

Executive summary

The LinksAI English Law Benchmark tests how much we can rely on AI tools to provide English law advice.

Artificial intelligence has advanced significantly. Large Language Models (LLMs) can provide superficially convincing answers to legal questions. However, the models we tested provide inaccurate English law legal advice and “hallucinate” citations. LLMs do, nonetheless, have an important role supporting the provision of legal services (e.g. in research, extraction etc.).

We will use the benchmark to test future LLM models.

What questions did we use?

The benchmark comprises 50 questions from 10 different practice areas. The questions are hard.

They are the sorts of questions that would require advice from a competent mid-level lawyer,

specialised in that practice area. The intention was to test if the AI models can reasonably replace advice from a human lawyer.

Which LLMs were tested?

We tested each of those 50 questions against four different models including Bard and multiple versions of GPT. None of these models were specially trained to provide legal advice and, instead, they are just general-purpose LLMs. Other LLMs were not tested and may perform better.

How were the answers marked?

The answers were marked by senior lawyers from each practice area. Each answer was given a mark out of 10 comprised of 5 marks for substance (*is the answer right?*), 3 for citations (*is the answer supported by relevant statute, case law, regulations?*) and 2 for clarity.

How did each model perform?

The answers from the earliest version of GPT (GPT 2) were entirely incorrect and were given a mark of 0 across the board.

Interestingly there was little difference in the marks between GPT 3 and GPT 4. Bard achieved the highest mark

Assessment of GPT 3, 4 and Bard

The fact that GPT 3, 4 and Bard are capable of providing anything close to a sensible answer is amazing – particularly considering that only four years ago the state-of-the-art model (GPT 2) produced gibberish.

However, the substance of the answers they produced was seriously wrong (scoring 1.3 out of 5) and they frequently produced incorrect or entirely fictitious citations (scoring 0.8 out of 3).

They are capable of providing clear and lucid answers (scoring 1.4 out of 2). However, this just makes their use more problematic. The superficially lucid and convincing responses that these models provide gives the answers an air of authority they do not deserve.

The models we tested should not be used for English law legal advice without expert human supervision.

Contents

Main body

4

The background

5

The questions

6

The mark scheme

7 - 14

The answers

15

The other benchmarks

16

The future

17

Our bench of experts

Annexes (available [here](#))

1 - 2

Annex A – The marks

3 - 59

Annex B – The questions and answers

60 - 63

Annex C – Sample of answers from GPT 2

64 - 65

Annex D – Varying answers from GPT 4

““ *If that was from a 2yr
PQE I would definitely be having
a word with a partner!* ”” One of our
bench of
experts

The background

The LinksAI English law benchmark has been created to test the capabilities of LLMs to deliver English law legal advice.

LLMs have developed significantly in the last 18 months and could have profound implications for the future provision of legal services.

However, should you be getting your legal advice from an LLM?

The need for a benchmark

While the answers produced by LLMs are – at least superficially – convincing, they are not always correct and often lack nuance and context.

We have therefore developed a comprehensive and detailed set of benchmark questions to test the capabilities of LLMs to deliver English law legal advice.

The intention of the benchmark is to deliver both an absolute assessment of performance, and to allow a relative assessment of different LLMs.

Supercharging human lawyers

Importantly, the benchmark only addresses the provision of English law legal advice.

There are a large number of other potential use cases for lawyers. For example:

- > **Summarising** of longer documents, such as to create a bullet point summary.
- > **Contract extraction** of specific provisions from agreements.
- > **Research** to find relevant cases or laws.
- > **Stylistic amendment**, to make a document something more concise, less formal, etc.
- > **Ideation** to help come up with concepts and ideas.

This use of LLMs to accelerate the delivery of legal services is already happening and could significantly affect this sector.

However, these use cases are **not** considered in this report.

Future iterations of the benchmark

We ran the benchmarking questions through the LLMs on 26 September 2023.

A deeper purpose of the benchmarking process is to test if human lawyers could be replaced by LLMs.

