them and ensure compliance with their legal obligations in the following fields: Anti-Money Laundering ('AML') which include checks such as Know

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Your Customer checks ('KYC') and Customer Due Diligence checks ('CDD'), Data Protection and Privacy, Whistle-blower Protection, Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') and Environment, Social and Governance ('ESG'). Under this category, twelve companies offer Regulatory Compliance solutions in Norway: *Adall, Beaufort Kjenndinkunde, EYD, Equality Check, Factlines, Kundesjekk.no, MittVarsel, Signatu, Stacc Quesnay, TRAQ, Vega Integrity* and *Visma Draftit.*

Four of these companies offer services in the field of AML: Beaufort Kjenndinkunde, Kundesjekk.no, Quesnay, and Vega Integrity.

Beaufort Kjenndinkunde offers an integrated app to handle all things related to AML/KYC-processes. The service identifies shareholders within companies (via BRREG and the Shareholders' Register), checks customer information against national and international politically exposed persons ('PEP') (through utilizing Bureau van Dijk), and has all information needed for reporting stores in one place to allow for easier tracking of changes in the customer relationship.

Kundesjekk.no offers an online legal service to handle all things related to the legally mandated KYC/AML processes. It allows users to check for information on private individuals and companies more easily, including the ability to check the customer against EU and UN sanctions lists and whether they are or have close ties with a PEP. It also stores all information in one place, allowing for easier screening and making changes when needed.

Quesnay also offer services in AML/KYC like Beaufort Kjenndinkunde and Kundesjekk.no. Despite marketing itself as a Fintech and RegTech company, its client lifestyle management solution carries out PEP, sanctions screening, and other AML and regulatory checks.

Vega Integrity, as well as providing AML/KYC services, offer courses and free e-books in AML handling.

Five companies – Adall, EYD, Signatu, TRAQ, and Visma Draftit – offer Data Protection and Privacy solutions.

Adall provides a digital service to help companies with data protection and privacy issues by offering a service which helps with the creation of documents such as privacy statements and data processing agreements and advisory services which help companies write out GDPR action plans and answer any questions related to the GDPR and other data protection and privacy legislation.

EYD delivers a Privacy Enhancing Technology ('PET') platform for companies to manage privacy and security. This platform facilitates transparency and enables company to use privacy as an added value to their business. They offer services such as verifiable credentials, distributed identities, personal data mapping, consent and insight management.

Signatu delivers a scalable B2B SaaS platform for creating sound data practices and smarter business for data-driven businesses. Their services include data mapping, data privacy compliance document automation, consent management, data use/transfer legal basis management, and data processing logging.

TRAQ offers a platform for handling consents, terms of use agreements, contracts, and privacy statements in accordance with relevant legislation.

Visma Draftit offers a multitude of services to help with complying with data protection and privacy legislation, such as privacy records, conducting data protection impact assessments (DPIAs), evaluating a company's GDPR compliance, Privacy e-Learning platforms, and advice on privacy questions and incident management.

In the field of CSR and ESG, companies in Norway normally offer services that help companies comply with the new Norwegian Transparency Act and the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act.

A company that works with helping towards compliance with the new Norwegian Transparency Act is *Factlines*. **Factlines** focus on helping companies improve their supply chain mapping and making documentation efficient.

Regarding compliance with the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act, **Equality Check** offers a tool that helps companies identify and measure equality gaps, which they can then use to develop solutions to improve diversity in the workplace. This tool can also help with reporting obligations under Section 26 of the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act.[25]

Within Whistleblower Protection, **MittVarsel** offers a digital whistleblowing portal for organisations which is compliant with both Norwegian and EU Regulations.

3.1.6. Contract Management and Document Automation

Companies that fall under this category typically operate within B2LF and B2B and provide programmes that carry out the "design of systems and workflows that assist in the creation and assembly of (legal) electronic documents, contracts, etc."[26] These can then aid lawyers and businesses in negotiation, ensuring compliance with contractual terms, and documenting modifications made to agreements.[27] In Norway, sixteen companies were found to fall within this category: *AdvokatOnline, Advokatsystemer, Caplist, Concide, Coright, D'company, Documaster, House of Control, Ida, Jussystemer, Lawyered, Maigon, Norsk eiendomsoppgjør, Oppgjørstjeneste, Propr.no,* and *Simplifai,*

AdvokatOnline offers online solutions that aim to help increase efficiency for lawyers, accountants and businesses by providing quality-assured legal agreement templates, generating tailored documents and a portal for the storage of templates for future use.

Advokatsystemer provides systems that automate and simplify the processing and settlement of bankruptcy estates, liquidation and dissolutions through its smartKBO claims register, which calculates results and produces all necessary reports.

Caplist despite being a company which offers functions to conduct digital general meetings also offers access to legal templates for 'best practices' and e-verification for shareholders through the use of BankID.

Concide aims to offer a broad range of legal tech services for differing customer needs, particularly in contract management and document automation.

Coright is a service which is dedicated to helping brands, agencies and those working in the creative industry manage their intellectual property rights by creating tailor-made contracts and keeping track of agreements.

D'company offers a service which creates documents for organising shareholder general assemblies, board meetings, shareholder registries and other ownership processes.

Documaster specialises in document and contract management by giving users a complete overview of all documentation, allowing for easier sharing and keeping track of rights, obligations and renewals.

House of Control offers cloud-based contract management software which helps CFOs with managing contracts throughout the entire contract lifecycle.

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25   The Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act (Lov om likestilling og forbud mot diskriminering (likestillings- og diskrimineringsloven)) §26a states that employers must issue a statement on the actual status of gender equality in the undertaking and what the undertaking is doing to promote equality, prevent discrimination, harassment and gender violence.

26   Bues and Matthaei (n 24).

27   Linna (n 23).

Ida, offered by Ligl, delivers simple and advanced legal documents through quality-assured legal templates.

Jussystemer offers a variety of tools, including their Digisak PDF tool, which ensures easy handling of documents by allowing several people to work on PDFs and having the possibility to deliver documents from Digisak to the Actor Portal (Aktørportalen), as required by the Norwegian Court Administration's requirements on exchanging case documents.

Lawyered offers a platform for forming easy-to-use micro contracts through contract templates.

Maigon speeds up contract review processes by screening agreements, answering key legal questions and providing its users with detailed advice to help improve or finalise contracts.

Norsk eiendomsoppgjør offers digital services connected to real estate transfers, especially contract formation and handling the settlement of payments.

Oppgjørtjeneste brands itself as a free tool for real estate lawyers and provides services integrating important aspects of real estate transfers including contract templates.

Propr is a service that helps people sell their domiciles without needing a traditional real estate broker. A big part of this service involves arranging for necessary documents and contracts, as well as insurance and settlement of payments.

Simplifai's AI solution "Digital Employees" aims to automate work processes which involve the interpretation of free text and unstructured data.

3.1.7. Online Legal Services

Companies within the Online Legal Services category operate within B2B and B2C and offer services that allow consumers to engage with the law directly.[28]

In Norway, these legal services include Online Dispute Resolution, Claim Management, Templates for wills and legal documents for common cases

such as divorce. Client portals would also fall under this category, but due to them not being within the scope of this report, they will not be included in this section, nor the map above. In Norway, eight companies fall under this category: *Arv.no, Compose Software, Flyforsinkelser, Helpify Dinskillsmisse, Juridica Rettshjelp, Justify, Legal Lab* and *Lexolve.*

Arv.no aims to help customers with writing wills, for a fixed, affordable price. Customers provide Arv.no with information regarding their assets and how they wish to distribute them.

Compose Software offers a legal tech tool enabling customers to create their own legal tech to help create electronic forms, automating processes and case management.

Flyforsinkelser provides a service that helps individuals get refunds for flight cancellations, overbookings and airline delays experienced.

Helpify Dinskillsmisse is an online legal service which helps people looking to get separated or divorced with the settlement process. The company's 'divorce calculator' streamlines information gathering and legal assessments on the division of property, inheritance, and debt acquired before and after marriage.

Juridica Rettshjelp connects potential clients to lawyers based on the legal problems they need help with without a physical meeting.

Justify offers a service which creates tailor-made agreements. Examples include wills, future power of attorney, and cohabitation agreements.

Legal Lab provides clients with specific solutions for their use cases by developing new legal tech solutions to simplify and automate legal processes.

Lexolve seeks to be the 'legal department' for small businesses that typically cannot afford to spend large amounts of both time and money on legal issues. Lexolve's main services include customer relations, employment conditions, corporate governance, and supplier agreements.

