

LAW, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS PARTIES



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In recent times we have heard a lot about artificial intelligence (AI) and its relationship with law. On one hand, it is said that AI helps lawyers to be more efficient. But, it is also said that AI would replace legal work. On the other hand, it is said that AI is capable of performing complex work. However, it is also said that AI can only do mechanical work.

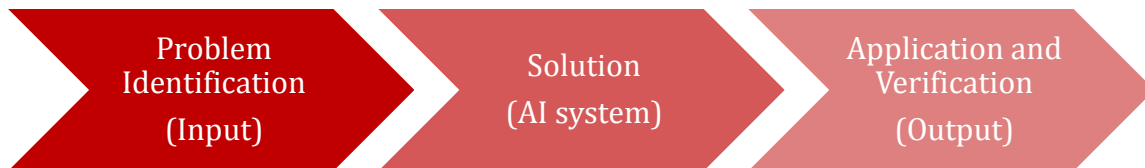
Then, what can AI really do and how does it impact in the work of lawyers?

In this article, we will try to answer—simply and specifically—what is AI and how it is particularly applied in law, as well as the key actors that interact in this process.

We start saying that artificial intelligence is a computer-based tool that enables behavior prediction based on the review and identification of patterns in large volumes of information.

Thus, for example, if the artificial intelligence system analyzes hundreds of insurance contracts of an insurance company, it will be able to conclude which are the most common covenants in those types of contract.

Considering the characteristics of artificial intelligence, its application in law is carried out through a process in which we can identify the following three stages:



During the **problem identification** stage, lawyers recognize and select the different setbacks or conflicts that they face every day in their practice and that they wish to solve. At this stage, it is necessary to be as open as possible, no idea should be repressed. All ideas are valid, from the simplest ones such as creating an AI System to debug information to be reviewed, to more complex ones such as having the AI System writing a report. The viability of the idea will be analyzed in the next stage.

Two parties are involved in the identification of the problem. The first is the lawyer describing the conflict who tackles the problem that requires a solution.

Now, this lawyer needs a connecting bridge between his problem and the team that will develop the AI System; someone who can "speak both languages". Here appears the lawyer technologist, who is the one in charge of translating the problem identified by the lawyer into a simple language that can be understood by the programmer for the development of the AI System. This "translation" consists in giving the first bases for the ontology or decision trees (assumptions and consequences) that will be used by the algorithms that will configure the AI System. This translation is being entered into the AI System, that is, this is the input.

The **solution stage** is to develop an AI System that consists of different algorithms to solve the previously identified problem. In this stage, the programmer—specialist in data analysis—uses tools such as machine learning and different computer languages (such as Python, for example).

Finally, the **verification and validation** stage takes place, which consists in determining whether in the practical application the AI System can solve the identified problem. For the solution to be validated and efficient:

- (i) this must be proven with many examples, that is, a lot of information is needed for the solution to be conceived as such. This will be known as the output; and
- (ii) to provide lawyers a prototype that they know how to use (that is, screens and systems should be similar to the programs lawyers use such as Outlook, Word, Office, etc.).

To achieve this, it is necessary to have the support of a user experience designer (known as DUX) who presents the solution more easily making it simple for the lawyer to learn how to use the solution.

Each time lawyers use the AI System, we will be able to verify if it is really efficient, and proposing continuous improvements for which each suggestion made by the user lawyers will be collected by the development team to start the process again.

As can be seen, the process of applying AI into law is simple, but time-consuming and requires constant multidisciplinary work and, above all, a lot of patience. At Rodrigo Elías & Medrano we have undertaken a serious commitment completely open to innovation through AI. For which we believe it is vital to understand how this innovation process works with this tool, and we are convinced that sharing this understanding is the best contribution that we can first deliver to the world of legal innovation.



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