For the reasons set out in this report, that would be unwise in relation to the LLMs we tested. They perform poorly with difficult English law legal questions. The answers they produce are often wrong and frequently include fictitious citations.

However, we intend to rerun this benchmarking exercise in future years as new LLMs and other AI tools are released onto the market.

If the improvement in LLMs continues at its current rate, future editions of this benchmark could be interesting.

The questions

The benchmark questions are hard.

They are intended to be the sort of question that might reasonably be asked of a competent mid-level associate (2 years post qualification (PQE)) who – while unlikely to immediately know the answer to them – would be able to produce a competent response after some research.

Which practice areas?

There were 50 questions in total spanning 10 different practice areas of English law: contract law, intellectual property, data privacy, employment, real estate, dispute resolution, corporate, competition, tax and banking.

A full set of questions and answers is set out in Annex B.

Who created the questions?

The questions were created by our expert bench of senior lawyers from each practice area (see below).

The rubric

In each case, the question was preceded by the following standardised rubric.

“You are an experienced English lawyer. Provide a concise answer to the question below applying English law. Cite any relevant statutes, regulation, guidance or case law.”

What type of questions are used?

The questions range from simple research questions:

“Is there a difference between confidential information and trade secrets?” (Q7)

To questions that apply the law to a set of facts:

“The customer and supplier are party to a 5 year office cleaning contract covering one office in Croydon. The supplier invoices the customer on a weekly basis. The customer says it will not pay 50% of the supplier’s invoice for one week’s cleaning because the cleaning was carried out to a poor standard. The customer has no right under the contract to do this. Is the customer in repudiatory breach of contract?” (Q4)

To questions that analyse a clause:

“An agreement contains the following gross up clause for withholding tax: “All sums payable under this Agreement shall be paid free and clear of all deductions, withholdings, set-offs or counterclaims whatsoever save only as may be required by law. If any deductions or withholdings are required by law, the payer shall account to the relevant Tax Authority for the amount so required to be deducted or withheld and shall be obliged to pay to the recipient such additional amounts as will ensure that the recipient receives, in total, an amount which (after such deduction or withholding has been made) is no more and no less than it would have been entitled to receive in the absence of any such requirement to make a deduction or withholding”. An interest payment of £100 is subject to UK withholding tax at a rate of 20%. How much does the payer have to pay to the recipient of the payment and how much does it have to pay to the Tax Authority?” (Q15)

The mark scheme

We marked the answers based on substance, citations and clarity.

The questions were marked individually by our expert bench of senior lawyers.

Substance (5 marks)

We awarded a maximum of 5 marks for the substance of the answer – i.e. whether the answer was technically correct.

Citations (3 marks)

We awarded a maximum of 3 marks for correct references to cases, laws or guidance. The use of a fictitious citation automatically leads to 0 marks being awarded.

Clarity (2 marks)

We awarded a maximum of 2 marks for the clarity of the answer.

A full set of questions and answers is set out in Annex B, including a short commentary on the answers.

Substance	
0	The response is entirely wrong .
1	The response is generally wrong but contains some correct analysis.
2	The response is generally accurate but contains a number of errors.
3	The response is generally accurate but contains a small number of errors or fails to answer parts of the question.
4	The response is generally accurate and covers most issues.
5	The response is accurate and covers all material issues.
Citations	
0	The citations are fictitious .
1	The citations are incorrect .
2	The citations are generally accurate but there are important omissions.
3	Adequate and accurate citations are used.
Clarity	
0	The response is very difficult to read.
1	The response is clear but not easy to read.
2	The response is clear and easy to read.

The answers

The LLMs we tested did not perform anywhere near the level of a qualified lawyer.

The LLMs we tested provided answers that were convincing but were frequently wrong and contained fictitious citations.

Overall scores

The table on the right summarises the overall performance of GPT 2, GPT 3, GPT 4 and Bard.

Annex A contains a detailed table of scores.

Annex B contains the individual scoring for each answer alongside a short commentary of those answers.

We provide a further breakdown of the performance of these LLMs overleaf.

