

# The implications of AI on legal regulators and how they can use it

The logo for ICLR The Hague 2018 features a central red ring with the text "ICLR THE HAGUE 2018" inside. This ring is surrounded by several concentric, semi-transparent grey rings that create a sense of depth and movement.

**ICLR  
THE HAGUE  
2018**

**DAY 2 – October 5th**

**15:30-16.45 hrs**



## SLIDO POLL QUESTION –

What is the nature of your interest in Artificial Intelligence?

1. I'm mainly interested in how AI will affect the people I regulate
2. I'm mainly interested in how AI will affect the industry overall and the scope for new entrants/services
3. I'm interested in how it could be used in regulation
4. I have no idea



# OBJECTIVES OF THIS SESSION

1. Understand what artificial intelligence is (and isn't)
2. Understand how it is being used in the legal sector now and likely near term use cases
3. Recognise the potential risks of AI, consumer benefits and protection issues
4. See an example of how a legal regulator is using AI
5. Find out how you can start your AI journey



# PANELISTS

## **Bridget Gramme**

Administrative Director

Centre for Public Interest Law

## **Crispin Passmore**

Executive Director

Solicitors Regulation Authority

## **Alison Hook (moderator)**

Director

Hook Tangaza

## **Steve Wilson**

Partner

Standpoint Decision Support Ltd



# WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE? ... AND WHAT IT ISN'T

Steve Wilson – Standpoint Decision  
Support



# WHAT AI IS – AND ISN'T

- **The hype:** the capability of a machine to imitate intelligent human behaviour
- **The reality:** statistical techniques to find patterns in data
- **The promise:** reliable models that adapt as more data are collected
- **The limitation:** inability to identify cause and effect
- **The fear:** emergent, general super-intelligence



# CURRENT AND EMERGING USES OF AI IN THE LEGAL INDUSTRY

- Image analysis
- Semantic text analysis
- Risk analysis
- Predicting legal outcomes



# WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL RISKS TO BE MANAGED?

Bridget Gramme  
Center for Public Interest Law  
University of San Diego School of Law





# QUESTION

How can regulators guard against AI amplifying structural discrimination?