3.1.8. Marketplace

Companies within the Marketplace category operate under B2C and are usually internet databases which

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28   Discussed further under Sections 1.1. and 5.1. of this Report, under "Scope of the Mapping / Project" and "Regulatory challenges" respectively.

promote greater transparency,[29] accessibility, and affordability within legal service providers. This is done by allowing consumers to compare rates for fixed-price legal services and providing user ratings for lawyers and law firms to help consumers decide on which lawyer to inquire regarding a specific legal issue they may have. In Norway, four companies fall under this category: *Advokatguiden, Advokatenhjelperdeg.no, Besteadvokat.no,* and *Tjenestetorget.no.*

3.1.9. Non-profit/University-led projects

Non-profit/University-led projects comprise various entities, some of which are meant to remain non-profit, while others are in the early stages of transforming their idea into a start-up company. They typically operate under B2C and include tools created for non-profit purposes or led by universities in Norway, usually products of research groups that have been formed or developed within the classroom setting. This category includes student-made initiatives developed in university courses[30] and projects partially funded by the Norwegian Research Council or from innovation grants.

Under this category, at least eight initiatives exist in Norway: *the CLEANUP Project, Cookieswitch, Helpkit by Mecu, ID-Juristen, JustBot, Rettssenteret Rettsi, SAKULATOR,* and *the University of Oslo Digital Courtroom Project.*

The CLEANUP Project is a four-year research project started in 2020 funded by the Research Council of Norway and hosted by the Norwegian Computing Centre (Norsk Regnesentral). The project aims to develop new machine learning methods to automatically anonymise or strongly de-identify text documents containing personal data.

Cookieswitch is an app that originated in the University of Oslo's 'JUS5671: Legal Technology: Artificial Intelligence and Law' course that helps manage browser cookies.

Helpkit by Mecu is a free online service established in 2020 which helps people experiencing serious illness or death in the family by providing all documentation needed to handle the formalities involved in such circumstances.

ID-Juristen is a service established as part of the Societal Security and Digital Identities (SODI) research project. Made in collaboration with the University of Oslo's Centre of Experiential Legal Learning (CELL), the Norwegian Consumer Council and student-led legal aid organisations JussBuss, JURK and Gatejuristen, the service provides free legal aid and guidance to victims of eID fraud and identity theft.

JustBot is a non-profit offering an online service which simplifies the process of submitting a complaint to the European Court of Human Rights, helping people avoid formal errors which result in complaints being rejected.

Rettssenteret Rettsi is a service created by the non-profit organization Rettssenteret that aims to help children and young people access legal aid.

SAKULATOR is an innovation project financed by the Research Council of Norway which aims to provide a web-based service or app to help estimate court processing times, particularly for large and complex cases.

University of Oslo Digital Courtroom Project is a project linked to CELL. Its main objective is to "enable students to learn law through performing digital procedures, preparing and handling legal documents and performing other actions required in dispute resolution exercises".

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29   Linna (n 23).

30   An example of such course is 'JUS5671 Legal Technology: Artificial Intelligence and Law' offered at the University of Oslo. The curriculum for this course can be found at: https://www.uio.no/studier/emner/jus/jus/JUS5671/.

3.2. Difficulties During Mapping and Visualisation Process

3.2.1. In Identifying Legal Tech Entities

As mentioned in the introduction, there has yet to be a consensus on what the term 'legal tech' means. This lack of definition proved difficult to filter what is a 'legal tech entity' and what is not. In addition, the various maps of legal tech environments from various countries, such as those shown in Section 1, did not provide accompanying reports. Because of this, we could not determine how the creators of such maps determined that the companies they featured were legal tech companies.

Furthermore, it was difficult to determine which entities would be considered as legal tech for the purposes of our project, particularly for companies that offer services used by the legal industry but were not directly targeted to them. For these type of entities, the authors considered the degree the solutions were capable of engaging with the law when classifying them as Legal Tech companies.[31] For example, *Ponder by Disputas* is a text analysis service that legal professionals and students in Norway would typically use to engage with legal literature. On the surface, one could consider that *Ponder* would fall under the 'Legal Research and Education' category, but due to the lack of functional capabilities of the text analysis technology to engage meaningfully with the law, it fell outside the scope of our project. On the other hand, *Bizbot* is another company that was not directly targeted towards the legal industry but largely engaged with the law with its 'signing' feature, as well as helping entrepreneurs and investors with business administration, which can help with complying with corporate law. As such, we categorised Bizbot under the 'eSignature and ID verification' category.

3.2.2. In Categorising Legal Tech Entities

After identifying which entities are 'legal tech' for the purposes of our project, we also encountered difficulties in determining the primary, secondary and sometimes, tertiary categories they fall under. Although much information can be found on company 'About us' or 'Our services' pages, some companies were not straightforward in describing the product(s) and/or service(s) they offer. This made it difficult to determine which categories they fell under. Because of this, we looked at the products and services these companies would advertise or speak about the most. Due to the time constraints for this project, we used the product or service companies that spoke about the most to determine the categories.

3.2.3. Limitations to the Map

As previously mentioned, our map only addresses the primary categorisation of each entity. This is mainly due to the difficulties in visualising how some companies may have secondary categories, as they also offer other products that may not be related to the one they are primarily known for (example: *Rettsdata* as a legal research company whilst also offering templates). Figure 11 is an attempt to demonstrate how *Rettsdata* cross-cuts into both the 'Legal Research & Education', as well as the 'Online Legal Services' categories. The map would become convoluted if this were carried out for all companies. As such, the authors agreed only to show the primary categories each company falls under in the map.

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31   Ryan Whalen, 'Defining legal technology and its implications' (2022) 30 International Journal of Law and Information Technology 47.
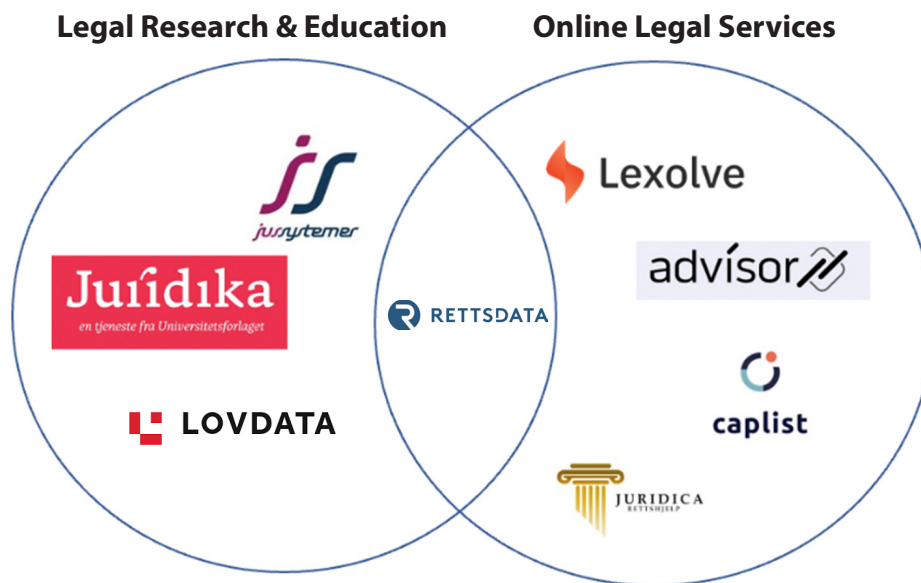
Figure 9: Proposed visualisation. The venn diagram shows how *Gyldendal Rettsdata*, in this example, fits both in the 'Legal Research and Education' category, as well as the 'Online Legal Services' category.

4. Initial Observations

Business models: From the material collected here, it appears that the most common business models are B2B, B2C and B2LF. Although it is difficult to quantify, B2LF seems to represent a significant part of the Norwegial legal tech market.[32]

Maturity of businesses: Although in Norway there is a long history of research and development of legal technology going back to the 1970s,[33] some Legal Tech companies are start-ups.[34] These start-ups tend to be private limited companies ('aksjeselskap'/'AS'), except for certain non-profit and university-led initiatives.[35]

Areas of law: Since companies appear to diversify their operations and thus operate with multiple business functions, it is difficult to quantify the split between the different areas of law they focus on. Nonetheless, certain areas of law are more prevalent.

Roughly a quarter of the analysed entities offer services closely related to contracts, particularly the creation of contracts and contract management. Slightly fewer entities offer services related to regulatory compliance.[36] This compares to the areas of property law, including intellectual property law, corporate law, consumer protection law, and family law, to which only a few companies primarily cater. Finally, certain companies offer back-office, legal research, e-signature and analytics tools, which canot necessarily be attributed to a specific area of

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32   Compare also legislative restrictions relating to the monopoly for providing legal services, which is further discussed in Section 5.1. under 'Regulatory challenges'.