	Substance (out of 5)	Citations (out of 3)	Clarity (out of 2)	Total
GPT 2	0 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 2	0.0 / 10
GPT 3	1.1 / 5	0.8 / 3	1.4 / 2	3.3 / 10
GPT 4	1.0 / 5	0.8 / 3	1.4 / 2	3.2 / 10
Bard	1.8 / 5	0.9 / 3	1.7 / 2	4.4 / 10
Average	1.3 / 5	0.9 / 3	1.5 / 2	

The answers – Comparison of LLMs

GPT 2 was hopeless. The performance of GPT 3 and 4 was very similar. Bard performed the best – but it was all relative.

The benchmarking exercise provides an opportunity to test the relative performance of different AI models.

GPT 2 was hopeless

We ran a small selection of questions through the GPT 2 (davinci-002) model hosted in OpenAI's playground. That model was released in 2019.

The answers are set out in Annex C. They are uniformly nonsense. We therefore provided a presumptive mark of 0 and generally excluded those answers from our statistics.

GPT 3 and 4 were very similar

We also used GPT 3 (text-davinci-003) and GPT 4, both of which are hosted in our internal environment. The version of GPT 3 we used was released in November 2022 and GPT 4 in March 2023.

We found very little difference between the two models. With GPT 3 (**3.3 out of 10**) actually outperforming GPT 4 very slightly (**3.2 out of 10**). In other words, the new version showed little progress.

Bard was the best performer

Finally, we ran these questions through the publicly available version of Google's Bard. It is based on the LaMDA family of LLMs and was released in March 2023.

Bard was the best performing overall (**4.4 out of 10**).

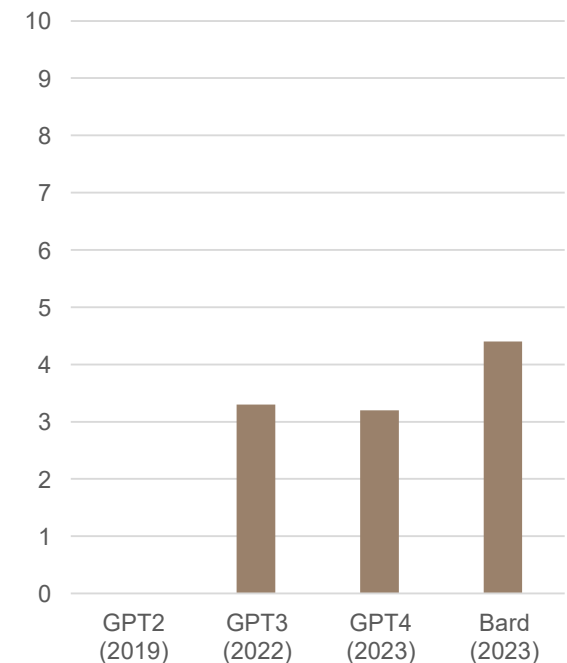
The substance of its answers was generally better than GPT 3/4 (**1.8 vs 1.1 out of 5**).

The answers were generally very well written achieving a high score: **1.7 out of 2** (compared to GPT 3/4 which scored 1.4 out of 2).

However, it was just as prone to incorrect or fictitious citations (**0.9 out of 3**).

Bard's top ranking is relative. Its scores suggest it is not able to provide accurate English law legal advice and should only be used for this purpose with expert human supervision.

Performance comparison
(Score out of 10)



The answers – Substance

The substance of the answers was generally inaccurate.

The output of these models was inaccurate and requires expert human review.

Is it technically correct?

In a small number of cases, we received good answers. GPT 3 even achieved full marks on one of the competition questions (5 out of 5) (Q45).

However, in many cases its English law analysis was very poor with almost a third of the answers achieving 0 marks (see table right). There were a range of reasons for this, including:

- > **Just getting the law wrong.** For example, GPT 3 wrongly states that a pile of bricks cannot be subject to copyright entirely missing the point that it can be protectable as a “sculpture” (a subset of “artistic works”) (Q6).
- > **Making up the law.** When asked about criminal offences under the Data Protection Act 2018, all three LLMs invented a series of plausible – but entirely imaginary – offences (Q16).

