

Computation and Legal Reasoning

A Guide for Legal Practitioners

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Law and Logic
- 3 LLM's for Legal Reasoning?
- 4 Symbolic Logic Approach

Background

- Academe -> Practice
- Theory

Why Theory?

“There is nothing so practical as a good theory” -
Kurt Lewin

Why Theory?

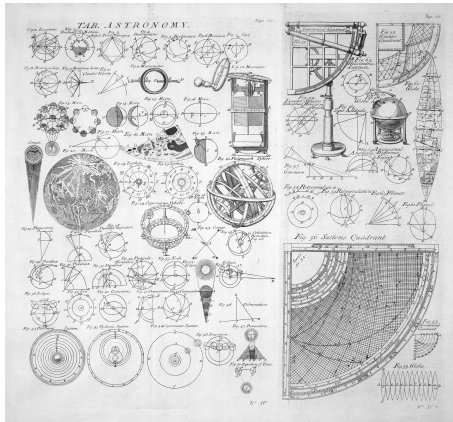


Figure 1: Empirical Astronomy

Why Theory?

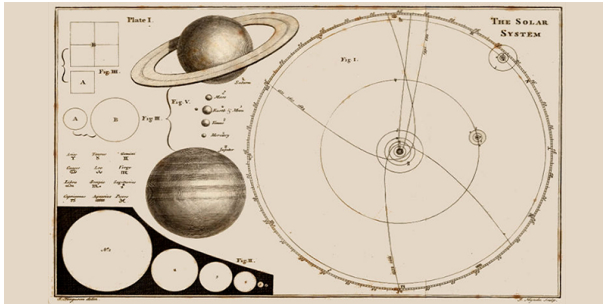


Figure 2: Astronomy After Principia

Uses of Theory

- Pattern detection
- Classification
- Prediction
- A different language

Limits of Practice



Figure 3: Beauvais Cathedral, Exterior

Limits of Practice



Figure 4: Beauvais Cathedral, Interior

Computational Law

- "Law that works like software"
- (Universal) Encoding
- (Automated) Analysis

Why Computational Law?

- Law - Reason over Power
- Universality in Computation
- Higher Towers of Consequences

Example applications

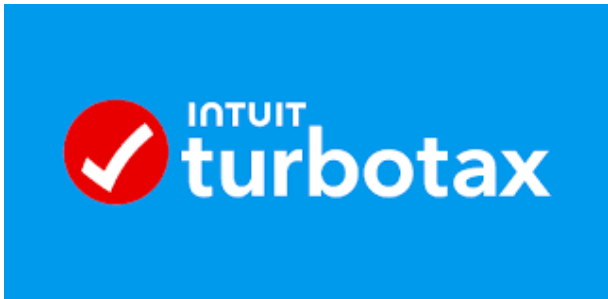


Figure 5:

Example applications



Figure 6: Autonomous Systems

Example applications

- Determine possible legal outcomes
- Making plans, giving advice
- Identifying lines of argumentation
- Drafting of legal documents

Scope of Computational Law

- Some laws more amenable to computability
- Does not mean giving up on decision-making

Some Laws More Amenable

- YES: Tax Law, Commercial Law, Contracts
- NO: Criminal Law, Constitutional Law
- ???: Case Law

Not A Substitute for Human Decisions



Figure 7: Decision Support Systems

Law and Logic

“The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience.”

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

Historical Arguments

- Development of law and logic has always been intertwined
- Traditional objections to logic - often misguided