33   Iver Tangen Stensrud, *Retten i det digitale Norge: Senter for rettsinformatikk 1970-2020* (Fagbokforlaget, 2020).

34   Start-ups are typically newly established businesses founded by entrepreneurs who develop a new (disruptive) product or service to address a specific problem(s). See Steve Blank, 'Search Versus Execute' (STEVE BLANK, 5 March 2012) https://www.steveblank.com/2012/03/05/. According to the European Startup Network, start-ups are younger than five years before developing into small-medium-size companies then subsequently, a cooperation. See European Startup Network, 'Vision' (europeanstartupnetwork.eu, 1 January 2022) https://europeanstartupnetwork.eu/vision/#:~:text=Startup%20Definition%20%E2%80%93%20A%20startup%20is,with%20high%20and%20rapid%20growth.

35   The non-profit and university-led initiatives are discussed in Section 3.1.9. These companies, as of the time of writing, have not been incorporated as companies in Norway.

36   Primarily within the fields of data protection and privacy compliance, and anti-money laundering compliance, but also in the Norwegian Transparency Act (Lov om virksomheters åpenhet og arbeid med grunnleggende menneskerettigheter og anstendige arbeidsforhold (åpenhetsloven)): https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2021-06-18-99) and the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act (Lov om likestilling og forbud mot diskriminering (likestillings- og diskrimineringsloven)): https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2017-06-16-51.
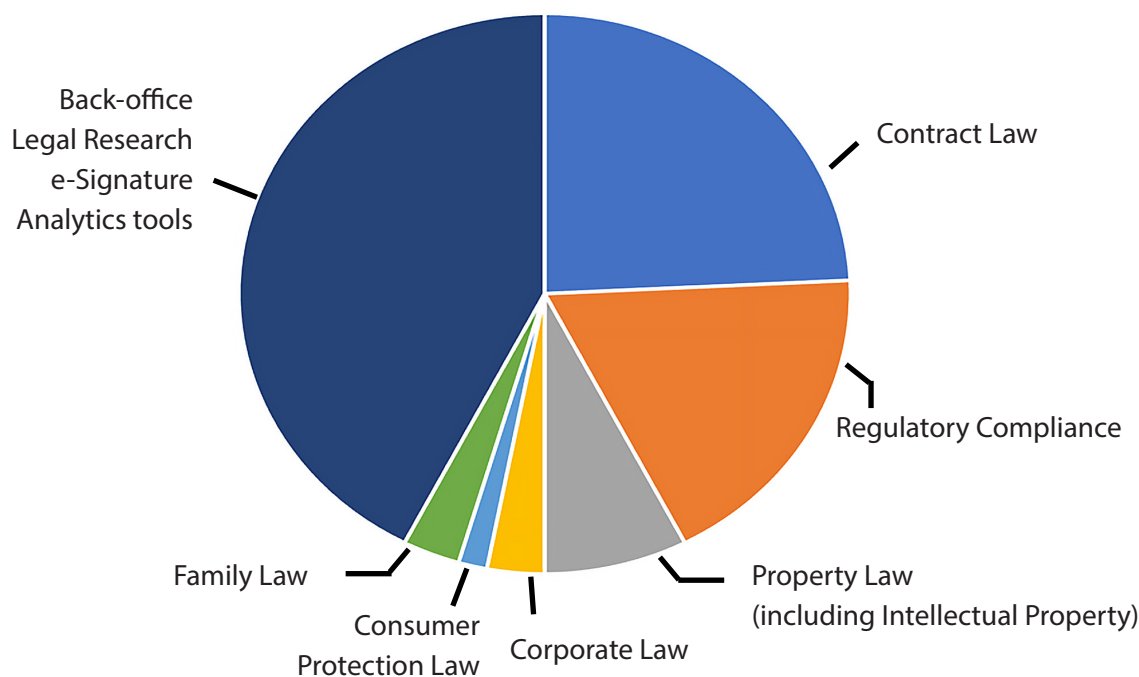
Figure 10: Pie chart showing the areas of law in which Legal Tech solutions in Norway offer services in, based on the 69 entites that fell within the scope of this report.

law. Interestingly, many latter are expanding their operations into other sectors or functionalities.

Technological maturity: In order to assess the technological maturity, Goodenough (2015) breaks down three stages of development: '1.0', '2.0', and '3.0'.[37] Under 1.0, the technology aids humans working within the legal industry; for example, basic forms of entities under 'Legal Ops and Backoffice Functions' or 'Legal Research and Education'. Under 2.0, the technology is somewhat disruptive, automating legal work and reducing the need for human involvement. Examples could be entities that fall within the categories of more advanced forms of 'Analytics', 'Contract Management and Document Automation',

'Regulatory Compliance', and 'Online Legal Services'. We have yet to see any evidence of Level 3.0, where technology completely replaces the human lawyer. As Amara (2006) notes, we tend to overestimate the effect of technology in the short term and underestimate its effects in the long term.[38] Any immediate revolution and "a radical redesign, if not, a full replacement, of the current system itself." of the legal profession, prophesised in 2015, has not happened thus far.[39] That does not mean we will not see substantial changes in the way legal services are delivered in the future. Legal Tech solutions will likely be a far more integrated part of the legal service industry in the coming decades than it is today. The bursting of the dot-com bubble did not preclude Internet-based tech companies

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37   Oliver R. Goodenough, 'Legal Technology 3.0' (*Huffington Post,* 4 February 2015) https://www.huffpost.com/entry/legal-technology-30_b_6603658.

38   Roy Amara, *The Age* (31 October 2006). Quote can be found in Susan Ratcliffe, *Oxford Essential Quotations* (4th ed., OUP).

39   Goodenough (n 37).

from changing the world in profound ways. It would hardly be surprising to see legal tech in time causing a more profound disruption to the realm of the legal services industry. Norway, an already highly digitalised country, prodded on by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, remains likely to be a country where legal tech solutions become more commonplace in society at large in the years to come.[40]

Legal Tech ecosystem: Based on our interviews, the Norwegian Legal Tech community appears to be a small but close-knit and cooperative community centered around the capital, Oslo.[41] There are frequent events connecting stakeholders, such as Oslo Legal Tech meetups[42], "Young in Tech" meetups, LILO talks,[43] TechTorget, the Nordic Legal Tech Day or the Oslo Legal Hackathon, in which 30 teams competed in 2019. The ecosystem, however, still depends on key people to drive and deliver events like these.

40   European Commission, 'Norway in the Digital Economy and Society Index' (European Commission, 28 July 2022) https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/desi-norway.

41   About a sixth (12) entities identified in our study, however, are located outside the capital region; in Bergen, Stavanger, and Trondheim as well as Sandefjord, Grimstad, Tromsø, Bodø, and Fagernes.

42   The 17th meetup was held November 23 2022: https://www.meetup.com/oslo-legal-tech/.

43   Legal Innovation Lab Oslo, an initiative by CELL at the University of Oslo: https://www.jus.uio.no/cell/vi-jobber-med/2-digi-undervisning-innovasjon-legaldesign/lilo/legal-innovation-labo-oslo.html.

5. Challenges and Opportunities

5.1. General Challenges

Regulatory challenges: Two regulatory questions are currently relevant for the Norwegian legal tech market. Firstly, the question is who may offer legal advice, which is currently subject to certain restrictions. So far, legal tech companies and especially those providing B2C services, have denied that they offer legal advice - a claim which might at times appear somewhat strained. A new version of the Lawyer Act (Advokatloven) provides that anyone can offer legal assistance.[44] The law is adopted but not yet in effect.[45] The adoption of the Act may work both to the benefit and detriment of (existing) Norwegian legal tech companies. On one hand, it clarifies that legal tech companies may legally offer legal advice. This may make it easier to advertise their services to a broader range of individual customers and small businesses. On

the other hand, by lowering entry barriers also for international actors, competition may increase.

A second regulatory question currently discussed regards external ownership of law firms. Some argue that the existing ban hampers innovation and diversity of services offered in the legal profession,[46] whereas others are more critical towards a potential opening.[47]

Challenges caused by the legal system: Norwegian legislation is known for its brevity, relying on the judicious nature of jurists and judges to flesh out the meaning of its often short and imprecise wording.[48] It has been noted that Norway may have the shortest laws of any country.[49] The imprecise nature of Norwegian law might also present a

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44 Advokatloven (n 16) §66: https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2022-05-12-28.