- > **Missing the point** of the question, such as the privilege question (Q39) which asks if communication between a client and non-UK lawyer is privileged. GPT 3 and 4 answers as if the non-UK lawyer is simply a non-lawyer.
- > **Focusing on the wrong law.** When answering if a foreign company needs a UK COMI for the English court to take jurisdiction to open insolvency proceedings, GPT 3 focuses on the EU Insolvency Regulation, which no longer regulates UK insolvency jurisdiction (Q48).

Too confident or too eager

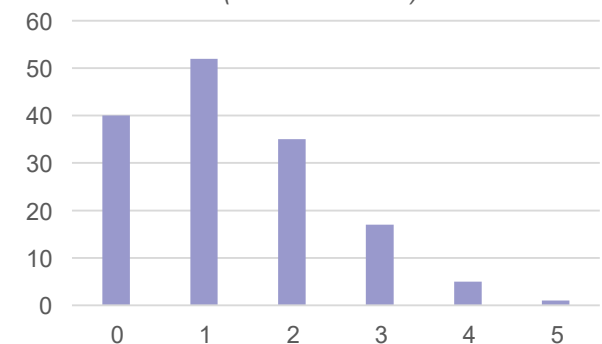
One potential problem is that the “eagerness” of the models to provide a clear answer leads to them overstating the confidence of their advice.

For example, when asked if a resolution can be withdrawn once the company has given notice of a meeting, Bard concludes that once the meeting has begun unanimous consent is needed. This is too definitive. Views vary on the majority required (Q28).

A more extreme example comes from a question about a clause which gives third-party rights to group companies only. When asked what the problem with the clause was, GPT 4 came to the absurd conclusion that any attempt to restrict the contractual third parties to group companies only is “ineffective and unenforceable”.

The correct answer is that the clause doesn’t allow the parties to vary or terminate the contract without the consent of the third-party beneficiaries. However, rather than simply admit it doesn’t know the answer, GPT 4 manufactures an incorrect argument.

Score distribution for substance
(Scores out of 5)



The answers – Citations

We need to talk about citations.

The LLMs we tested produced a variety of incorrect, irrelevant and fictitious citations. **None** of the answers scored 3 out of 3 – i.e. **none** had accurate and adequate citations.

Irrelevant citations

Some of the citations were entirely irrelevant.

In some cases, they might be “echoes” of earlier questions. For example, when asked if a party’s subjective intention is relevant when interpreting a contract (Q2) or if a cleaning company can terminate a contract for non-payment (Q3), Bard cites the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999. This was the focal point of Q1, but irrelevant to Q2 and Q3.

Fictional extracts

In some cases, the source of law is correctly identified but is then supplemented by a fictional extract from that source.

For example, GPT 4 responds to the question of whether subjective intent is relevant to contract interpretation (Q2) by citing the House of Lords decision in *Investors Compensation Scheme*. That case is relevant (though other or more authorities would be better) but GPT 4 goes on to provide the following extract from that judgment:

“the court is entitled to have regard to all admissible material which throws light on the parties’ intentions, including not only the language used but also any surrounding circumstances known to both parties at the time of entry into the contract and any subsequent conduct.”

That passage simply doesn’t appear in the House of Lords judgment.

Flights of fancy

Most worrying of all, in a third of cases (47 out of 150 answers) the underlying case, law or guidance is just completely made up.

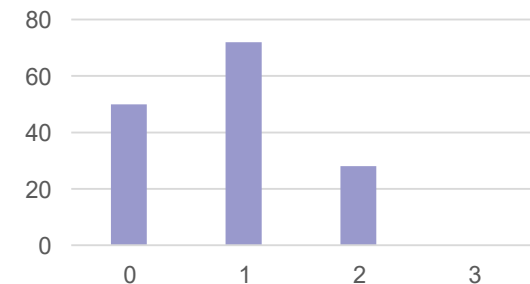
The most extreme example is the question about criminal offences under the Data Protection Act 2018. All three models make up new offences with GPT 4 proffering :

“Processing personal data without the appropriate lawful basis (section 170); ...

