I think we're ready to start. So hi everyone, and thank you so much for joining us today for this exciting webinar the silent disruption in the legal market and how to capitalize on it. I have Alex Hewitt, the Director for Operation at vTestify and Tony Sirna, legal strategy at Verbit. I'm Michal nice to meet you. I'm the Director of Marketing in Verbit and I'm very excited to start this webinar. So let's start. First I'll tell you a little bit about the agenda. First we will talk about introduction. Then we'll move to what is the silent problem facing the legal industry. Then we're going to talk a little bit about what's the solution that are available to solve the problem? How can court reporting agencies and law firm can mitigate this disruption? Why technology is necessary but the human factor is imperative? The importance of riding on the tech wave to scale your business? Then at the end after Tony and Alex will have finished their slide and discussions, you can all send me questions. I'll read them out loud, and Tony or Alex can take the answers. So we will have a specific time for questions and answers. During the webinar, you can send me the questions or only hour at the end. So let's start with Tony.

Michal, thank you very much. I also want to say thank you to everybody joining the webinar today, and a special thank you to Alex Hewitt, who worked with us on this presentation. I wanted to cover just a general couple of themes that Alex and I will be touching upon today. This presentation and much of its content, really was a genesis from an article published last month from the Wall Street Journal that talked nationally about the ongoing changes within the stenographic market or court reporting market related to a shortage of stenographers. That really let Alex and I into a discussion about the problem is real, it's not going away anytime soon. But there are options today available to agencies, entity industry today, to address that challenge but also transition their business into the future. So this was the impetus for this presentation. A couple of the points you're going to hear and we're going to reemphasize, digital verbatim reporting is a given and it is a proven method. Digital audio recording has been around for a long time. It has been used in the legal industry and it is proven now as a viable way of capturing the record. In addition to that, Alex will address some of the emerging technologies that are filling the gap today, and the shortages that we're facing. One of the points that Alex and I will make as well is that, adoption to a digital strategy is critical to scale in agencies business or to meet the growing demand in the industry. It also gives you the ability to take more control and more operational control over the cost of the business. In addition, and Alex and I agree, this is a very important point because you might hear differences in the market. Stenographic reporting and digital models do coexist today, they do work together, and they're not necessarily competitive to each other. The most important thing to understand is that, when we're applying tools such as artificial intelligence or technology or the human intelligence, it's still very much critical to court reporting. So with that Alex, I knew there were a couple of the points you wanted to add at this point. So go ahead at this point.

Yeah thank you Tony. I would like to especially thank Verbit for inviting me here today. So what I'm going to be talking about is disruption. So when you think of disruption, you think of outsiders that come into an

industry and shake things up. So obviously Netflix with TV or Uber with taxis, but in the world of court reporting, disruption is happening from inside out. It's not coming from an outsider like in other industries, and the conditions are just right for this market disruption. So an analogy we like to use is that the conditions are like a perfect storm. Maybe you haven't been affected yet to see that some cities are starting to feel it. You know what's coming, the storm is on the horizon, and maybe that's why some of you have come here today to prepare. Which is why later on, I'm going to present some practical solutions that court reporting agencies are actually implementing today to get ready for the storm. I'll pass back to Tony.

Thank you Alex. Next slide Michal. Alex talked about a storm and a natural disruption going on. It is widely well known in the industry that this is a real challenge happening. If you read AAERT study in 2016, they indicated a 30 percent drop in the available reporters at that time. In addition, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and this was in the Wall Street Journal article as well, between 2015 and 2018, there was an 18 percent decrease. The problem with this number is that although 18 percent may not seem a lot at the time, that number is going to compound and grow over the next five years simply because there's a lack of available professionals coming into the industry, to replace those who will be retiring or getting out of the business. In addition, there were a few schools that are offering court reporting programs. So the disruption that Alex talks about is in fact a natural one. So we just wanted to present this slide just to provide some of the facts around that. Okay, next slide. Alex?

Alex you're on mute.