45 And which is estimated to still be some way off. See Kari Hegstad, 'Nå er advokatloven vedtatt på Stortinget' (Advokatbladet, 8 August 2022) https://www.advokatbladet.no/na-er-advokatloven-vedtatt-pa-stortinget/177687.

46 In Thea N. Dahl, 'For første gang har et legealtech-selskap fått lisens til å operere som et advokatfirma' (Advokatbladet, 9 August 2022). Merete Nygaard criticises the debate on outside ownership. See Merete Nygaard, 'Eksternt eierskap nødvendig for innovasjon' (Advokatbladet, 18 March 2021) https://www.advokatbladet.no/advokatlov-eierskap-nyheter/eksternt-eierskap-nodvendig-for-innovasjon/160326 and Nina Schmidt, 'Eksterne eiere gir rimeligere advokathjelp' (Advokatbladet, 13 February 2020) https://www.advokatbladet.no/advokatlov-eierskap/eksterne-eiere-gir-rimeligere-advokathjelp/147784.

47 In Nina Schmidt, 'Frykter at advokatbransjen skal kjøpes opp av internasjonale giganter' (Advokatbladet, 23 February 2021) https://www.advokatbladet.no/advokatlov-eierskap/frykter-at-advokatbransjen-skal-kjopes-opp-av-internasjonale-giganter/157920, Sverre Tyrhaug says (translated): "I do not believe we need external ownership to facilitate innovation."

48 This trend is also somewhat abated by the Norwegian tendency to use preparatory works/white papers for describing the purpose and the thinking behind the law.

49 Trine Nickelsen, 'Norge har verdens korteste lover' (Apollon, 28 May 2019) https://www.apollon.uio.no/artikler/2019/2_tema_korte_lover.html.

particular challenge for legal tech solutions where reliance on the text of the law plays a part in the area a company seeks to cover. Expert legal reasoning systems directly dealing with providing users solutions through clear legal rules are most advanced in areas which are rule-bound without or with scant judicial discretion, and thus suitable for legal computation, such as inheritance law.

Language challenges: The market for Norwegian language legal solutions is naturally limited by the small Norwegian population. English is also widely spoken and written professionally, and Norwegians are generally proficient in English.[50] Developing services that only work in the Norwegian language and for Norwegian markets might, therefore, not be enough for most legal tech companies to grow and thrive in the long run.[51] Norwegian legal tech companies must thus aim to build products with scalability in mind, that may reach beyond the Norwegian marketplace.

Scalability: The constraints of the Norwegian legal marketplace mean tailored survival and growth strategies are essential. A company would need a sizable market share of a Norwegian legal segment,[52] or the company would need to expand beyond the legal market, or the company would need to grow beyond the Norwegian market. Throughout our interviews, the consensus was that a key concern for many legal tech entities is to scale outside of Norway, which also requires funding. This might require companies to focus early on creating less intrinsically "Norwegian" products, and that with only smaller, cost-expedient alterations and adaptations can be marketed abroad. Multiple Norwegian legal tech companies are attempting just this and have recently signalled intent to expand beyond Norway soon.[53]

Private funding: Often, start-ups are funded by the founders themselves, family and friends, venture capitalists, and governmental support initiatives that are available for small businesses. The appeal of investing in a start-up is the promise of future high growth, however, in light of recent developments in the macroeconomic situation, some interviewees raised concerns and described difficulties in raising risk capital. On the other hand, there are examples of some Norwegian legal tech companies which recently successfully raised capital, including Justify,[54] Anzyz,[55] Lexolve,[56] and Caplist[57].

Public funding: A key advantage is the availability of public inestments and funding schemes such as

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50   In EF Education First's 2022 English Proficiency Index, Norway placed as number 4 and was categorised as a country that has 'Very high proficiency' in the English language. See EF, '2022 Edition: The world's largest ranking of countries and regions by English skills' https://www.ef.co.uk/epi/.

51   It may suffice if the company offers services and generates income from products that extend beyond the legal services market.

52   For example, the market for curated law commentaries. See Kjetil Kolsrud, 'Knivene slipes i den juridiske forlagsbransjen` (Rett24, 4 October 2021) https://rett24.no/articles/med-karnov-pa-plass-i-lovdata-slipes-knivene-i-forlagsbransjen.

53   Tonje Waal Karlsen, 'Maigon landet avtale med gigantfirma: -Detter er vår første globale kunde' (Advokatwatch, 5 May 2022) https://advokatwatch.no/nyheter/legaltech/article13991717.ece (Translated: 'Maigon lands deal with giant firm: "Our first global customer."'); Stian Olsen, 'Lexolve-grunnlegger: Utenlandslansering ligger ikke så langt frem i tid' (Advokatwatch, 11 April 2022) https://advokatwatch.no/nyheter/legaltech/article13915241.ece (Translated: 'Lexolve founder: Launch abroad is not far into the future.').

54   Stian Olsen, 'Justify hentet 17 millioner kroner i emisjon' (Advokatwatch, 20 June 2022) https://advokatwatch.no/nyheter/legaltech/article14166403.ece.

55   Stian Olsen, 'Anzyz Technologies-emisjon ble overtegnet' (Advokatwatch, 15 August 2022) https://advokatwatch.no/nyheter/legaltech/article14309221.ece.

56   Magnus Peter Harnes, 'Lexolve får nye storeiere' (Shifter, 13 June 2021) https://shifter.no/nyheter/lexolve-far-nye-storeiere/213005.

57   Per-Ivar Nikolaisen and Jörgen Skjelsbæk, 'Folkeinvest kjøper Caplist: «Selv med aviser plastret med dystre nyheter, peker våre piler oppover» (Shifter, 1 July 2022) https://shifter.no/nyheter/folkeinvest-kjoper-caplist-selv-med-aviser-plastret-med-dystre-nyheter-peker-vare-piler-oppover/253815.

Innovation Norway,[58] or 'Skattefunn'.[59] These may, however, require matching from outside investors, which can be challenging as described above. Public funding can also imply a risk of the "government picking winners",[60] for example, when certain technologies or sectors would be preferred.

Pricing: Conversations with law firms show that many legal tech licenses are deemed expensive. This is true not only for legal tech products deemed necessities,[61] but also other segments where the law firms were interested, but not buyers at the prices offered. This may hint at over-pricing, or that the limited number of potential customers Norwegian legal services market is hard to get right. People responsible for service acquisitions at law firms also reported difficulties in getting service packages tailored to company needs. Some also reported hesitancy as early adopters co-operating with companies providing developing technology improving with time and investment, likely getting worse services for higher prices in early phase adoption.

Competition: Evidence of increased competition in some categories of Norwegian legal tech is seen both publicly and through our research. Norwegian law firms partner with companies from abroad which offer services competing with Norwegian legal tech companies,[62] and multiple foreign companies present themselves to the Norwegian legal community at suitable event, such as TechTorget 2022.[63] Competition both internationally and domestically can be expected to increase.

5.2. Sector-specific Challenges

Law firms as customers: The Nordics are generally viewed as tech-savvy and often at the forefront of adopting new technology.[64] Previous academic work on the adoption of legal tech in Norwegian

law firms reported finding "sporadic use of legal tech for more limited tasks traditionally involving document production and processing of information. Innovation activities in Norwegian corporate law firms were found to be ad-hoc with no formal R&D

58   Innovasjon Norge, 'Finansiering av oppstart' https://www.innovasjonnorge.no/no/tjenester/oppstart-av-bedrift/oppstartfinansiering/.

59   SkatteFUNN, 'Hva er SkatteFUNN?' (SkatteFUNN, 16 December 2022) https://www.skattefunn.no/HvaerSkatteFUNN/.

60   Scott J. Wallsten, 'The Problem with Picking Winners: Evaluating Government Support for Commercial R&D' (Policy Brief, Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research, March 2001) https://siepr.stanford.edu/publications/policy-brief/problem-picking-winners-evaluating-government-support-commercial-r-d.

61   Within the legal research and education segment especially, where legal sources and law commentaries stand out.

62   As an example, Haavind partnered with Swedish company, Pocketlaw. See Benedicte Storm Bamvik, 'Svensk techselskap går sammen med norsk advokatkjempe' (Finansavisen, 4 September 2022) https://www.finansavisen.no/nyheter/teknologi/2022/09/04/7923884/svenske-pocketlaw-i-samarbeid-med-norske-haavind?zephr_sso_ott=pzt0pQ.