Failing to notify the Information Commissioner of a data breach (section 175)”

These are actions that could plausibly be deemed to be an offence (though there would be good policy reasons not to do so) but are definitely **not** offences under the current law.

Score distribution for citations
(Scores out of 3)



The answers – The best answer (Q45)

GPT 3 achieved 8 out of 10 on one question.

The answer correctly identified the issue with resale price maintenance and applied this to the facts. However, it did not correctly identify the right guidance document.

The answer achieved 5/5 for substance, 1/3 for citations and 2/2 for clarity.

Why is GPT 3 able to answer so well?

There are a number of possible explanations. For example, the issues with resale price maintenance are relatively well known and discussed extensively on the internet.

In addition, applying those concepts to the facts is relatively easy here as all the LLMs have to do is apply those concepts to the franchisor's email, rather than perform any more challenging logical analysis. Therefore, given the LLMs can operate as an "internet in your pocket" they are likely well suited to this type of relatively straightforward question.

Question: A franchisor sends an email to franchisees with a list of recommended resell prices for products the franchisee sells under license. The email also asks that franchisees provide the franchisor with details of the actual prices its licensed products are sold for on a monthly basis, and warns that those franchisees that "fail to comply with the recommended resell prices" will risk their franchise agreement not being renewed. Describe the UK competition law risks (if any) with this email.

Answer: The franchisor's email may constitute a breach of UK competition law, specifically the Chapter I prohibition of the Competition Act 1998. The Chapter I prohibition prohibits agreements between undertakings which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the UK. In particular, the email may constitute a resale price maintenance agreement, which is prohibited under the Chapter I prohibition. Resale price maintenance is defined as an agreement between two or more parties which has the object or effect of directly or indirectly fixing the purchase or resale price of goods or services. In this case, the franchisor's email may constitute a resale price maintenance agreement as it recommends a resale price to the franchisees and warns them that failure to comply with the recommended prices will result in their franchise agreement not being renewed.

The Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) has issued guidance on resale price maintenance which states that agreements which directly or indirectly fix the purchase or resale price of goods or services are likely to be prohibited under the Chapter I prohibition. Therefore, the franchisor's email may constitute a breach of UK competition law and the franchisor should seek legal advice to ensure that the email does not breach the Chapter I prohibition.

Relevant Statutes, Regulations, Guidance and Case Law:

Competition Act 1998, Chapter I Prohibition

Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) Guidance on Resale Price Maintenance.

The answers – (One of) the worst answers (Q2)

GPT 4 got some of the basics horribly wrong.

The substance is wrong. The quotation is wrong. But it sounds like it might be right...

The answer achieved 0/5 for substance, 0/3 for citations and 1/2 for clarity.

Subjective v objective

A party's subjective intention is not relevant when interpreting an English law contract. This is a basic and fundamental principle underlying English contract law.

Subjective intention is relevant in limited situations, such as a claim for rectification; but that is distinct from the process of interpretation.

While we describe the benchmark questions as "hard" and technical (and generally they are hard) this question really isn't that hard. A mid-level associate who got this wrong would be sent off to contract law bootcamp for retraining.

Citations

The reference to *ICS* is not completely wrong (though other or more authorities might be better) but the passage quoted by GPT 4 is made up – it does not appear in the judgment.

The correct answer

““ The law excludes from the admissible background the previous negotiations of the parties and their declarations of subjective intent. They are admissible only in an action for rectification. ”” *Investors Compensation Scheme v. West Bromwich Building Society* [1998] 1 WLR 896

Question: Is a party's subjective intention relevant when interpreting a contract?

Answer: Yes, a party's subjective intention is relevant when interpreting a contract. This is in accordance with the principles of contractual interpretation set out in the case of *Investors Compensation Scheme Ltd v West Bromwich Building Society* [1998] 1 WLR 896, which states that “the court is entitled to have regard to all admissible material which throws light on the parties' intentions, including not only the language used but also any surrounding circumstances known to both parties at the time of entry into the contract and any subsequent conduct.” Therefore, it is possible for a court to take into account evidence of what each party subjectively intended when entering into and performing their obligations under a contract.