# POTENTIAL CONSUMER BENEFITS AND RISKS

## Major Themes

➤ Access

➤ Competence

➤ Bias



*Story*

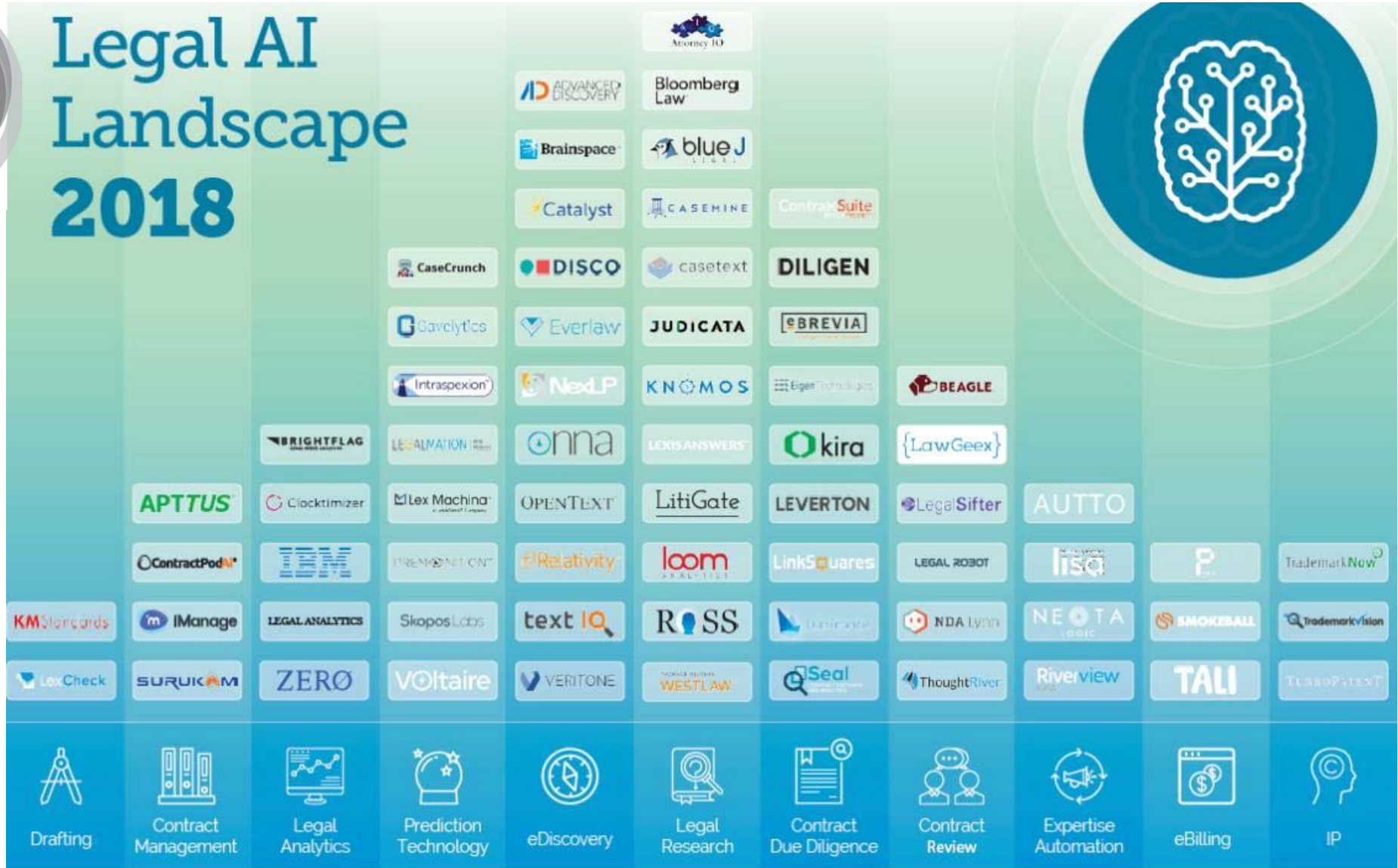


# POTENTIAL CONSUMER BENEFITS AND RISKS





# Legal AI Landscape 2018



A person in a red and black jacket is balancing on a thin rope stretched across a deep, rocky canyon. The person has their arms outstretched for balance. In the background, a wide valley with a river and snow-capped mountains is visible under a cloudy sky. Other people can be seen on the cliff edges in the distance. In the foreground, a coiled rope lies on the rock.

*Balance*

Public

Profession

Photo Credit: Fred Marie



# POTENTIAL CONSUMER BENEFITS AND RISKS





# POTENTIAL CONSUMER BENEFITS AND RISKS

BIAS

A hand holding a blue marker is shown writing the word "BIAS" in large, blue, capital letters. A horizontal blue line is drawn underneath the word.





# POTENTIAL CONSUMER BENEFITS AND RISKS





# HOW LEGAL REGULATORS CAN USE AI

Crispin Passmore - Solicitors Regulation  
Authority



# QUESTION

What benefits does AI offer in comparison to existing tools - given costs involved and lack of research into effectiveness and accuracy of AI?

# Who we are

Across England and Wales  
we regulate:



**185,000** solicitors



**10,500** firms

**ABS**

**750**

We protect the public by:



Ensuring solicitors meet high standards through education and training



Taking action when things go wrong with a solicitor or firm

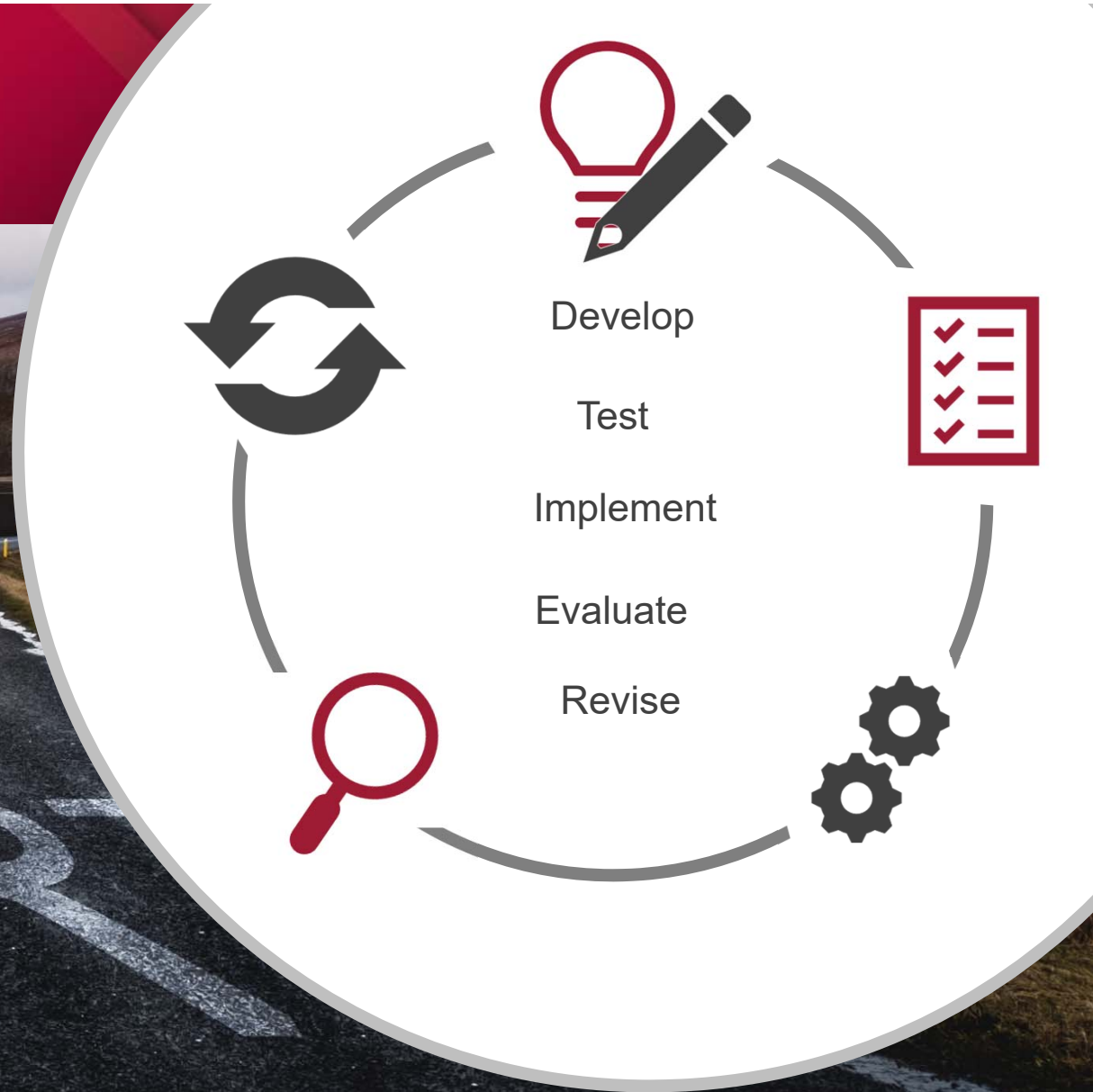


Making legal services more accessible and affordable

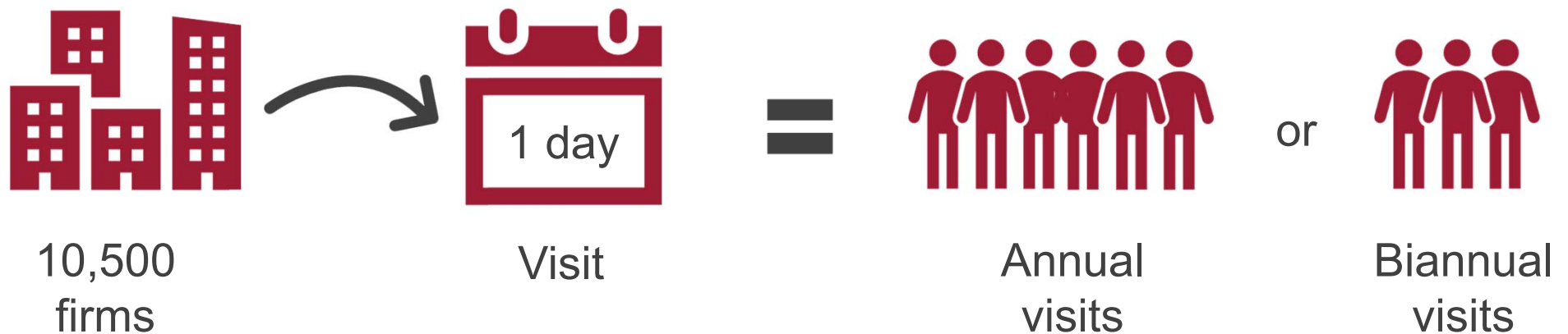


Paying compensation to people who have lost money

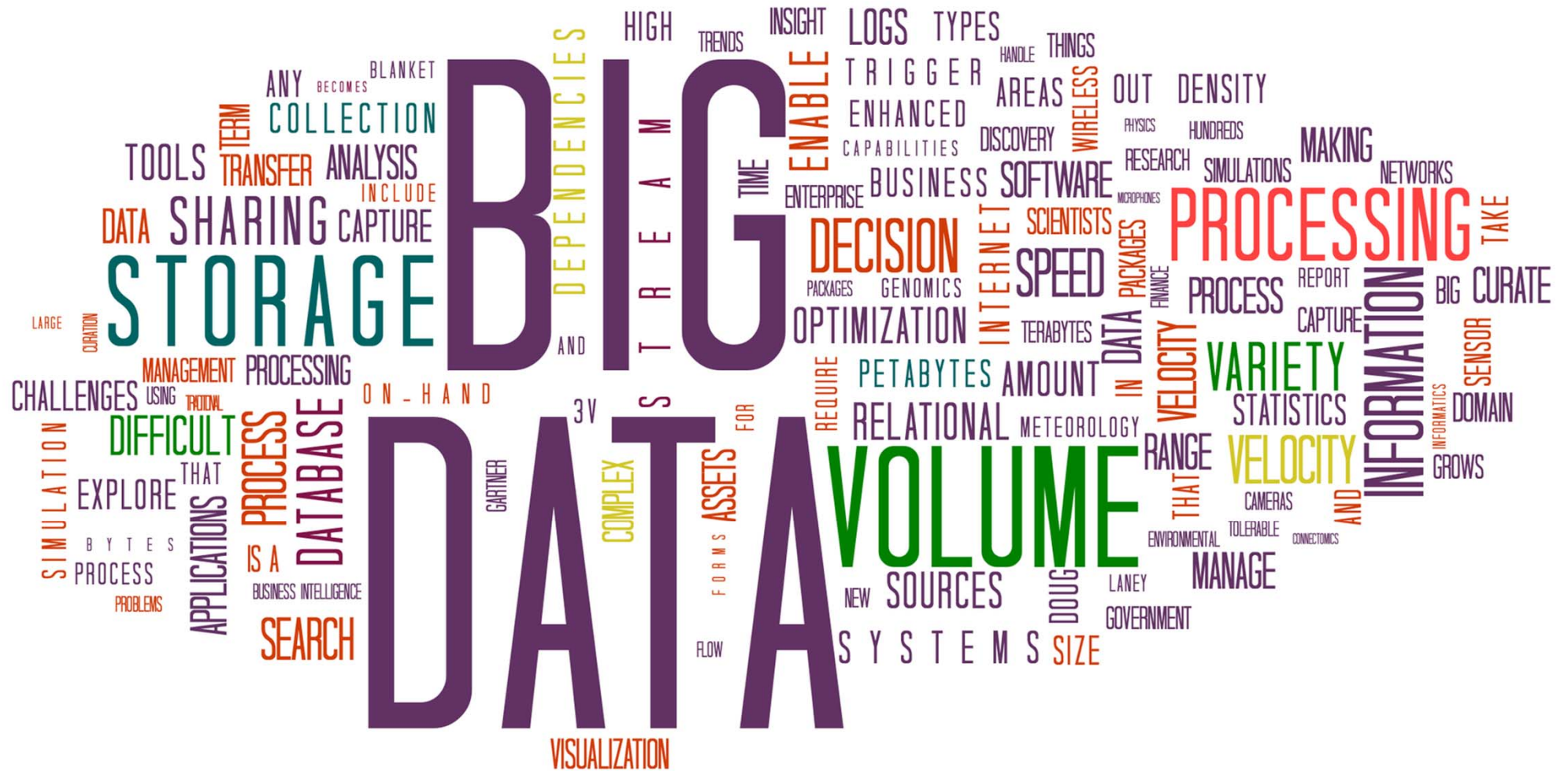