My bad, sorry. So as I mentioned before the conditions are like a perfect storm, and they're just right for this market disruptions. So what are these perfect conditions that I'm going to be talking about? So there's a huge problem in the court reporting agency market that it's being constrained and capped by human resource constraints. So we know that there's a decline in stenographic based workforce, one-fifth of the demographic based work force is retired within 3-4 year time, graduation rates are low, schools are closing, and younger generation is just not taking this on as a career path. We know this, but another thing you may know is that demand for depositions has been steadily growing as a result of e-discovery workflows. So back in 2006, there was a change to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that set the stage for the growth of e-discovery. So specifically in regards to rule 26, and what it did is it made electronically stored information ESI be included in a party's initial disclosures. Now what that means is it put eDiscovery front and center in the litigation process. So prior to that, it was more common for depositions to be the starting point, then discovery followed. But now it's reversed. The discovery of documents leads to depositions, and in fact more depositions as a result. Now another condition is that, historically antiquated technologies have not been meeting the needs of this industry. So tech adoption in legal is very slow, which is why purpose-built tools for the court reporting vertical have been slow to roll

out. So existing capture tools were not sufficient because they were not purpose-built or are extremely dated. Now there's some cause for hope because within the past 4-5 years, we're starting to see the new technologies and workflows, that court reporting agencies can implement to meet client needs.

Thank you. So how do we address this challenge?

Alex and I had talked about what's the best way to start addressing the shortage, the industry's approaching it with technology. We're calling it moving the digital, and that is not to say, that digital is new in the industry. The legal industry has been using digital solutions, digital workflows for quite some time now. The difference is we're looking to extend the digital perspective, not just from the capture perspective, but across the continuum of the court reporting workflow. Everything from capture, through transcription and the way it's delivered. By doing that, there are models available today to agencies that allowed them to find more efficiencies and Alex will cover that. But moving to digital is something already recognized at both the federal and state level and along with leading legal entities as something that they're already doing and supporting. For example by 2013, the state in New Jersey already had 90 percent of its courts recording digitally. So everybody recognizes it's been a progression, it's an evolution and it will continue to be so. Next slide, please. The most important thing about digital and this is something Alex really wanted us to emphasize is, that regardless of what the solution is or method you take to court reporting, whether you're doing remote depo or you are doing onsite depo, regardless of the tool you're going to use to capture it, it's critically important that it still has to meet the standards as it has been met up until this point. It has to be the guardian of the record, it has to maintain high levels of accuracy. What we're seeing is that digital models are proving themselves of moving those standards as referenced in this recent Conference of State Court of Administrators paper. Well, it came out in 2009, that digital recording does meet this goal. So it's emerging, it's proving itself, and it's being recognized both at state and federal levels as a viable solution for reporting. Okay, next slide. However, there's still misperceptions out there about digital, what technologies are available, what technology can do in comparison to available methods that are here today. Some of those common themes are accuracy, real-time readback, the need for live readback, which is absolutely correct and vital, and reliability and availability. At the accuracy level in fact, both federal and state studies have shown, that a transcript produced through stenography and a transcript produced through digital reporting or digital reporting or verbatim methods are on parody with each other and we provided it AAERT certification to show that. So those complaints with accuracy are changing and as the industry is developing, the models are a parody with each other. In terms of real time readback, we do know that remote real-time readback has been around for a while. There's options for digital verbatim recording with readback. So there are ways to address that in the absence of having a traditional stenographer in the room and Alex will talk about that as one of his methods. In addition to that reliability and availability, audio is currently used as a backup to traditional reporting today. Many courts now consider an audio verbatim recording as the record until or

verbatim as the official record until a transcript is produced. As with technology, it's readily available. The recordings can be made readily available and the transcripts turned around quicker. Just to provide a point in my home state of Connecticut, the court system there is evaluating whether or

not to allow the digital trial recordings

or hearing recordings,

which they're already doing to just be posted and made available for the litigants to then go ahead and transcribe. There's a lot to work out with that, there's some concerns around that, but that's where they want to head and they're being driven by a couple of factors. One of which is shortage, the other which is demand for faster turnaround times, but it is readily accessible. So while digital is an alternative solution and a viable one, there are some misperceptions about it, but those misperceptions have been easily addressed. Okay, next slide. Just another point I wanted to make on misperceptions because this applies specifically to Verbit because we do use artificial intelligence and ASR. Artificial and human intelligence are intrinsically connected. If you read that Wall Street Journal article, they leave off simply saying that, tool such as Siri and Alexa can't possibly compete with having a stenographer for someone in the courtroom and you know what? They're absolutely right. At this stage of the game, the technology is still emerging, although it's improving quick and drastically. But what both Alex's company and I agree with is that we're not proposing that. The Wall Street Journal article basically leaves you no other option. The technology is not good enough,

therefore what's your other choice.