The answers – A comparison across practice areas

There is some variance, but it is unlikely to be significant.

The LLMs we tested achieved the highest marks for the competition questions (4.8 out of 10) and the lowest for litigation (2.7 out of 10).

Reasons for the variations

The difference in the marks between the various practice areas does not appear to be significant, and there is no obvious reason for this based on the mix

of questions; they all contained a mixture of straight legal questions and questions requiring an application of the facts.

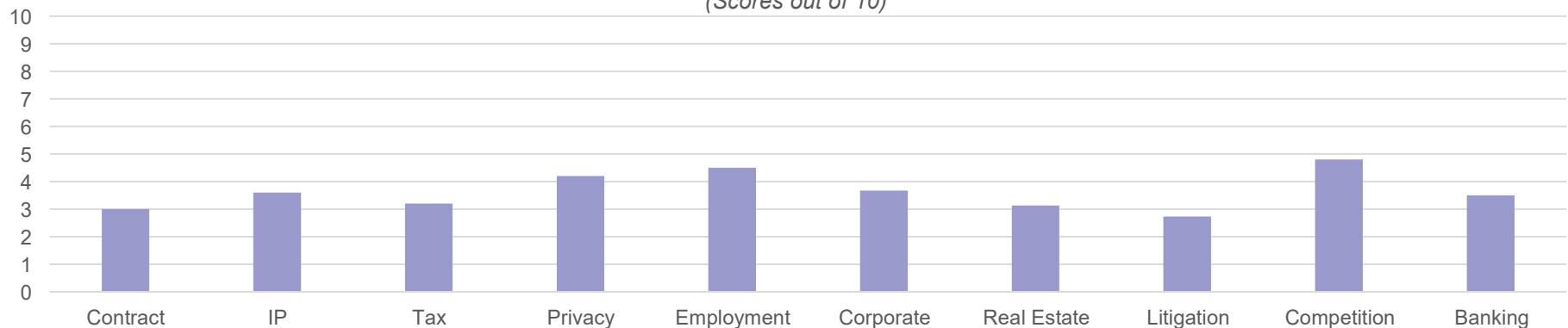
It is possible that some practice areas (e.g. privacy, employment and competition) are slightly more “commonplace” and so more widely discussed on the internet. As the LLMs learn from internet content, they might be able to more easily parrot back the answers to those questions.

No central moderation

Equally, it is possible that the higher marks for some practice areas is because the questions were easier and the marking more generous. There is a degree of subjectivity to both designing the questions and the marking process.

However, because the subject matter is technical, we did not attempt to centrally moderate the difficulty of the questions, or the marks applied.

A comparison of the performance across different practice groups
(Scores out of 10)



The answers – Methodological observations

In practice, it might be possible to get better results from these LLMs by questioning them in an interactive fashion.

We also did not get a “real” mid-level associate to provide a comparative answer as it would be difficult to conduct that exercise fairly.

“One-shot”

The questions were all “one-shot”, in that the question would be asked and the first answer taken. There was no attempt to question the LLMs we tested to better clarify their answers or to correct their mistakes.

There are a number of situations in which this might have helped, such as:

- > The **overly high-level answer** to the question as to whether a merger reserve is distributable (GPT 4, Q29). We could have asked for more detail.
- > The **category error** of treating a foreign lawyer as a non-lawyer when determining if their advice is privileged (GPT 3, Q39). We could have pointed out the mistake to GPT 3.

Are these questions unfair?

Possibly. All the questions are hard (aimed at a 2-year PQE lawyer) and some are very brief, e.g. “*Is a company’s merger reserve distributable?*”

It is possible that a longer and more directed question might have achieved better results. All questions were – however – preceded by a standard rubric indicating that they were English law questions, should be answered in the style of a lawyer and be accompanied by citations.

Other laws; other languages

The questions are all in English and relate only to English (or UK) law. The performance of these LLMs when asked questions in other languages, or about other legal systems, is likely to be different.