# How we use AI



# Using AI to target our resources

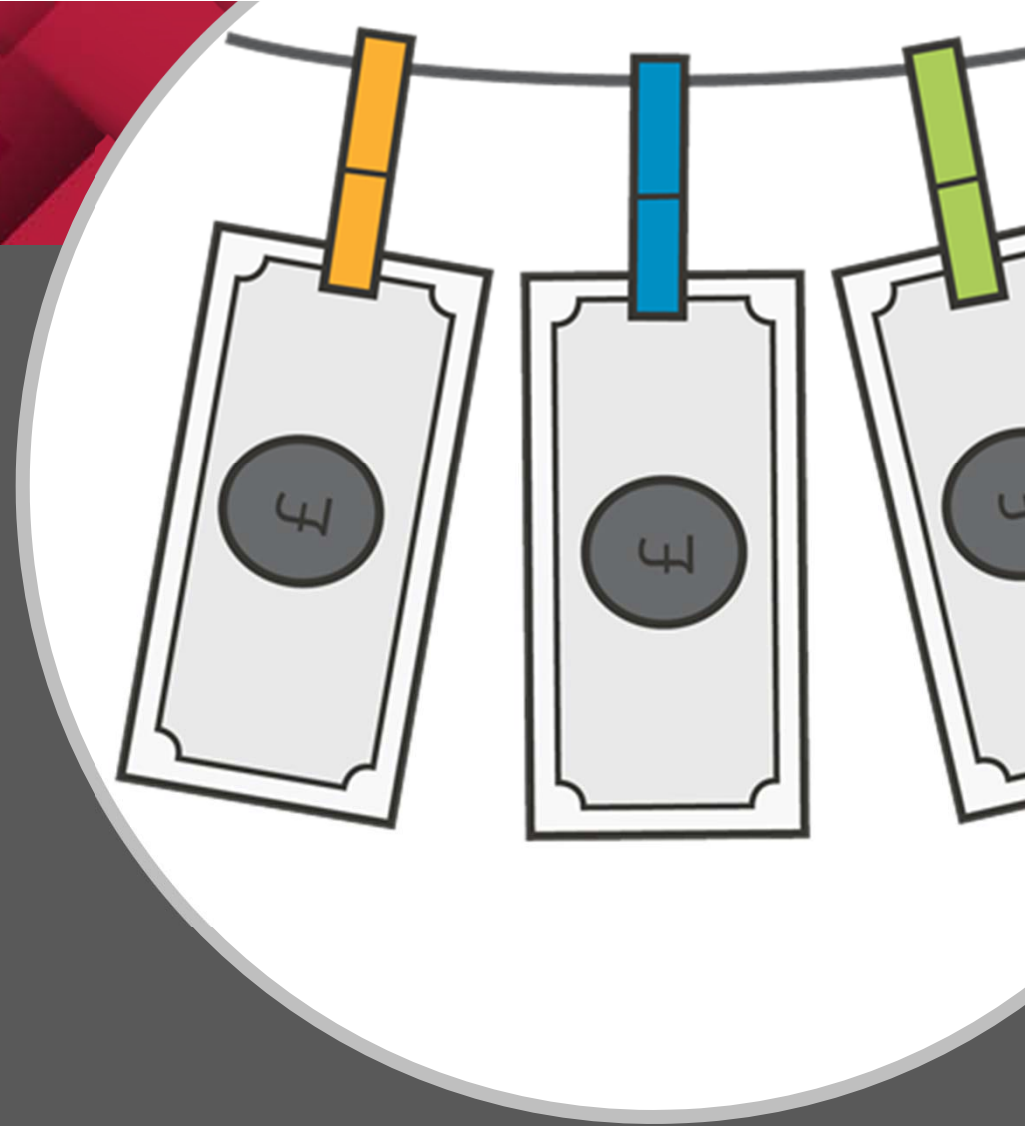


# AML : How we use AI



# AML: Quantitative Risk Profiling

- To group firms whose money laundering and terrorist financing risks are similar
- To identify issues associated with an increased money laundering (ML) risk
- To apply robust data modelling techniques to profile all firms at high, medium or low money laundering risk.

