# Proceedings of the Third International Workshop on Al and Intelligent Assistance for Legal Professionals in the Digital Workplace

LegalAIIA 2023

# Panel of Experts

The Third International Workshop on AI and Intelligent Assistance for Legal Professionals in the Digital Workplace (<u>LegalAIIA\_2023</u>) will be held online on June 19, 2023, in conjunction with the 19th International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law (<u>ICAIL\_2023</u>).

### Panel Topic

"The Future of AI & Law and the Impact of Generative AI"

#### Moderator

- Jack Conrad, Thomson Reuters
  - Director of Applied Research with TR Labs. Has over 25 years of industrial experience performing R&D with AI, IR, NLP and machine learning applications in the legal domain. Past President of IAAIL.org.

#### **Panel Participants**

- Pablo Arredondo, Casetext
  - O Co-Founder and Chief Innovation Officer at Casetext. Fellow at Stanford Center for Legal Informatics. Oversees the development of AI tools that assist lawyers. Focuses on enabling firms to provide high-quality representation to more clients, to improve efficiency and accuracy, and ultimately to gain a competitive advantage.
  - Expertise relating to LLMs: applying to legal profession, developing in-house domainspecific models, evangelizing and driving adoption.
- Uwais Igbal, Simplexico
  - Founder of Simplexico, a "white-glove legal services provider" based in London. For more than 5 years, has designed and developed AI, ML, and NLP solutions across leading tech start-ups and corporate innovation labs.
  - Expertise relating to LLMs: Legal AI Education, Design and Development, Building and fine-tuning open-source LLMs, Applied AI in industry, working closely with legal clients, educating lawyers about AI, demystifying and debunking hype around AI, practical AI solution design and development.
- Megan Ma, Stanford Law, CodeX
  - Assistant Director of Legal Informatics (CodeX) and the Law, Science and Technology Program at Stanford University. Focuses on computable law, artificial legal intelligence and its relationship under the frameworks of logic, aesthetic programming and linguistics.
- Laura Skylaki, Thomson Reuters
  - o Manager of Applied Research with TR Labs (Zurich region). Has a keen interest in human-centric design, ethical AI and AI-driven transformation.
  - Expertise relating to LLMs: Has more than 10 years of experience developing AI/Machine Learning/Deep Learning solutions for legal and biological applications.

#### Panel Duration

1 hour

Moderated session: 45 minutes
Audience Q&A: 15 minutes

#### Seminal Ouestion Areas

- 1. Training topics (data restrictions, date restrictions, training bias, hallucinations ...)
- 2. Application topics in the legal domain (contracts, briefs, cases, reg. compliance, forensics ...)
- 3. Regulatory topics (The role of governments, GDPR, CCPA, ...)
- 4. Ethical topics (Measuring, reporting on bias, handling risks in principled ways, ...)
- 5. Explainability topics (provenance, admitting lack of adequate training, ...)
- 6. Interdisciplinary topics (collaboration between legal and AI experts, ...)

## Illustrative Questions

- 1. Given the rapid advancements in AI and its potential to automate certain legal tasks, what are the implications for the future of legal employment? How can we ensure a smooth transition for legal professionals while harnessing the benefits of AI?
- 2. In light of the biases and limitations present in training data, how can we mitigate the risks of algorithmic bias in legal decision-making processes when using LLMs? What steps can be taken to ensure fairness and equity?
- 3. How can LLMs contribute to the development of predictive analytics in legal contexts, such as case outcome prediction or legal risk assessment? What are the potential challenges and limitations in this area?
- 4. What are the privacy and data protection concerns associated with the use of LLMs in legal practice? How can we strike a balance between the need for data access and protection of individuals' privacy rights?
- 5. How can LLMs be used to enhance access to justice and bridge the justice gap? Are there any specific legal domains or regions where the impact of LLMs can be particularly significant?
- 6. How can we ensure the explainability and interpretability of LLM-based legal systems to gain stakeholders' trust and enable effective decision-making? What methods and techniques can be employed to make LLMs more transparent?
- 7. What are the potential regulatory and policy considerations surrounding the use of LLMs in the legal domain? How can policymakers and legal practitioners collaborate to establish appropriate guidelines and frameworks?
- 8. How can collaboration between legal professionals and AI experts be fostered to maximize the benefits of LLMs in the field of law? What are the best practices for interdisciplinary collaboration between the two domains?