Philosophical Arguments

- Law is NOT magic
- Logic is implicit in law
- Perfect fidelity is not required

Logical Model as Maps

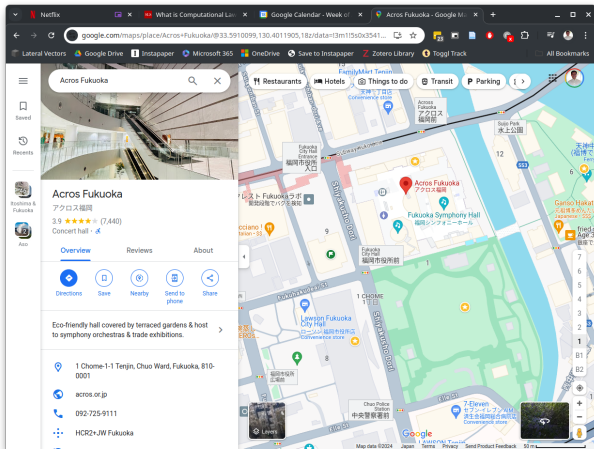


Figure 8: “All models are wrong, but some are useful - George Box”

Practical Arguments

- Development of software applications
- Common language for collaboration

Computational Approaches to Legal Reasoning

- “Artificial Intelligence” (LLM's, Connectionist)
- Symbolic Approaches

LLM's for Legal Reasoning



Figure 9: IMF, WEF Studies

Market Conditions

- Large addressable market for legal services
- Limited supply of legal talent
- Greater complexity

LLM's for Legal Reasoning

“The ability to speak does not make you intelligent.”
George Lucas

LLM's for Legal Reasoning

Language < Reasoning < Intelligence

Components of Intelligence

- Reasoning
- Perception
- Action
- Imagination

LLM's for Legal Reasoning

- Probabilistic sleight of hand, hallucinations
- Limited use case (especially for legal decisions)
- Costs to build and maintain

LLM's for Legal Reasoning

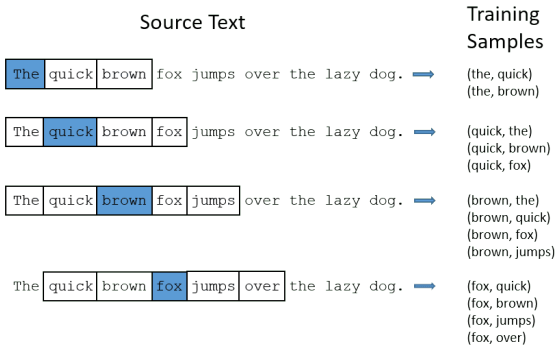
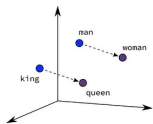
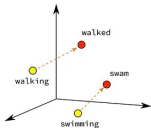


Figure 10:

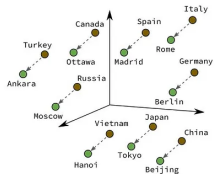
LLM's for Legal Reasoning



Male-Female



Verb Tense



Country-Capital

Figure 11:

LLM's for Legal Reasoning

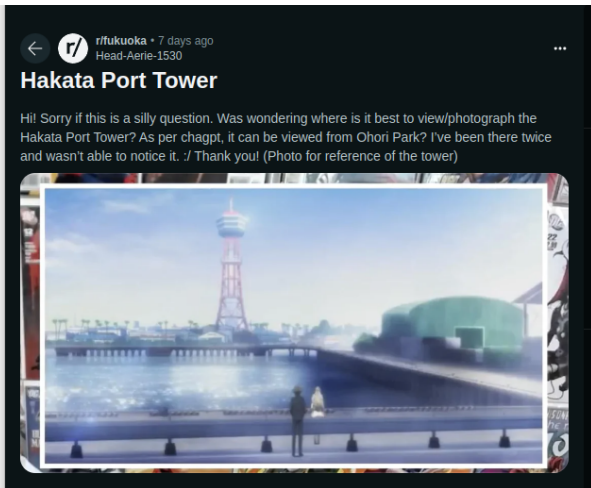


Figure 12:

LLM's for Legal Reasoning

How can I see Hakata Tower from Ohori Park?



Are you looking for specific viewpoints or general directions on how to spot Hakata Tower from Ohori Park?