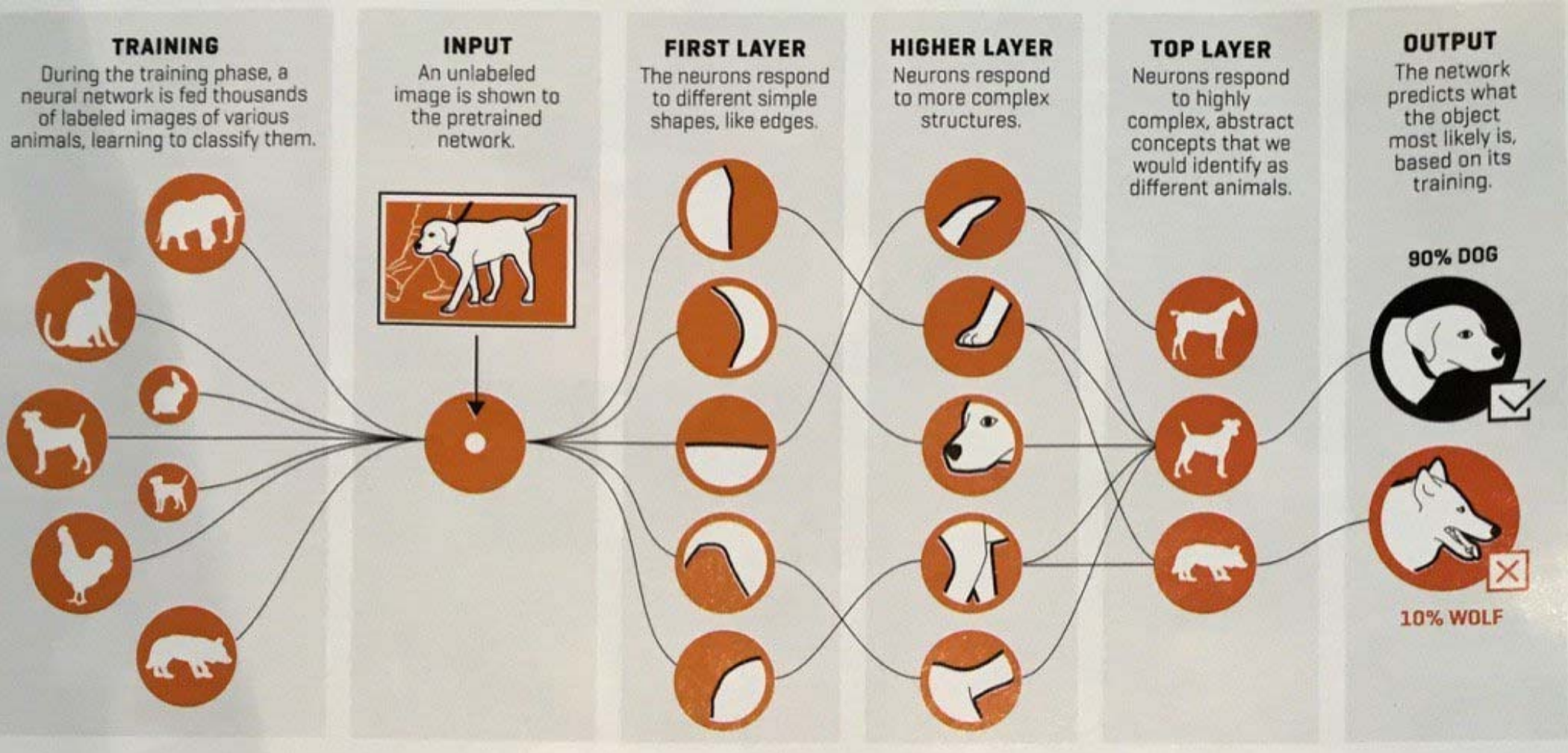


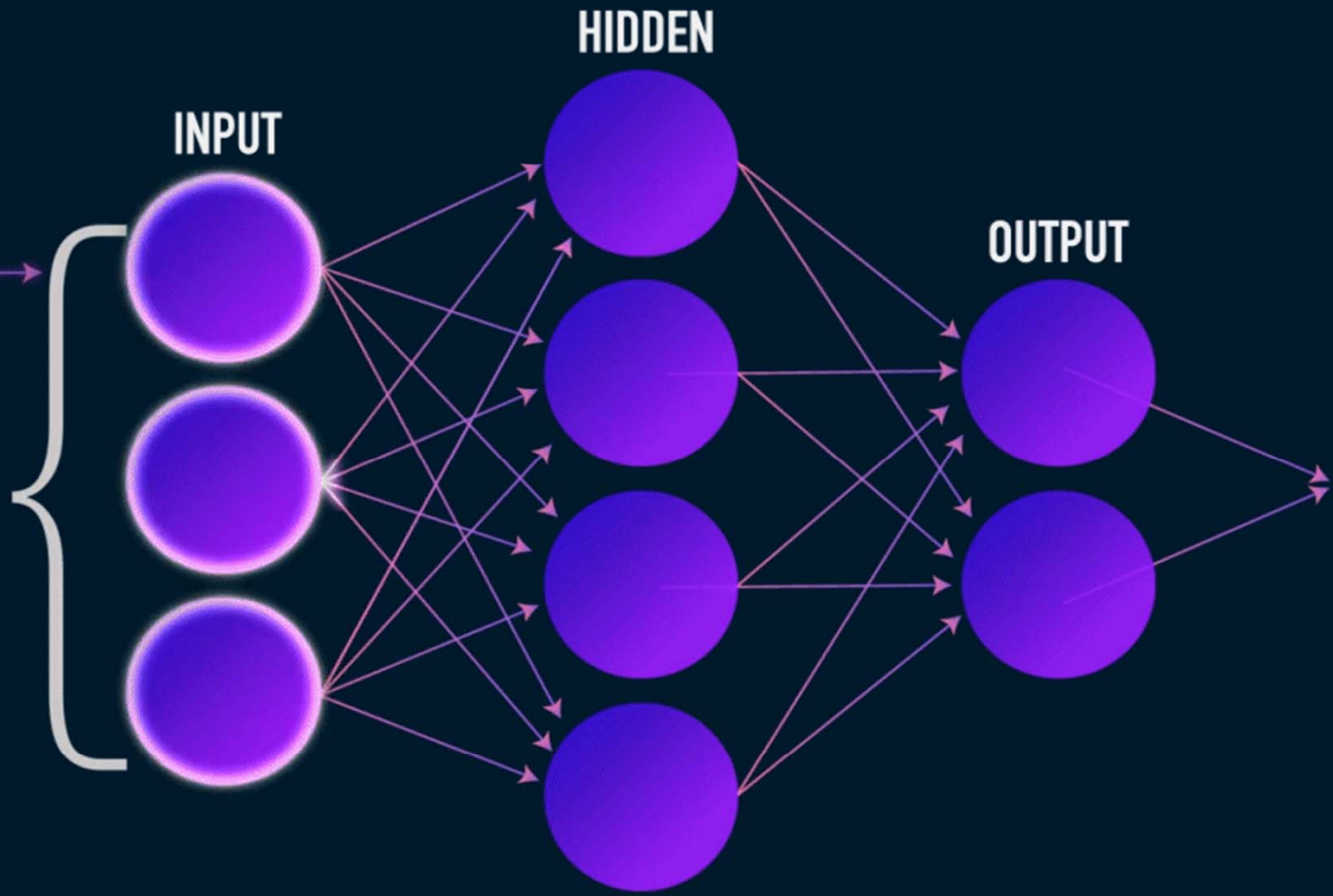


# Cats v croissants

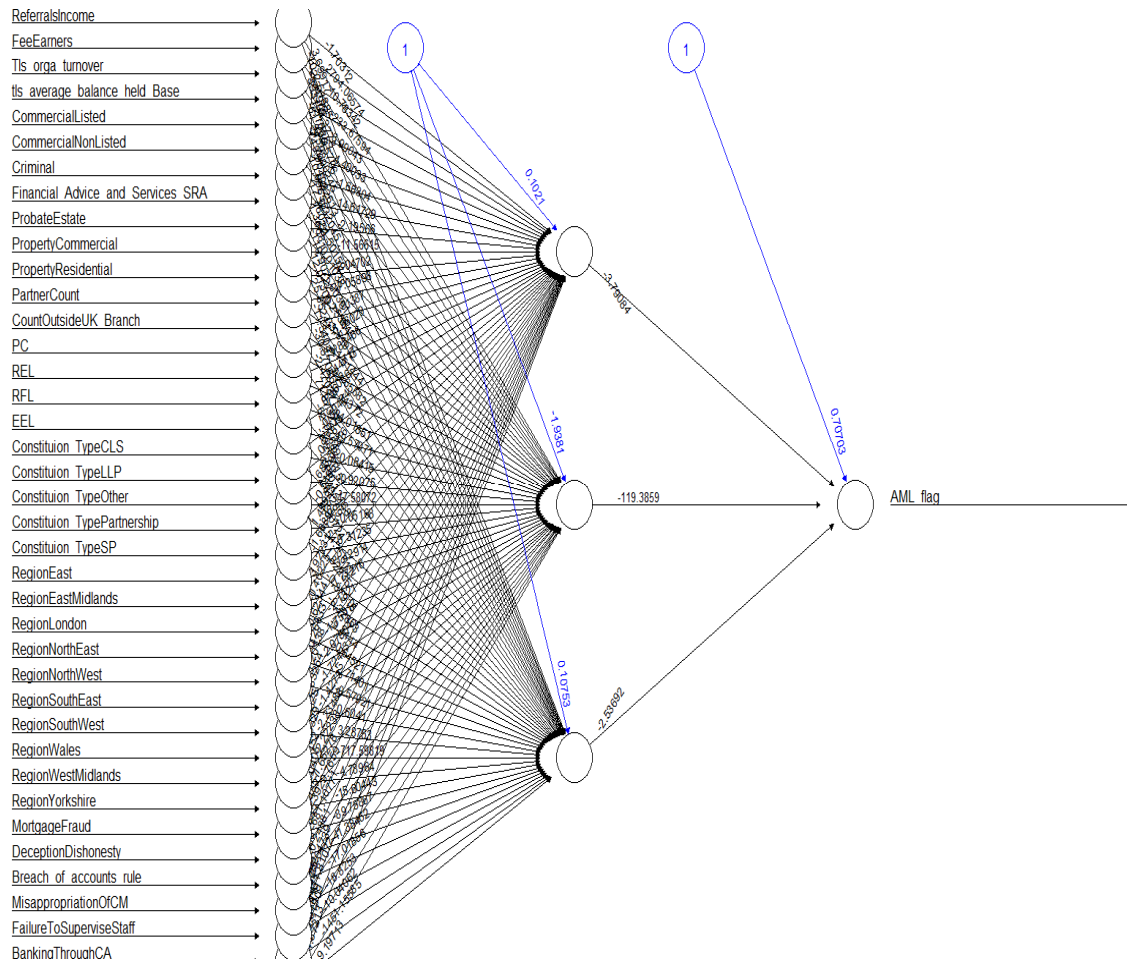


# How a neural network recognises a dog





# Neural network model at SRA to profile firms at risk of money laundering



Output: an AML flag for each firm

- The model predicted X firms are at risk of a ML report. We rate these firms as **RED** in the risk profile
- Y firms were rated **GREEN**
- Z firms were rated as **AMBER**
- Final decision made based on combination of this model and human judgment

# AI and our decision making



Firm is profiled

Engagement with firm through our  
regulatory process.