We anticipate their performance would be similar or better for US law questions given the amount of internet content on these topics from which to learn. In contrast, the LLMs are likely to perform worse with less common languages or legal systems. However, this is outside the scope of this report.

Why no “human in the loop”?

We did not get an actual 2-year PQE lawyer to attempt these questions; even though that is the acid test for the match between man and machine.

This is because of the difficulty in ensuring a fair comparison, such as the need to ensure that all the practice-specific lawyers selected for this exercise are not made aware this is a public benchmarking exercise (which would skew the results), are of similar ability, are given the same amount of time to answer the questions and, importantly, do not consult colleagues in the firm to get the answers.

I get a different answer

Quite probably. We found that repeating the same question with the same LLMs would frequently provide a different answer. For example, GPT 4’s conclusions as to whether a pile of bricks could be protected by copyright oscillated between yes (the correct answer) and no (the wrong answer). See Annex D.

These systems are likely to be chaotic so small input changes can lead to completely different outputs.

The other benchmarks

GPT 4 is reportedly capable of passing the US Uniform Bar Examination.

This is at odds with our conclusion that LLMs are currently unable to answer English law questions accurately. However, there may be more content on the internet about US law and how to pass the US Bar.

GPT 4 passes the Bar Exam

A study this year concluded that GPT 4 could pass the US Uniform Bar Examination.*

The US Bar Exam involves multiple-choice questions, short form essay questions, and long form essay questions requiring the practical application of the law to a particular set of facts.

The Bar Exam therefore includes questions similar to the ones used in our benchmarking exercise. How can GPT 4 pass the US Bar but fail utterly at English law legal questions?

There are a number of potential explanations. For example, each year around 60,000 people take the

Bar Exam. To prepare, they have access to a wide range of study materials, past papers and model answers.

It is possible that GPT 4 has “learnt” how to answer these questions from that wealth of material. In other words, even if it has not seen the exact question before, it has seen enough similar examples to be able to predict the answers to these questions.

In contrast, the answers to our benchmark questions are less prevalent on the internet (though can mostly be found somewhere).

Alternatively, our benchmarking questions might be “harder”. The answers were not measured against the results achievable in exam conditions, but rather the results that a mid-level associate could achieve with time and access to research materials.

However, not all the questions would have needed much research. We also included easier questions such as whether a party’s subjective intention is used in contractual interpretation. The LLMs answered them very badly as well (see slide 12).

GPT 3 vs GPT 4

Another interesting difference arises from model progression.

The US study used a number of models and found a very significant increase in performance between ChatGPT which scored 53% and GPT 4 which scored 75%.

In contrast, we saw no meaningful performance difference between the GPT models we tested – GPT 3 and GPT 4. (In fact, GPT 4 performed slightly worse than GPT 3.) It is not immediately clear why this is.

Other English law benchmarks

We are not aware of any other benchmarks or studies into the ability of LLMs to answer English law legal questions – beyond the limited study of contract and privacy questions that we carried out in December last year.**

* *GPT-4 Passes the Bar Exam* (15 March 2023). Katz, Daniel Martin and Bommarito, Michael James and Gao, Shang and Arredondo, Pablo, Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4389233>

** *ChatGPT – 50 questions to road test its legal advice* (19 December 2022), <https://www.linklaters.com/en/insights/blogs/digilinks/2022/december/chatgpt---50-questions-to-road-test-its-legal-advice>

The future

“Prediction is very difficult, especially if it’s about the future”

Niels Bohr

We consider the future role of AI in the delivery of legal services.

GPT 5 – Just another stochastic parrot?

The improvement in LLM technology over the last 18 months has been incredible. One of the problems in fairly marking these questions is overcoming the astonishment that they can provide any answer at all.

Whether the next 18 months will see the same advancement is an open question.

The technology could continue its current rate of advance and so irrevocably change the nature of legal services.

Alternatively, answering these questions could require a deep understanding of the underlying legal concepts and the ability to infer accurate state-of-mind information. The limitations of LLMs – which are stochastic parrots regurgitating the internet (and other learned text) on demand – may mean that the technology will plateau and not be able to replicate the significant advances of past years.