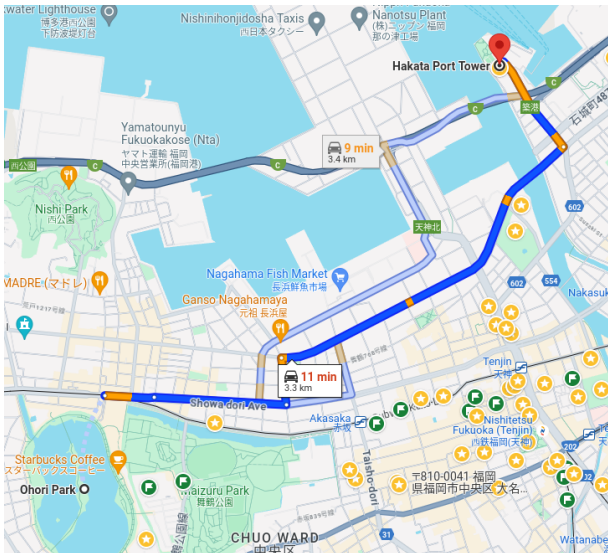
Asking for viewpoints



Try heading to the eastern edge of Ohori Park near the lake. From there, you might get a clear view of Hakata Tower against the city skyline.

Figure 13:

LLM's for Legal Reasoning



Extended Horn Clauses

British Nationality Act 1981:

“A person born in the United Kingdom after commencement shall be a British citizen if at the time of birth his father or mother is
(a) a British citizen; or...”

Extended Horn Clauses

x becomes a British citizen
if x was born in the United Kingdom on date y
and date y is on or after commencement
and x has a parent z and z is a British citizen

Ontologies

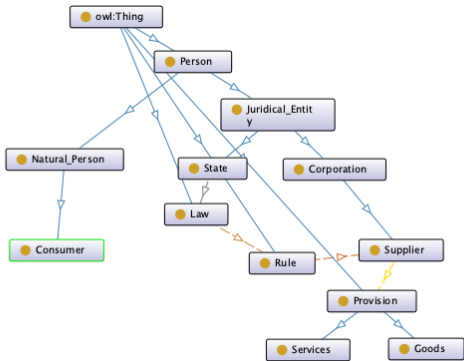


Figure 15: Ontology of legal concepts

Ontologies

Demo: Querying Facts from an Ontology (DBpedia)

Ontologies

Demo: Rule Inference from an Ontology

Deontic Statements

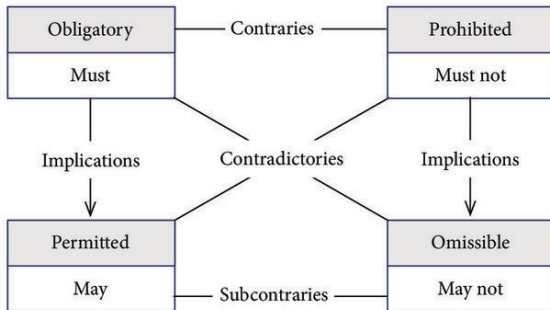


Figure 16: Deontic square

Deontic Statements

Text	Deontic Logic Version
<p>A1 - Grants exclusive rights for a supplier to provide goods or services</p>	<p>If it is <i>permitted</i> to supply goods, AND it is <i>obligatory</i> that the supplier = 1 THEN</p> <p>$(P(\text{Supply Goods}) \wedge (O(\text{Supplier}=1)) \rightarrow$</p> <p>(0 - No effect; 1 - Indirect Effect; 2 - Direct effect)</p>

Defeasibility

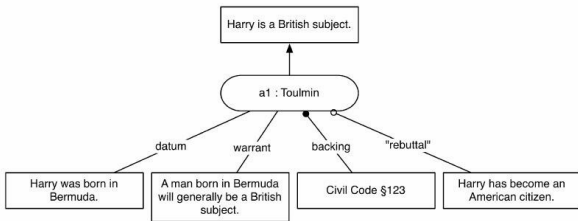


Figure 18: Defeasible arguments

Defeasibility

Demo: Evaluation of Defeasible Statements
(Carneades)

Advantages, Symbolic Approach

- Easier to review and evaluate (formal proof)
- Easier to correct and update
- Better accessibility

End

Thank you!



`emersonbanez.github.io/dissertation_`
`public`