Well, in fact there are other choices and it's combining the artificial layer with the human intelligence. Very simply put the artificial layer

gets you to scale very quickly.

It can transcribe rough rough drafts very quickly. An hour audio can take 10 minutes to produce. It can do things like, reduce background, noise and echo using its algorithms. This is important for reducing inaudibles. It can distinguish accidents now in dialogues again, and dialects

very important in a legal proceeding.

It can differentiate speakers and it recognizes very specific legal terms, very similar to what's happening in the medical industry, with the medical industry is moving very strongly to ASR and AI for its own

transcription. The other side of that coin is the human intelligence. At the end of the day, you still need that human, you still need that human to listen, to make the changes and to bring that transcript to perfection, and even our own head of data science brings us point out in the next slide. Elisha Rosensweig is head of data science for us and he recently published this on our blog, but basically he stipulates that there are just some things we humans do instinctively better than the machines an absolute given. So at this point it is artificial with human. It's not artificial only, but it's using the technology to accelerate and perfect the process. Okay, next slide. At this point I'm going to turn it over to Alex and what Alex is going to talk about are three particular methods that can help you overcome the disruption and to start adopting with the technology. So Alex it's all yours. Thank you.

Thank you so much Tony. So we're going to be presenting three methods and practical solutions that agencies are actually implementing today to overcome the disruption. These conditions for the perfect storm. So one, we'll talk about how connecting stenographers remotely allows you to service more depositions in a day. Two, we'll talk about how digital reporters help solve the human resource constraints. Three, we'll talk about how the introduction of artificial intelligence speech-to-text editor systems say that three times fast are changing the game. So together, these three methods represent what I'll refer throughout the webinar as the digital continuum. In other words, it's a slow and steady progression towards digital court reporting. So this moves us to our first method, which is the remote stenographer method. So just for a moment, I'd like you to imagine the average day of a stenographer in a major city. So the deposition is at 10:00 AM. It's a half-day deposition, you know you got to get there half-hour early before and you're fighting your way through traffic. It just so happens to be on 14th floor of a glitzy law firm in the middle of downtown, and you are snaking your way up along parking deck. The deposition ends up running a little bit long, they took a lunch break and your agency wants you to go to another deposition across town, but you quickly realize that you're not going to be able to make it. So one method that agencies are adopting today is the remote stenographer method. This is the use of a video conferencing tool to remotely connect your stenographer to the deposition room. So this scenario is most commonly used with fully remote parties, but it is certainly possible with same room depositions. It's beginning to be adopted more and more. So the goal with this method is to enable your stenographers to service more depositions in a day than they otherwise would be able to if they had to physically travel there. So your stenographers sits at a central location or even in the comfort of their own home, you wear headphones to listen carefully into the parties and there are actually better tools now to make this method a reality. So with video conferencing tools, that are purpose-built for depositions with the needs of legal, actually built into the product, this method is becoming more reliable. So one of the major advances that has been developed recently is the concept of remote source redundancy. So a major problem that every transcriptionist that works off of a recording knows about is, that transcribing through cross talk can be extremely difficult if not impossible. Now with remote depositions, two independent audio channels can be isolated during a cross talk situation to distinguish who is saying what. Beyond that there are now

redundancies systems for your remote feeds, that make this more compelling to risk averse attorneys. So with improved video conferencing tools, purpose-built for depositions with this new remote source redundancy, it allows for effective scoping. So this method is really getting a lot of steam in the industry, which moves us to our next method.