Investigation, if needed



Complaint received

Investigation

**Neural network model helps us with our proactive engagement but it does not impact on our decision making process.**

# Next steps





# GETTING INTO AI

Alison Hook – Hook Tangaza



# WHAT CAN REGULATORS DO?

## 1. Facilitate Innovation

### **Lessons from Fintech – The Regulatory Sandbox**

- i) enabling and encouraging innovation
- ii) improving the regulatory framework
- iii) improving licensing procedures (relevant for entity reg)
- iv) informing policymaking
- v) engaging with new entrants

Over 20 sandboxes worldwide

International guidelines - Basel Committee on Banking (2017)





# WHAT CAN REGULATORS DO?

## 2. Drive Sector Innovation

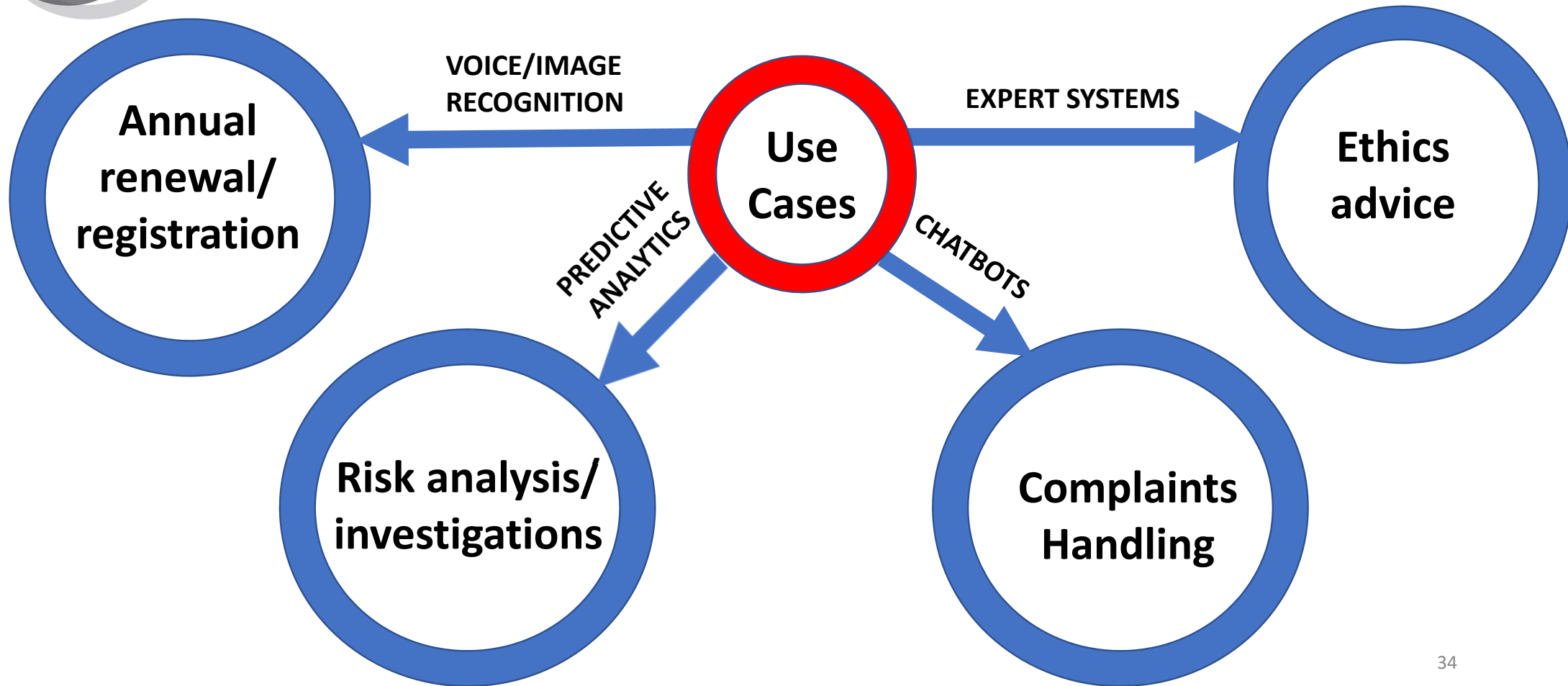
- Lessons from Insurtech – The innovation hub (Lloyds) - Proactive search for new models and talent

## 3. Harness AI to improve regulation

- Use Regtech to assist compliance



# HOW CAN LEGAL REGULATORS USE DIFFERENT FORMS OF AI?





# QUESTIONS

What about transparency and AI? In particular “black box risks”.

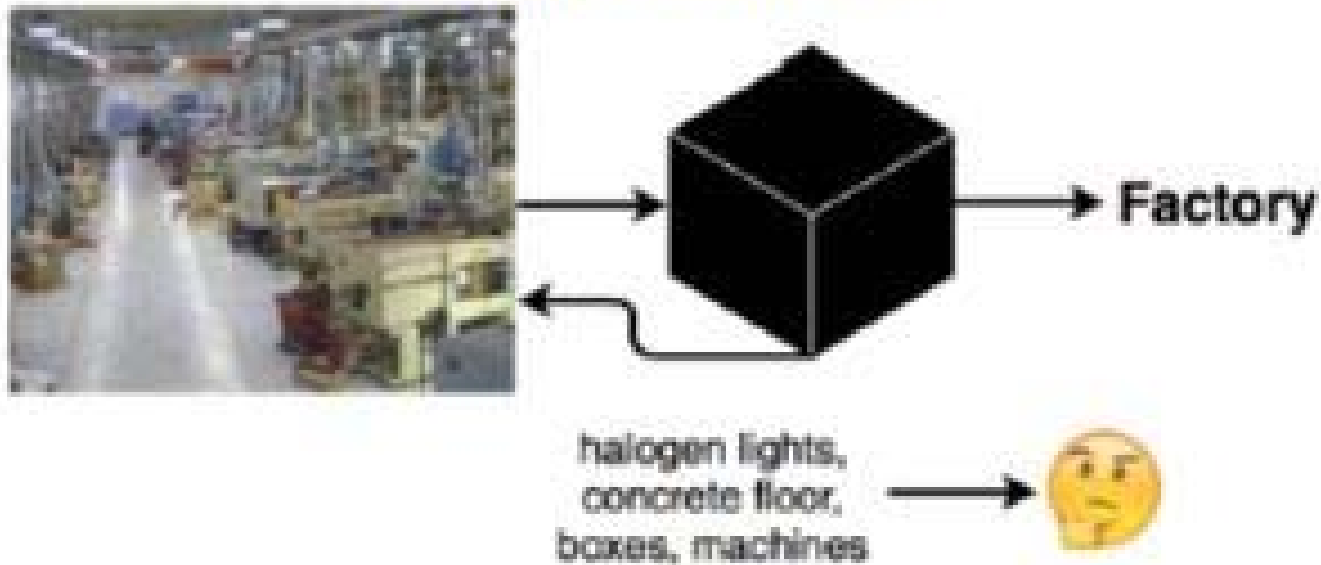
How to ensure AI is not vulnerable to deliberate adversarial attacks?



