



# **ICLR CONFERENCE 2024**

## **BREAKOUT SESSION 1: USING AI AS A REGULATOR**

**ALVIN CHEN**

Chief Legal Officer and Director, Representation and Law Reform  
The Law Society of Singapore

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# Getting started: Using AI tools for regulation

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What is the regulatory objective?

Is it AI?

Why AI? Why not?

Traditional vs generative AI

Different types of AI solutions – what are you looking for?

What are the limitations of AI?

Involve your IT team early!



# Getting started: Using AI tools for regulation

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## Incentives

- Improving efficiency/workflows
- Impressive outputs by Generative AI

## Challenges

- Identification, retrieval and preparation of suitable data
- Disruption of status quo
- AI technology is still at an early stage
- Takes time to build AI tool



# Developing a use case

**Are there any quick wins?**

- Obvious improvements

**How should the AI tool be customized?**

- Specific purpose

**What will be the source training data for the AI tool?**

- Public
- Private

**What can the AI tool do?**

- General purpose

**Who are the intended users of the AI tool?**

- Internal
- External

**What is the desired output of the AI tool?**

- Summation?
- Query?



# Developing a business case

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## Pros

- Cost-effectiveness
- Value proposition/benefit to users
- Necessity

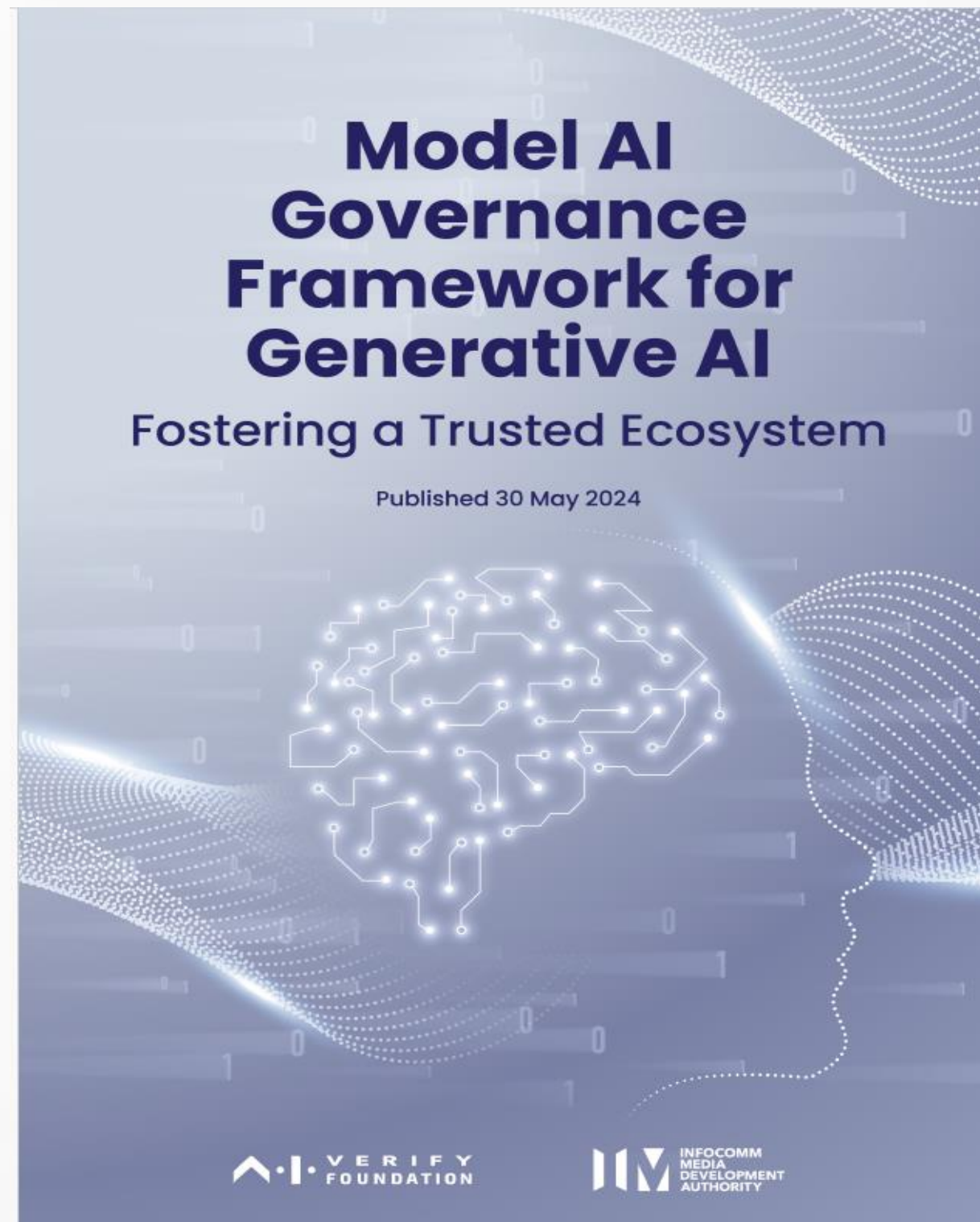
## Cons

- Limitations of AI tool
- Development may not be straightforward
- Hidden costs of data preparation and testing



# Design principles for AI in regulation

- Singapore's Model AI Governance Framework for Generative AI (30 May 2024)



THE LAW SOCIETY  
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## Fostering a Trusted AI Ecosystem



### 1. Accountability

Putting in place the right incentive structure for different players in the AI system development life cycle to be responsible to end-users



### 2. Data

Ensuring data quality and addressing potentially contentious training data in a pragmatic way, as data is core to model development



### 3. Trusted Development and Deployment

Enhancing transparency around baseline safety and hygiene measures based on industry best practices in development, evaluation and disclosure



### 4. Incident Reporting

Implementing an incident management system for timely notification, remediation and continuous improvements, as no AI system is foolproof



### 5. Testing and Assurance

Providing external validation and added trust through third-party testing, and developing common AI testing standards for consistency



### 6. Security

Addressing new threat vectors that arise through generative AI models



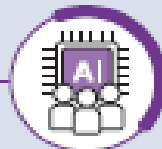
### 7. Content Provenance

Transparency about where content comes from as useful signals for end-users



### 8. Safety and Alignment R&D

Accelerating R&D through global cooperation among AI Safety Institutes to improve model alignment with human intention and values



### 9. AI for Public Good

Responsible AI includes harnessing AI to benefit the public by democratising access, improving public sector adoption, upskilling workers and developing AI systems sustainably

## 9 principles:

1. Accountability
2. Data
3. Trusted Development and Deployment
4. Incident Reporting
5. Testing and Assurance
6. Security
7. Content Provenance
8. Safety and Alignment R&D
9. AI for Public Good



# Data

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Data is a core element of model development. It **significantly impacts the quality of the model output**. Hence, **what is fed to the model is important** and there is a **need to ensure data quality, such as through the use of trusted data sources**. In cases where the use of data for model training is potentially contentious, such as personal data and copyright material, it is also important to give business clarity, ensure fair treatment, and to do so in a pragmatic way.





# Data

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## Trusted use of personal data

- Articulate how existing personal data laws apply to generative AI

## Balance copyright with data accessibility

- Concerns as to the use of copyright material in training datasets and the issue of consent from copyright owners

## Facilitating access to quality data

- Undertake data quality control measures and adopt general best practices in data governance





# 1. Duties to the **THANK YOU!**