So the next stop down our digital continuum involves the introduction of a digital reporter to capture depositions while your stenographer transcribes at home after the deposition. So a digital reporter is a trained operator of audio and video recording equipment, who can capture depositions without having to deploy a stenographer in the field. So the digital reporter administers the oath, takes copious notes, and ensures that nothing is lost. Now, the difference that this method makes is that digital reporters are easier to train, usually in less than a month, whereas the stenographer may take up to two years to become proficient in their trade. Because you can deploy more resources to capture more depositions, it allows you to meet demands and control costs. So this is the first instance of separation of labor, separating the capture of the deposition from the production of the transcript, and that's a theme that we'll hit on throughout this webinar. So the benefit is that now your stenographer can stay focused. Ultimately, this allows them to be more productive because they can work from the comfort of their own home, focusing on transcripts instead of traffic. So digital reporting is beginning to gain industry acceptance and with specialized training programs and certifications within organizations such as the AAERT, as Tony mentioned before, there's now a new-found level of trust that this method can reliably capture the record. So now we move on to our final method, which is the digital reporter method with AI speech-to-text editor system. So this method builds off of the previous method and represents the bleeding edge of the digital continuum. So in terms of the history of court reporting, it has only been around for a very short period of time, but it is showing tremendous promise. So as Tony mentioned before, it is completely valid to argue that AI tools in speech-to-text will never be good enough to fully replace a human transcriptionist, and that is true for the foreseeable future. But this method is achievable today because it involves human scopist and an editor system. Now, the editor system is crucial. With it being cloud-based, you can have multiple scopists working on the same transcript at the same time allowing for separation and specialization of labor. So this method is slowly gaining adoption, especially with early adopter law firms and what we call below-the-line cases. So these are cases that have low dollar amounts at stake in which an attorney wants to control costs. So in fact, we recommend attorneys begin to get more familiar with this method through below the line cases and then build up trust to where they would implement it to above-the-line cases. An extension of this method is that, in some situations, you don't even need a digital reporter, you just bring in your friendly notary to administer the oath, use a purpose-built capture system, and then you can send your transcript off to be generated after the fact. Moving on to the next slide, as we led you down the digital continuum and discussed actual methods that agencies are implementing today, these represent what we like to call unbundling the workflow, which means separating the capture of the deposition from the production of the transcript. So historically, capture

equals transcript. So a stenographer is transcribing while the testimony is being given. This method is still the predominant means of capturing depositions today. But with the steady decline in stenographic-based workforce, this method is becoming more difficult to service as we see more retirements. So what we've been driving in this presentation is this unbundled workflow. You have your digitally captured deposition, transcript being produced after and then delivered to your client. When you unbundle the workflow, you enable separation and specialization of labor. So separation specialization was pioneered by Henry Ford in his Model T over a century ago, but the concept still applies today. When you add in the collaboration of human and artificial intelligence, as Tony talked about, separation and specialization of labor and the three methods down the digital continuum, as we've discussed, this paves the way for digital in court reporting. The final point I'll make on this slide is that, one of the most important lessons a court reporter is taught is that, we must be the guardian of the record. That preserving testimonial evidence is an important duty, if not crucial, to a sustainable justice system. So these digital methods represent an opportunity to demonstrate how we can be just as reliable of a record moving into the 21st century. I'll pass it back to Tony.

Alex, thank you. Just one point, Alex, you and I were talking about in the previous slide, is that while you get the specialization across the three pieces of the work for all the capture, the transcription, and the delivery of the transcript, it doesn't mean you're losing accuracy across a transcript because of the utilization of technology and workflow and various system roles, which is getting a little deeper than perhaps we want to go, to ensure we keep things consistent such as speaker entity IDs, correct spelling. So there's a number of technologies out there today that allow you to specialize without losing that quality and consistency across the transcript. So Alex, while we were on that, there's a great question that you and I talked about which is, what does this industry look like five years from now? What makes it successful industry? Given that we know there's a definitive shortage, it's national now, it was in the Wall Street Journal. We know digital is a proven model, we know digital verbatim is a proven model, and there are new emerging models or methods out there today to help agencies with their efficiency, gain better control of their operations and deliver the same high-quality product

that we have out there.

What do you see as a successful agency five years from now, and given that you yourselves are building these models out for your own customers, what recommendations would you give them on how to proceed and how to start taking this journey more to a digital approach into some of the models you recommended before?

Absolutely. Thank you Tony. So a successful agency and really all successful businesses in general, listen to the needs of their client while slowly rolling out incremental innovation. So innovation that is

forced on users too fast is often met with derision, so what we've hoped we've laid out with our digital continuum can be a practical step-by-step guide, that there's incremental steps you can take to solve your problems while also making your clients happy at the same time. It's also important to understand where your clients fall along the adoption curve. So are they techies or early adopters or are they late adopters or laggards of new technology? We actually draw a lot of parallels of this adoption curve to TAR or technology assisted review. So looking at TAR, just 10 years ago, you had a slow adoption and now it's ubiquitous and reliable. So once tech in the e-discovery world began to be implemented, it was a slow burn for a long time. So only the bravest of the brave law firms were out there using TAR. But then the test came back and snowball began to roll, once the snowball began to be pushed down the mountain, everybody jumped on board. So you go to any law firm and 90 plus percent of firms are using TAR in some form or another. So at the same time, technology assisted review did not replace human eye review. Humans still jump in, still look at the papers themselves, still review the documents. But with TAR, it boils it down, "Hey, I want to look at these 17 things instead of 1,700 things." So it saves time and saves money. We're seeing very similar parallels here in the digital deposition era, with a focus on collaboration of human and artificial intelligence. So really, to summarize, a successful agency understands their clients needs while taking incremental leaps towards progress. The progress starts to snowball, more people start to take notice, eventually you start to see progress.