# BLACK BOX RISKS

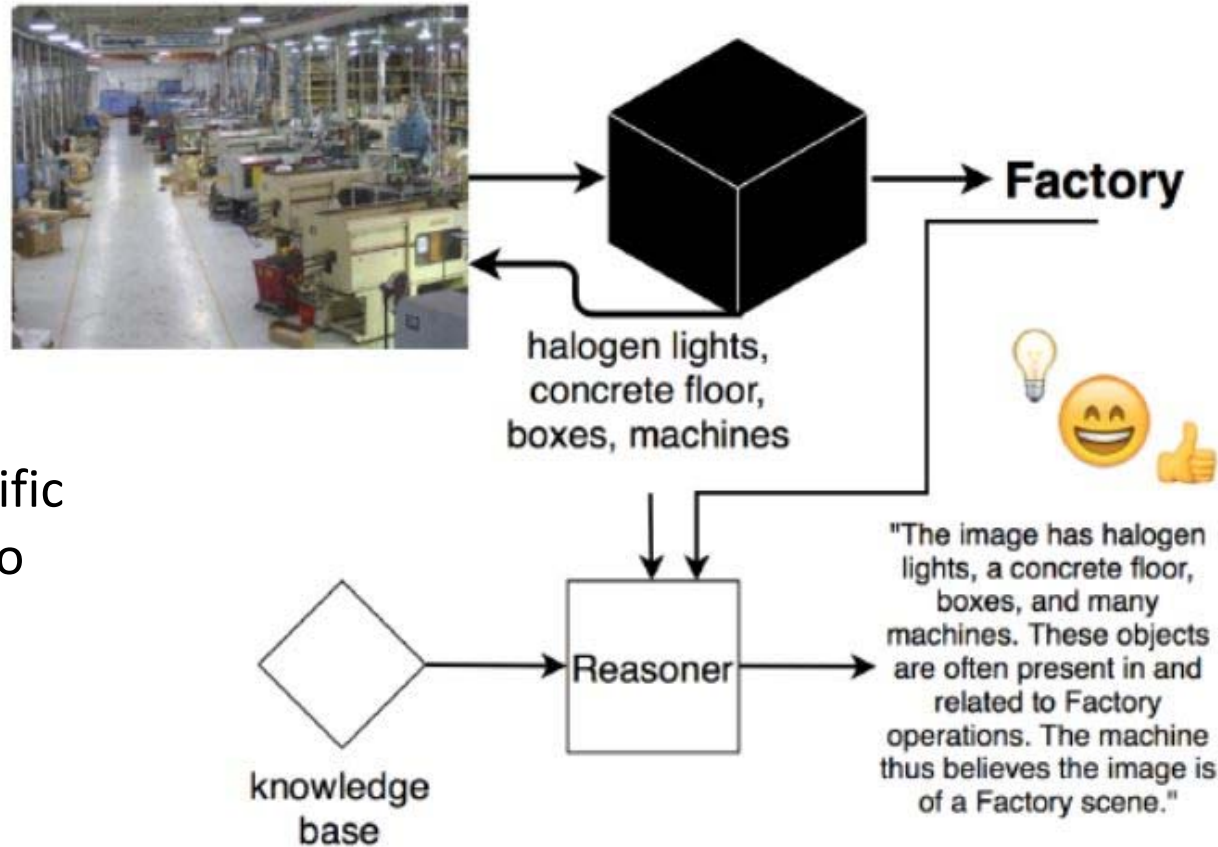
*Understanding how your model has arrived at an answer*

Comprehensible





# AUGMENTED BLACK BOX



Uses subject specific knowledge base to encode reasoning into judgments made



# ADVERSARIAL ATTACKS

*E.g Deliberate false information to mislead the neural network (image recognition)*

NB. Use case

## Defence Techniques

- i) Adversarial training – explicitly train the model on possible ‘adversarial examples’
- ii) Model outputs probabilities not hard decisions



# CONCLUSIONS

- Don't sweat the complex stuff
- Lots of near term tried and tested AI applications that can be useful
- Start thinking about structuring data and using entry level technologies (e.g. RPA + AI)



# SLIDO POLL QUESTION – How can ICLR help you with AI?

1. I'd like to have access to materials on how AI is being used in the legal sector
2. I'd like to hear more about how other regulators, and legal regulators in particular, are using AI
3. I'd be interested in webinars or further conference programming on this topic