63   Companies like Luminance, Salesforce and Junu were prominently featured during the event. See the list of partners for 2022 here: TechTorget, 'Partners' (TechTorget, 2022) https://techtorget.no/en/partnere/.

64   European Commission (n 40).

structure."[65] Norwegian lawyers are generally not averse to trying innovative technologies per se, and our interviewees agree if they believe them likely to yield efficiency gains. However, in the oft-busy workdays of the legal services industry, they generally need to experience benefits quickly - "more benefits than headaches". Furthermore, the procurement of legal tech solutions needs to be more mature.[66] Making products that are both intuitive and demonstrate value straight away can be particularly challenging. This also depends on a keen appreciation of the exact problems law firms and the legal industry deal with and how a product should be shaped to make such processes more efficient.

Innovation can be perceived as threatening to the current business model and structures of law firms. Some point at fixed pricing, a feature of some legal tech solutions, for instance, commonplace in the 'Online Legal Service' segment, as a further challenge to the income model of law firms - and question whether it may also force more reliance on a fixed price for some services in law firms. Some claim that innovation cannot happen inside law firms, precisely because such innovation might threaten a status quo with which law firms are well content. Representatives of established law firms contradict this claim.[67] In any case, Norwegian law firms appear to turn towards legal tech solutions increasingly, provided that pricing and functionality meet their demand.

End-consumers as customers: Access to justice is a basic principle of, and requirement for, a functioning rule of law. Per the UN, a major obstacle "in accessing justice is the cost of legal advice and representation."[68] This is no different in Norway, where soaring costs of court trials and professional legal advice have been an ongoing concern for decades. A stated aim of the reformed Civil Procedure Act of 2005[69] was arresting the mounting cost of civil litigation.[70] The trend has, however, continued sharply in the opposite direction.

Costs of Civil Litigation in Norway

- The Norwegian Courts Commission estimated the average cost of trial at district courts to have increased by 92% from 2009 to 2018, a near doubling.[71]
- This largely corresponds to increases in the cost of legal advice generally, where the average billed hourly rate of an attorney rose from 1100 NOK in 2007, to 1673 NOK in 2017 before VAT.[72]

A survey conducted by Help[73] suggests that 8 out

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65   Kristoffer Sivertsen, 'Innovation in Norwegian Law Firms' (Master Thesis, University of Stavanger Business School 2019), p3.

66   Thea N. Dahl, 'Legal tech-behovet må kartlegges bedre' (Advokatbladet, 10 March 2021) https://www.advokatbladet.no/legal-tech/legal-tech-behovet-ma-kartlegges-bedre/158799.

67   Henrik Skjevestad, 'Innovasjon kan ikke skje i etablerte advokatfirmaer' (Advokatbladet, 15 September 2021) https://www.advokatbladet.no/eierskap-legal-tech/innovasjon-kan-ikke-skje-i-etablerte-advokatfirmaer/167072.

68   United Nations and the Rule of Law, 'Access to Justice' (United Nations, 15 August 2016) https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/thematic-areas/access-to-justice-and-rule-of-law-institutions/access-to-justice/.

69   Ot.prp. Nr. 74 (2005-2006) s. 47. Cf. "Sakskostnader på dagsordenen i Høyesterett", Clement Endresen and Gjermund Aasbrenn, Lov og Rett pp. 353-378, subsection 2.1.

70   ibid. The goal was to reduce the actual cost of trial by an average of 30 percent.

71   Kjetil Kolsrud, 'Sakskostnadene i tingrettene nær doblet på 10 år' (Rett24, 30 September 2020) https://rett24.no/articles/sakskostnadene-i-tingrettene-naer-doblet-pa-10-ar.

72   Tore Letvik, 'Sterk økning i sakskostnader' (Juristen, 26 August 2019) https://juristen.no/nyheter/2019/08/sterk-%C3%B8kning-i-saks%C2%ADkostnader.

73   Nina Schmidt, 'Eksterne eiere gir rimeligere advokathjelp' (Advokatbladet, 13 February 2020) https://www.advokatbladet.no/advokatlov-eierskap/eksterne-eiere-gir-rimeligere-advokathjelp/147784.

of 10 had been in a situation in the last five years where they needed a lawyer, yet not seeking one because of pricing, remains a case in point. Legal assistance, thus, is often cost-prohibitive to many people.[74] This clearly suggests there exist significant market opportunities, benefitting consumers and rewarding those that successfully can develop solution for underserved market segments.[75]

Developing tools that can deliver legal assistance to individuals with more streamlined, "common" legal problems has already been underway for a while, for example, inheritence law issues, parking tickets, airfare refunds and similar strictly rule-bound legal fields. As AI and machine learning use intensify, one can foresee more varied iterations of similar problems being solvable with only some or peripheral human involvement. While Scandinavians are generally tech-savvy and the Nordics rank high on digital proficiency[76] and competitiveness,[77] increasing the willingness to rely on technological alternatives to traditional legal services, however, constitutes a central challenge for legal tech companies.

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74   This ties into a long-running debate about the very low-income threshold for receiving free legal advice. Per 2022, the limit for a couple is a maximum of a gross income of 350,000 NOK (as per Fri rettshjelp, 'Inntektsgrenser for fri rettshjelp' (Fri rettshjelp, 1 January 2023) https://fri-rettshjelp.no/inntektsgrenser/), less than the median income of one person of 638,000 NOK (as per Statistisk sentralbyrå, 'Hva er vanlig lønn i Norge?' (ssb, 30 March 2023) https://www.ssb.no/arbeid-og-lonn/lonn-og-arbeidskraftkostnader/artikler/hva-er-vanlig-lonn-i-norge).

75   The general manager of the legal aid foundation, Jussbuss, supports the idea that the use of legal tech measures may help more people get access to justice. See Tore Letvik, 'Beskriver rettshjelpsordningen som skadeskutt' (Juristen, 8 November 2022) https://juristen.no/nyheter/2022/10/beskriver-rettshjelpsordningen-som-skadeskutt.

76   European Commission (n 40).

77   Statista, 'Country-level digital competitiveness rankings worldwide as of 2022' (Statista, 22 December 2022) https://www.statista.com/statistics/1042743/worldwide-digital-competitiveness-rankings-by-country/.

6. Concluding Remarks

This mapping report has focused on Norwegian companies and entities that automate legal services, provide access to such services and aid legal professionals in their work. In doing this, we have identified 69 entities offering services within the scope of our study and created a map to visualise the legal tech ecosystem in Norway. In addition to this, we have created a categorisation model to map these companies and entities, as well as identified major trends affecting the growth and development of the Norwegian legal tech industry.
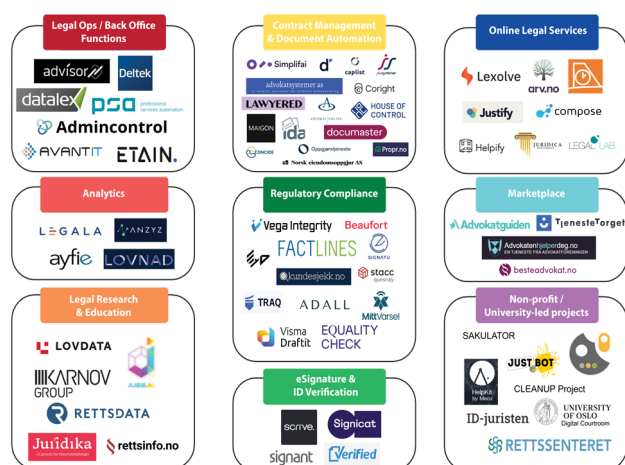
2022 **LEGAL TECH IN NORWAY**

In future research endeavours, a mapping and analysis could be expanded to the following areas:

Innovation by law firms: Legal Tech solutions developed within law firms were outside the scope of this report. Several law firms such as BAHR[78], Thommessen[79] and Wiersholm[80] have client portals which not only allow them to communicate with their clients but also offer eSignature services, standard templates and more.

Innovation in the public sector: Within the public sector, too, legal technology solutions are developed, which have been outside the scope of this study.

Regulatory environment: Factors influencing the Legal Tech ecosystem also call for analysis. First and foremost, the impacts of the new Lawyer Act on Norwegian legal tech companies could be an interesting topic for further exploration once enacted, and experiences are observed. The final outcome of the debate on external ownership of law firms is still not entirely clear and could have

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78   n 13.

79   n 14.