Alex, thank you very much and thank you very much for the insight you provided and also, to all the attendees to the webinar, thank you for your time. Michal, I'll turn it over to you now for the Q&A.

All right. I was trying to get it back in. So thank you so much Alex and Tony, it was a very interesting webinar. Now it's time for questions. So by all means, anyone with any question they want to ask Alex or Tony, this is the time. So I can start with the first question. So in many states, the Rule 30 requirements call for stenographic means requiring any method of creating the record to be: a. Agreed upon by the parties and; b. Approved by the court. I'm not sure what is the question here, but Alex, do you want to take it?

I can take that. So generally, what we've found is that states fall into two buckets. So there are state law and then federal obviously. Some states only require a notice where you would notice to the parties with a certain amount of days beforehand that, we will be capturing this with non-stenographic means. Then some states then fall under a stipulation requirement, and that is certainly a challenge that this industry is facing and has to overcome. That's why we'll recommend starting with low dollar amounts, where you want to control cost, look at who are the early adopters of these methods and they're more likely to agree to those stipulations.

Tony, anything else you want to add here?

No. Alex did it very well, thank you.

All right. Perfect. So we move to the next question. Quality of machine transcription from voice-to-text obviously depends on the quality of the microphone, the channel, and compression technology. What is the recommended specification for recording equipment in a courtroom? Tony, do you want to take this one?

Yeah. Specifically on the types of technology to record, we work with any number of solutions out there today that are being used. You have CourtSmart, For the Record, DCR technologies. So we're on the recipient end of that. But any of the major industry providers such as jobs in the trial are providing very high levels of quality. But what we can do is, if Michal can get your name or number, we can provide some more specifics to you on that.

Next question. Where do you find these copies and how are they certified? Do you provide verified transcript that meet all state's requirement? We'll split this up into two because vTestify uses

our service and they provide

their own court reporting with certification. Verbit itself doesn't do the certification of the transcript itself. What we're doing is we're taking on the production work. Once that audio or video is captured, it's uploaded to us and then we will transcribe it and provide you with a very specific template for the type of proceeding trial deposition, or in the court that you're using at that level. Alex, anything you want to add on your end?

Right. So talking about certifications, there's a lot to unpack there. So there's many things that a person, or the notary or deposition officer or digital reporter, whoever's there to actually capture the deposition, there's many things that they're actually certifying. So they're certifying that they check their ID, that they personally appeared before them, that they administered the oath. Then in terms of the transcript, there are different bodies of rules such as the governing organizations such as the AAERT, that give us a little more credibility in terms of certifying the accuracy of the transcript. So really built into the federal rules in different state rules is also the errata system, where you have the right to review the transcript to mark any changes. Then it's within that stipulation agreement between the parties, that we're starting to see acceptance of this.

Okay. Great. We move to the next question. One second. What are the accuracy levels like at the moment for STT, does it get better than SIRI? I'll let you Tony to take this maybe?

Yeah. By speech text recognition, we're getting accuracy rates of 90 percent. One of the things about adding an AI Level to ASR is it's a learning model, so the algorithms improve. So we're seeing rates around 90 percent, and if you want to follow up with us we can talk to you further about that, or we can provide further specifics on that.

Alex, anything you want to add here?

Yeah. We're also seeing very high accuracy rates. But as we mentioned, it's not perfect and we recognize it's not perfect. It's the introduction of the editor system that makes the difference. It allows human scopist to go in and perfect it, and that's what makes this model credible.

When using AI to transcribe, what's the best way to get the text formatted into a typical deposition transcript look? Tony?

I'm sorry Michal. There was a breakup there.

I'll read it once again. When using AI to transcribe, what's the best way to get the text formatted into a typical deposition transcript look?

Okay. So the text will come out of the ASR. It'll go through with scoping level, and from that point, it would be exported in template format. Either it could be TXT or DAS. From there, you can continue doing some additional production work, adding exhibits and things of that level. I hope that answered the question.

The next question. Any openings for scopist? How do you train a digital reporter?

Alex, you want to cover that, because you are working on the capture side.