Either way, we will reapply the LinksAI English law benchmark to significant future iterations of this technology and update this report.

Speciality models and “hybrid search”

Alternatively, the future might be models specifically trained on vetted legal content (for example, databases of cases, law and guidance) and designed to only base their conclusions on that content – thus splitting the language model from the knowledge base.

Or the future models might be “hybrid search” models that not only provide an answer but also link directly to vetted sources to substantiate it.

What’s the question?

Finally, even if future generations of LLMs do eventually beat the LinksAI English law benchmark, that does not necessarily mean the end of the fleshly bits in the delivery of legal services.

Senior lawyers regularly ask juniors questions like those in our benchmark question set; business people regularly do not. Instead, they often appear with a broad concern, or a business objective they want to achieve.

Breaking the client’s requirements down into a series of legal steps that will achieve the client’s aim with the minimum effort, expense and uncertainty is the interesting and creative part of being a lawyer.

Answering Nutshell questions is the easy bit.

““ I checked it very thoroughly,” said [Deep Thought], “... I think the problem, to be quite honest with you, is that you’ve never actually known what the question is ””

Douglas Adams,
The Hitchhiker’s
Guide to the
Galaxy

Our bench of experts



Judy Pink

Corporate

Senior Associate (Knowledge)
judy.pink@linklaters.com



Clare Bouwer

Tax

Counsel (Knowledge)
clare.bouwer@linklaters.com



Jane Larner

Litigation, Arbitration & Investigations

Counsel (Knowledge)
jane.larner@linklaters.com



Kathy Berry

Intellectual Property

Counsel (Knowledge)
katherine.berry@linklaters.com



Stephen Lacey

Litigation, Arbitration & Investigations

Counsel (Knowledge)
stephen.lacey@linklaters.com



Paul Sidle

Banking

Counsel (Knowledge)
paul.sidle@linklaters.com



Ben Pykett

Banking

Senior Associate (Knowledge)
benjamin.pykett@linklaters.com



Victoria Wright

Banking

Senior Associate (Knowledge)
victoria.wright@linklaters.com



Ben Ball

Litigation, Arbitration & Investigations

Managing Associate (Knowledge)
ben.ball@linklaters.com



Elyse Yap

Real Estate

Managing Associate
elyse.yap@linklaters.com



Sadie Buls

Litigation, Arbitration & Investigations

Managing Associate (Knowledge)
sadie.buls@linklaters.com



Elisha Kemp

AFIG

Re:link
elisha.kemp@linklaters.com



Louise Mason

Employment

Senior Associate (Knowledge)
louise.mason@linklaters.com



Rory Bennett

Real Estate

Head of UK Planning
rory.bennett@linklaters.com



Peter Church

Contract & Data Protection

Counsel
peter.church@linklaters.com

The Links*A*/ English Law Benchmark

Linklaters LLP

One Silk Street
London EC2Y 8HQ

Telephone: +44 20 7456 2000

Fax: +44 20 7456 2222

www.linklaters.com

Editors: Richard Cumbley, Peter Church and Hannah Foley

© Linklaters 2023. All rights reserved.

Linklaters LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales with registered number OC326345. It is a law firm authorised and regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority. The term partner in relation to Linklaters LLP is used to refer to a member of Linklaters LLP or an employee or consultant of Linklaters LLP or any of its affiliated firms or entities with equivalent standing and qualifications. A list of the names of the members of Linklaters LLP together with a list of those non-members who are designated as partners and their professional qualifications is open to inspection at its registered office, One Silk Street, London EC2Y 8HQ or on www.linklaters.com and such persons are either solicitors or registered foreign lawyers. This document contains confidential and proprietary information. It is provided on condition that its contents are kept confidential and are not disclosed to any third party without the prior written consent of Linklaters. Please refer to www.linklaters.com/regulation for important information on our regulatory position.

DocExplorer: A52558647

“ “ *If I taught my dog to talk,
you would be amazed; but you
might not want to rely on its legal
advice* ” ” Peter Church,
Editor