80   n 15.

a significant[81] impact.[82] Another topic relates to the question of whether a 'Legal Tech Sandbox' is desirable, similar to for example, the AI Sandbox by Datatilsynet, Norway's Data Protection Authority.[83]

Legal Tech Database: Finally, a future project could also be to create a dynamic database which keeps records of entities that offer Legal Tech services in Norway, including those that fall outside the scope of this report. Although maps serve as a quick overview of legal tech entities in a given country or region, they do not accurately portray the dynamic nature of legal tech companies and how they sometimes fall under multiple categories due to the need to offer a variety of services and to be scalable businesses.

In any of these endeavours, we hope this present report provides a useful starting point for further research in the field.

81   Thea N. Dahl and Henrik Skjevestad, 'Nesten sjokkert over eierskapsholdninger' (Advokatbladet, 23 April 2021) https://www.advokatbladet.no/advokatlov-eierskap/nesten-sjokkert-over-eierskapsholdninger/162224.

82   Thea N. Dahl (n 46).

83   Henrik Pryser Libell, 'Norge får advokatlov: Foreslår «regel-sandkasse» om eierskap' (Juridika, 4 November 2022) https://juridika.no/innsikt/norge-f%C3%A5r-advokatlov; Merete Nygaard, Heidi Daaland and Lynne Skajaa, 'Innlegg: Ikke all juridisk bistand krever «Ronaldo-lønninger»' (DN, 7 August 2022) https://www.dn.no/innlegg/advokater/lonn/kunstig-intelligens/innlegg-ikke-all-juridisk-bistand-krever-ronaldo-lonninger/2-1-1272648; Mesh Community, 'Event - Oslo Legal Tech Meetup #17: Do we need a legal sandbox?' (Mesh Community, 23 November 2022) https://meshcommunity.com/event/oslo-legal-tech-meetup-17-do-we-need-a-legal-sandbox/.

Annex

A. List of Norwegian Legal Tech Companies

Both the following description of companies and the mapping is based on our interpretation of company activities, combined with our assessment of how they fit in the Oslo Model, based on publicly available information. We make no claim to have an exhaustive understanding of all company/entity activities per November 2022, nor that every entity that could have been included, actually is.

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Adall https://www.adall.no/	Adall was founded 2017, originating in the NTNU entrepreneurial school. Adall provides a digital service to help companies with GDPR and privacy issues, as well as providing pertinent documents and add-on advisory services.	Regulatory Compliance	Analytics	N/A	N/A
Admincontrol https://admincontrol.com/	Admincontrol was founded in 2005, and later integrated in Visma. Aiming to streamline and digitalise board work, they provide different portals pertaining to M&A: Board portals, preparation portals and data rooms. Board portals, for digital document sharing and interaction; preparation portals, restricted data room containing all necessary functions for preparations before potential buyer groups are invited into the data rooms, which is a function for due diligence for M&A, fundraising and restructuring.	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A	N/A
Advisor247 https://advisor.no/produkter/advisor247-advokat	Advisor AS in its current incarnation was founded in 2019, but the firm has worked with the legal industry for 25 years. It promotes professional systems which aims to gather lawyers' core activities in a cloud-based solution, for optimal provision of user-friendly systems that simplify and streamline work tasks.	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A	N/A

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Advokatguiden https://www.advokatguiden.no/	Advokatguiden was founded in 2020 and offers a free service to match consumers to lawyers willing to take their case. Advokatguiden covers a vast array of legal fields and aim to expand their activities to other markets in the near future.	Marketplace	N/A	N/A	N/A
Advokatenhjelper deg.no https://advokatenhjelperdeg.no/	Advokatenhjelperdeg.no is a service made by the Norwegian Bar Association ('Advokatforeningen') which makes legal services from members of the Bar Association more accessible to consumers. Consumers can select lawyers based on their field of expertise and language skills. As well as lawyers, consumers can also find public prosecutors and mediators on the site.	Marketplace	N/A	N/A	N/A
AdvokatOnline https://advokatonline.no/	AdvokatOnline was founded in 1996 and provides online solutions that aim to help increase the efficiency of legal work for lawyers, accounts and businesses. They provide access to an array of standard contracts, document automation of adaptive contract templates, and storage of agreements.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Regulatory Compliance	N/A	N/A
Advokatsystemer https://www.advokatsystemer.com/	Advokatsystemer AS was founded in 2016, but has been providing programming tailored to the legal industry for over 30 years. They provide systems easing the handling of bankruptcy estates and forced dissolution. The SmartKBO service aims to deliver a complete service to handle different aspects of this process.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Online Legal Services	N/A	N/A
Anzyz https://www.anzyz.com/	Anzyz Technologies was founded in 2014, and is a multipolar company not limited to the legal sector. Anzyz Legal aims to provide a tool to uncover key information in unstructured text with precision and speed. This to streamline document review processes in areas like disputes, litigations, investigations and transactions.	Analytics	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arv.no (by Arvekontoret AS) https://www.arv.no/	Arvekontoret AS was founded in 2016. Through their online service, arv.no, they aim to provide customers with a will for a low fixed price. They also offer quality control by a lawyer.	Online Legal Service	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A	N/A

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Avant IT – Legal 365 https://www.avantit. no/advokat/	Avant IT AS was founded in 2018. It supplies an array of IT services. Legal365 is a specific application for lawyers, based on Microsoft cloud services. It aims to provide and automate a multitude of services in back office functions, connected to KYC/AML, credit checks, reporting tools, and a client portal for information exchange.	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	Regulatory Compliance	N/A	N/A
Ayfie https://www.ayfie. com/	Ayfie AS was founded in 2000, and is a multi-faceted company delivering different services not exclusively legal. One important tool is its natural language processing tool for processing unstructured texts, which has many functions especially pertinent to law firms. However, they also provide the "Supervisor" for GDPR, risk and compliance reporting, rendering built-in compliance tools integrated in their services.	Analytics	Contract Management and Document Automation	Regulatory Compliance	N/A
Beaufort - Kjenndinkunde https://www.beaufort. io/kjenndinkunde	Beaufort Solutions AS was founded in 2019, and offers the "kjenndinkunde" service, an integrated app to handle all things related to the legally mandated KYC/AML-processes.	Regulatory Compliance	N/A	N/A	N/A
Besteadvokat.no https://besteadvokat. no/	Besteadvokat.no allows consumedrs and companies to recefive and compare non-binding offers from multiple attorneys to help with legal issues they may need help for. Consumers and companies in need of legal help can fill out a form explaining their issue and will be matched with a lawyer covering the relevant area of law.	Marketplace	N/A	N/A	N/A
Caplist https://www.caplist. no/	Caplist AS was founded in 2020 and market "smart company processes" with a focus on shareholders general assemblies. They offer an integrated service which includes access to legal templates and e-verification services for verifying shareholders with BankID.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Online Legal Service	eSignature and ID verification	N/A
CLEANUP project https://cleanup.nr.no/	The CLEANUP project is a four-year research project initiated in 2020, funded by the Research Council of Norway and hosted by the Norwegian Computing Center (Norsk Regnesentral). The project goal is to develop new machine learning methods to automatically anonymise, or at least strongly de-identify text documents containing personal data, such as electronic health records, court rulings or chat-based interactions with customers.	Non-profit, University-led Projects	Regulatory Compliance	Analytics	N/A

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Compose Software https://usecompose. com/	Compose Software AS was founded in 2015 and offers a legal tech tool to make legal tech. Compose is a low-code application development platform especially suitable for electronic forms, process automation, and case management.	Online Legal Service	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A
Concide https://www. linkedin.com/ company/concide-	Concide was founded in 2022, by a group of Norwegian legal tech veterans with ties and involvement in multiple other companies. They aim to offer a broad range of legal tech services for differing customer needs.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Online Legal Service	N/A	N/A
Cookie Switch https://chrome. google.com/ webstore/detail/ cookie-switch-onoff/	Cookie Switch was founded as a company in 2021 and came out of the popular Legal Technology: Artificial intelligence and law University of Oslo elective course. They got support from LILO to attain funding for the project. Cookie Switch aims to improve privacy options, by offering a lite browser add-on that helps you manage browser cookies, with just one click.	Non-profit, University-led Projects	Regulatory Compliance	N/A	N/A
Coright https://www.coright. io/	Coright was founded in 2018 and is dedicated to helping users in creative professions handle their intellectual property rights. It offers help to all sellers and buyers of creative services to create and manage agreements to their rights.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Online Legal Service	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	N/A
Datalex Advokat https://www. datalexsoftware.no/ systembeskrivelse/ datalex-advokat/	Datalex Software AS was founded in 2009, the first iteration dating back to 1986. Datalex delivers custom-made IT solutions for a range of different professions. Datalex Advokat is an administrative system for lawyers aiming to cover all back office administrative needs.	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	Regulatory Compliance	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A
D'company https://dcompany.no/	D'company was founded in 2020 and offer services pertaining to digitalising and organizing shareholders general assemblies, board meetings, shareholder registries and other ownership processes.	Contract Management and Document Automation	eSignature and ID Verification	N/A	N/A
Deltek https://www. deltek.com/nb-no/ industries/legal	Deltek Norge AS was founded in 1992 and offers software solutions to various professions, lawyers among them. Though their parent company is American, they developed Deltek Advokat, with packages adapted for the Norwegian market. Through their widely used Maconomy platform, they deliver solutions to a number of administrative functions law firms need.	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	N/A	N/A	N/A