Sure yes. So there are different levels of digital reporters. As I mentioned the AAERT has digital reporter training program. Generally, we'll go through rigorous processes where we're going to talk about how to use the capture equipment, depending if they're using specialized audio or video capture tools. We go through the whole entire process, introducing them to the deposition workflow, going in depth with scripts, with really the whole process that is involved. What we found actually is that many attorneys, they'll comment and say, "The only difference that I noticed was that no one was actually typing on a stenotype machine. It felt like a typical deposition flow, and that's really the only difference that I noticed."

What is the next major uplift in technology going to be for speech to text, or is it a slow process of seeing this agent continue their learning and improving their accuracy?

Well, that's a big question. I'm not ASR individual. I think what we're going to see with ASR, AI is the algorithms learn, the algorithms get better. The more you have in there, the better it goes. I can only point to what's happened on the medical side, came out to healthcare a number years ago, but what you're starting to see happen in the medical industry, and its utilization of ASR and AI. We have a very complicated lexicon, a complicated dictionary. So it's going to continue to grow. Unfortunately, I know I'm not qualified enough I think to talk to the specifics of that. But Alex, maybe you want to input.

Sure, and I'm also not quite an expert in or a developer in that sense. But what I do know is that a lot of where this race is going toward, is speaker diarisation. So where audio comes from one source, but the computer is able to distinguish who was speaking, and transcribed where it automatically separates the speakers. That's where a lot of the research money is being pumped into right now, and really represents the bleeding edge that it's not here yet, but there's a lot of work being done to make that a possibility.

Okay. To the next question. So a local reporter must certify the transcript and reprove?

Alex, you want to talk about the way you're doing it?

Sure, yes. So the digital reporter is the person who we call generally the deposition officer as it's referred to in your local rules. They will personally go through, or sometimes they will personally do it, or the transcriptionist will perfect that transcript. So there's different layers of certification that goes through here. They're perfecting that transcript beforehand, then certifying the accuracy afterwards. There's also a whole bunch of other things that they're certifying as I mentioned that they administer the oath that they are who they say they are, and those actually vary by state. But by reprove, I think

maybe you're referring to the errata process

where you're submitting that transcript to the witness or their attorney. They have the ability to mark any changes, and then sign it in some states they have to notarize it and then return to us, and then it's submitted to the noticing party.

Okay. Let's move to the next question. How are certifications done of non-standard transcript in Texas with your existing clients, if the court reporter is not attending?

So this is through that stipulation process that we talked about. It requires a stipulation expressed

between both of the parties to make that a possibility, which is why we again, talk about why this is good for early adopter law firms or firms that want to try and control costs. So the first two methods actually do include a stenographer. But within that third bleeding edge method, it will often require a stipulation.

All right. The next question, two of your options of creating a digital transcript involved a remote stenographer, what about the shortage?

Absolutely. So what we're hoping to get

with this digital continuum

is that the progress toward the bleeding edge method, will often be slow. So the first two represent incremental steps that help you get toward that last bleeding edge model.

All right. Another question is I'm finding that my scopist are taking for a time longer to scope a deposition that was transcribed with AI versus conditional deposition. Does Verbit format the transcription in a typical Q&A format, or do we have to add the formatting to make it look more like a traditional transcript?

Yeah, great question. We actually as part of our product, we actually format in transcript format, and that's by state and it's by what we will call a profile or type of proceeding, so deposition, hearing trial, examination under oath. So we develop those formats and you can apply that export template or format to any job, so that's any follow-up loaded for that specific job.

Okay. Last question. Can I use my own scopist with your software to production in [inaudible] ?

Yeah, absolutely. This is what Alex was getting too before about using the editing tool. But we do have essentially as part of the platform an editing tool. Once we finish that, the transcript now I'll put it after the ASR and it goes through our levels of human interaction. You can then also go on and do some tweaks and modifications. You can look at inaudibles. So we do provide the editing capability online as well. Once you make those changes, you can then export, in order to export in your particular proceeding template.

Okay. Great. All, thank you so much for joining us for this webinar. All of the rest of the questions that were asked and we did not had time to reply, we will send a link with the webinar. We will create like questions and answers, because you guys asked a lot of interesting questions, and I think we can create one pager with your questions and our answers. So it would be more available for you for moving forward. Thank you everybody for joining us.

Thank you Michal. Thank you very much Alex.

Thank you so much.

Thank you Tony. Thank you Alex.