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Documaster https://www.documaster.com/	Documaster was founded in 2010 and specializes in providing document and contract management. The company aims at rendering products for sharing and keeping track of rights and obligations, and renewals.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Regulatory Compliance	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	N/A
Equality Check https://www.equalitycheck.com/	Equality check was founded in 2018. They offer data driven tools designed to help identify, understand and act on workplace equality. Some of the equality issues tackled by their product are based on legal requirements, such as ARP (workplace equality and diversity reporting), mandated by Section 26 of the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act.	Regulatory Compliance	Analytics	N/A	N/A
Etain https://www.etain.no/	Etain is a software company developing innovative solutions and technology for leading law firms and corporate legal departments. Etain's software aims to ensure smooth, easy, and appealing collaboration within and across teams, with clients, and with counterparties.	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	Analytics	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A
EYD https://www.eyd.as/nb	EYD was founded in 2018 and deliver a Privacy Enhancing Technology ('PET') platform, offering a set of different services to manage privacy and security. As the first Awarded My Data Operator in Norway, their technology facilitates transparency, compliance and trust between companies and individuals in the management and use of personal data. They deliver services such as verifiable credentials, personal data mapping, consent and insight request management. They aim to establish a common API for personal data vocabulary, including legal definitions of management.	Regulatory Compliance	Analytics	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	N/A
Factlines https://factlines.com/	Factlines was founded in 2012. The company focuses on helping companies improve their supply chain control and sustainability, via digital solutions to help make supply chain mapping and documentation efficient.	Regulatory Compliance	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flyforsinkelser https://flyforsinkelser.no/	Flyforsinkelser.no is an online legal service providing help getting refunds from airline cancellations, overbookings and delays.	Online Legal Service	N/A	N/A	N/A

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Gyldendal Rettsdata https://www. rettsdata.no/	Gyldendal Rettsdata is a subscription-based legal source tool for lawyers and auditors. They deliver a complete legal source service with Norwegian Law commentary, updated laws, regulations and court decisions, practical document templates, and relevant specialist literature - all gathered in one place. Students get free access to Rettsdata via Feide.	Legal Research and Education	Online Legal Service	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A
Helpify Dinskillsmisse https://www. dinskilsmisse.no/	Helpify was founded in 2019. The current product offered is "dinskillsmisse", an online legal service that helps people separated or divorced calculate the assets to be divided. "Skillsmisseberegneren" is a free service, while a more detailed value mapping called "skifteskisse" is offered at a fixed price.	Online Legal Service	Non-profit, University-led Projects	N/A	N/A
Helpkit by Mecu https://dribbble.com/ shots/13927312-HelpKit-by-Mecu-Website/	Helpkit is a free online service established in 2020, which helps people experiencing serious illness or death in the family, by providing all documents and documentation needed to handle the formalities of such difficult times.	Non-profit, University-led Projects	Online Legal Service	N/A	N/A
House of Control https://www. houseofcontrol.com/ complete-control	House of Control was founded in 2006, offering a cloud-based contract management software to help CFOs with managing contracts throughout the entire contract lifecycle. In addition to their contract management software, House of Control also offer software to help with compliance with the Norwegian Transparency Act, giving businesses the ability to access an overview of all suppliers and business partners and to store relevant documents to make sure they are easy to retrieve when needed.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Regulatory Compliance	N/A	N/A
ID-juristen https://www.id-juristen.no/	ID-juristen was founded in 2022, as a response to the vast raft of cases stemming from fraud and identity theft resulting in victims being saddled with debts. ID-juristen is a collaboration between CELL at the University of Oslo, the Norwegian Consumer Council and three different student-led organizations helping people getting access to Justice.	Non-profit, University-led Projects	Marketplace	Online Legal Service	N/A

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Juridica Rettshjelp https://juridicarettshjelp.no/	Juridica Rettshjelp was founded in 2020, and help with finding the right legal assistance at an affordable price, without a physical meeting. Juridica rettshjelp offer assistance with a selected variety of legal disciplines where disputes often arise.	Online Legal Service	Marketplace	N/A	N/A
Juridika https://juridika.no/	Juridika is the legal arm of the publishing house Universitetsforlaget AS. Juridika offers law commentaries, books, journals and contracts on a modern, digital platform. It is a state-of-the-art work tool for everyone working with legal issues in Norway.	Legal Research and Education	Contract Management and Document Automation	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	N/A
Jussystemer https://www.jussys.no/	Jussystemer was founded in 1993, and has offered digital tools for lawyers since then. Jussystemer today offers a broad array of services, such as document automation and management systems for aktørportalen and Altinn, back-office functions, KYC/AML and courses.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	Legal Research and Education	Regulatory Compliance
Juss.ai/Lexplo.re https://juss.ai/	Juss.ai was founded in 2020 and aims to simplify the search for legal sources, coming out of winning the Oslo Legal Hackathon 2019.	Legal Research and Education	N/A	N/A	N/A
JustBot https://justbot.org/	JustBot is a non-profit offering an online service which simplifies the process of submitting a complaint to the European Court of Human Rights, helping people avoid formal errors which result in complaints being rejected.	Non-profit, University-led Projects	Online Legal Service	N/A	N/A
Justify https://www.justify.no/	Justify AS was founded in 2017 and markets easy-to-form legal agreements for private individuals at a low, fixed rate. Examples are wills, future power of attorney and cohabitant agreements. A lawyer is to assure quality in the final product.	Online Legal Service	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A	N/A
Karnov Group Norge AS https://www.karnovgroup.no/	Karnov Group Norge AS is the Norwegian subsidiary of the major Danish publishing house, Karnov. Karnov was a feature of Norwegian legal commentary for many years, but sold their previous commentaries to Gyldendal Rettsdata, before re-establishing themselves in 2020. Karnov offers curated digital law commentaries, physical books and other legal commentary, and co-operates with Lovdata.	Legal Research and Education	N/A	N/A	N/A

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Kundesjekk.no https://kundesjekk.no/	Kundesjekk.no was formally founded in 2022 and offers an online legal service to handle all things related to the legally mandated KYC/AML-processes. They were acquired by BankID BankAxept in August 2022, and will be an integrated part of that company in the future.	Regulatory Compliance	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lawyered https://lawyered.no/	Lawyered was founded in 2019 and offers a platform for forming easy to use micro contracts through contract templates. The templates are formed to be easy to understand. The templates are checked for quality in cooperation with Ally advokater.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Online Legal Service	Marketplace	N/A
Legala https://legala.no/	Legala AS was formed in 2018 and specialises in providing lawyers with efficient solutions for case management and bankruptcy estate management, as well as a host of other tools. They provide data analysis tools to supervise performance, costs and results, and to automatically import data to estate processing. KYC/AML services are included in client onboarding.	Analytics	Contract Management and Document Automation	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	Regulatory Compliance
Legal Lab https://legallab.no/	Legal Lab was formed in 2019 and aim to develop efficient and powerful automation of legal processes for in-house legal departments and law firms. They provide clients with specific solutions for their use cases, by developing new Legal tech solutions that simplifies and automates legal processes.	Online Legal Service	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A	N/A
Ligl IDA https://www.ida.as/	Ligl was founded in 2015 and provides the service Ida. Ida aims to deliver everything from simple to advanced legal documents through quality assured legal templates. The templates span multiple common contractual genres. The Ida service is free, with an Ida Pro edition available for a fee.	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lexolve https://lexolve.com/	Lexolve was founded in 2017, formerly known as Lawbotics. They aim to be the legal department that small businesses cannot afford themselves, and to spend a minimal amount of time on legal issues. With the help of Lexolve, these businesses can then handle a broad range of legal issues common to businesses, by themselves. Among Lexolve's main services are customer relations, employment conditions, corporate governance, and supplier agreements.	Online Legal Service	Contract Management and Document Automation	Regulatory Compliance	Marketplace

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Lovnad https://lovnad.no/	Lovnad was founded in 2019 and dubs themselves as a legal operations company. They aim to save legal departments time and money by reducing administrative burdens and optimising the use of outside counsel. They offer solutions providing overview and control, insight and analysis of relevant metrics, as well as matter management and invoice review.	Analytics	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	N/A	N/A
Lovdata https://lovdata.no/ *Lovdata has funded the making of this report.*	Lovdata is a foundation founded in 1981 to form, maintain and run systems for legal information. Lovdata offers access to most relevant Norwegian and international legal texts for most users. Lovdata has a free public service version, and a pro version with a wider selection of legal texts.	Legal Research and Education	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maigon https://maigon.io/	Maigon is mainly Swedish-based, but with a Norwegian subsidiary, Maigon AS, developing legal tech solutions for the Norwegian market since 2019. The company aims to speed up contracting processes by screening agrements, answering key legal questions and providing its users with detailed advice that can help improve or finalise contracts. The company aims to save users up to 90% of contract review time.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Analytics	Regulatory Compliance	N/A
MittVarsel https://mittvarsel.no/	MittVarsel is a service by Digitaliq AS, which develops and delivers effective SaaS-solutions related to the protection of whistleblowers and promotion of business transparency and human rights. With clients mainly in Norway and the EU, their compliance software is designed to map, control and reduce risk of actual and potential consequences to all of the aforementioned.	Regulatory Compliance	Analytics	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A
Norsk eiendomsoppgjør https://noeo.no/	Norsk Eiendomsoppgjør was founded in 2020. They are owned by Proptech Group Holding, which also owns Propr and Propware. Norsk eiendomsoppgjør offers digital services connected to real estate transfers. They offer a service which helps with contract formation and handling the settlement of payments. Contract signing meetings are done via video conference and electronic title transfers.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Marketplace	eSignature and ID Verification	Regulatory Compliance

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Oppgjørstjeneste https:// oppgjorstjeneste.no/	Oppgjørstjeneste is a service by Propware AS, which was founded in 2022. They are owned by Proptech Group Holding, which also owns Norsk Eiendomsoppgjør and Propr. Oppgjørstjeneste brands themselves as a free tool for real estate lawyers, and provide services integrating important aspects of real estate transfers. Among these are contractual templates, BankID identification, and the possibility to organise real estate sales insurance and intermediary settlement of payments.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	eSignature and ID Verification	N/A
Propr https://propr.no/	Propr AS was founded in 2020. They are owned by Proptech Group Holding, which also owns Norsk Eiendomsoppgjør and Propware. Propr is a service which aims at helping consumers sell their domiciles themselves, without needing a traditional real estate broker. In addition to resolving many practicalities, Propr arranges for necessary documents and contracts, insurance and settlement of payments.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Marketplace	eSignature and ID Verification	N/A
PSA Consulting https://www. psaconsulting.com/	PSA Consulting is a Norwegian-Swedish company founded in 2017. They act as a retail provider and official reseller of different back office legal tech systems and offer an array of packages for the diverging needs of different customers. They help law firms with digital transformation, deliver SaaS solutions, experts services and deliver purpose-built apps, and act as systems integrator partner.	Legal Ops and Back office Functions	Marketplace	N/A	N/A
Rettsinfo https://rettsinfo.no/	Rettsinfo was founded in 2018 and brands itself as "Norway's digital law library". Rettsinfo aims to offer the most complete searches for legal literature sources through aggregating and indexing a vast array of sites, paid and open access sources.	Legal Research and Education	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rettssenteret https://www. rettssenteret.no/	Rettssenteret is a foundation founded in 2020. They are currently in the process of creating a digital service called "Rettsi", aimed at helping children and youth receive legal advice and access to justice.	Non-profit, University-led Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Quesnay https://quesnay.com/	Quesnay was founded in 2017. In 2021, they became part of the Stacc group. Quesnay deliver comprehensive and updated solutions to the regulatory compliance needs of the Nordic market. Quesnay markets itself as a Fintech and RegTech company but its offering of KYC/AML-services makes it also within the scope of this legal tech report.	Regulatory Compliance	N/A	N/A	N/A
SAKULATOR https://www.norceresearch.no/prosjekter/sakulator-innovasjonsprosjekt-om-utviklingen-av-kalkulator-for-estimering-av-saksbehandlingstider-i-norges-domstoler	SAKULATOR is an innovation project aiming to provide a web-based service or app to help estimate court case processing times. It will especially be designed to assist judges in estimating the time it will take to process large and complex cases, when such cases reach the courts.	Non-profit, University-led Projects	Online Legal Service	Analytics	N/A
Scrive https://www.scrive.com/	Scrive was founded in 2019 and offers eSignature and ID verification solutions, to facilitate easy formation of contracts. They also offer templates and some document automation tools, targeting a wide variety of businesses segments.	eSignature and ID Verification	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A	N/A
Signant https://signant.no/	Signant was founded in 2014 and offers eSignature services to companies in both the public and private sectors. In addition to their eSignature services, Signant also offer KYC/CDD services that allows companies to register and verify their information in line with the Money Laundering Act, as well as service integration which is capable of automating document workflow by collecting signatures and subsequently archiving signed documents.	eSignature and ID Verification	Regulatory Compliance	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A
Signatu https://signatu.com/	Signatu is a scalable B2B SaaS platform creating sound data practices and smarter business for data-driven businesses in the data industry. Products include data mapping, data privacy complaince document automation (ROPA, DPIA, Breach Register, Privacy Notices, etc.), consent management (consent request, consent event logging and record, consent receipt, etc.), data use/transfer legal basis management, and more.	Regulatory Compliance	Company Management and Document Automation	eSignature and ID Verification	Analytics

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Signicat https://www.signicat.com/	Signicat was founded in 2006 and provides a range of eSignature and verification services, for identifying new customers, and signing legally binding agreements digitally. They help customers sign up new customers in an AML and KYC-compliant way, sign in existing users with secure authentication and electronically sign legally binding agreements.	eSignature and ID Verification	Regulatory Compliance	Marketplace	N/A
Simplifai https://www.simplifai.ai/	Simplifai was founded in 2017. They offer AI-solutions, namely "Digital Employees" which automates work processes that involves interpretation of free text and unstructured data. Through combining AI with natural language processing for process automation, Simplifai aims to enable end-to-end automation for businesses.	Contract Management and Document Automation	Analytics	N/A	N/A
TRAQ https://www.traq.tech/	TRAQ is a platform for handling consents, terms of user, agreements, contract and privacy stateent in accordance with legislation. The solution helps companies take advantage of the potential of data while building trust with customers.	Regulatory Compliance	Contract Management and Document Automation	Online Legal Services	N/A
Tjenestetorget.no https://tjenestetorget.no/advokater/	Tjenestetorget.no is a site which allows consumers to compare offers for multiple services, including legal services. Consumers must fill out a form outlining the issue they are experiencing and receive offers which they can accept or reject.	Marketplace	N/A	N/A	N/A
UiO Digital Courtoom project https://www.mn.uio.no/ifi/studier/masteroppgaver/din/den-digitale-rettssal-%28digital-coutroom%29.html	The digital courtroom is a project at CELL at the University of Oslo, Faculty of Law. The project aims at "introducing, experimenting and evaluating new methods of experiential legal learning", and has as its main objective to "enable students to learn law through performing digital procedures, preparing and handling legal documents and performing other actions required in dispute resolution exercises"	Non-profit, University-led Projects	Online Legal Service	Legal Research and Education	N/A
Vega Integrity https://www.vegaintegrity.no/	Vega Integrity was founded in 2021 and offers KYC/AML services to Norwegian companies. Their services also include offering courses and free e-books in AML handling.	Regulatory Compliance	Legal Research and Education	Online Legal Service	N/A

Company	Description	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Verified https://www.verified.eu/no/	Verified was founded in 2014 and operates in the Nordics. They aim to supply intuitive solutions for signing and authentication. Their services include eSigning and e-verification, built-in KYC/AML controls and "smart templates", which includes built-in credit checks, and more.	eSignature and ID Verification	Regulatory Compliance	Contract Management and Document Automation	N/A
Visma Draftit https://www.visma.no/gdpr-losninger/	Visma Draftit, AS is a Visma subsidiary of founded in 2016, but has roots tracing back to 1996. Visma Draftit mainly offers customers help with GDPR and privacy, through a variety of different services.	Regulatory Compliance	Online Legal Service	N/A	N/A