

## Beijing Forum 2019 Humanity and Legal Governance in the Digital Era (IV)

On the afternoon of November 3, 2019, the second session of the panel “Humanity and Legal Governance in the Digital Era” was inaugurated in Meeting Room No. 4, Yingjie Exchange Center, Peking University. Liu Lu, a researcher from the Center for Law and Artificial Intelligence, Peking University, chaired the session “Science and Technology Enabling Intelligence Law”. She opened with a couple of questions: How can we use law to regulate the release of scientific power? How can technology change the situation of law?

The first presenter was Gao Shaolin, researcher from PKU Laboratory for Legal Artificial Intelligence, who gave a presentation titled “Development and Prospects for Artificial Intelligence–Assisted Legislation”. Dr. Gao first introduced the pain spot in legislation work, the requirements of scientific legislation, and the possibility of AI assistance in legislation. He reviewed the history of collaboration with PKU Law, and mentioned the main difficulties, such as diversified names of one conception, insufficient structuring of legal data, the lack of talents with both legal and ICT backgrounds, small input in research area and insufficient application areas. He also expressed bold expectations in the future in eight areas. He proposed that AI and smart development in the legal area is a trend.

The second presenter, Feng Tao, vice director of the Research Center for Prosecutorial Technical Information of the Supreme People’s Procuratorate of the PRC, gave a presentation titled “Theory and Practice of Intelligence Procuratorial Work”. He began with the development of smart prosecution from digital prosecution to Internet prosecution, to information prosecution and finally smart prosecution. He proposed that we should build unified software for all levels of the prosecution agency in China, reform and reshape scientific and technological platforms to support the integration of Big Data, AI and judicial work in accordance with President Xi’s appeal.

Zhang Wen, president of the Beijing Internet Court, gave a speech titled “Trial and Practice of the Internet Court.” She introduced basic information regarding the Beijing Internet Court, and how the use of innovative technology in smart case registration is efficient and energy-saving, allowing the electronic litigation system to answer questions 24 hours online. She also emphasized

that accuracy is of utmost importance, which equals to availability. Using AI to assist conciliation requires the establishment of suitable platforms, and data use and sharing should support both internal and external networks. She also proposed to reshape the thinking UCT system. She posed the case of Baidu Baike as an advance example to push regulation and governance.

The fourth presenter, Wang Jin, a professor from Peking University, gave a talk on “The Basic Formulation of an AI-Assisted Drafting Model: Compilation of Environmental Law Based on a Smart Support Platform”. Professor Wang explained the demand for AI-assisted compilation of environmental protection law, for China has a large number of laws that result in different punishments for the same breach of law or similar cases. The collection of legal materials needs a smart platform to support Big Data analysis, version comparison, translation of frontier law and intelligent drafting. He concluded by describing the route of this formulation from database to smart drafting.

Sun Fuhui, the vice director of the Information Center of the Supreme People’s Court of PRC, spoke on the “Theory and Practice of Intelligent Court”. She mentioned that the court developed from computer-based to Internet-based, and is oriented to serve the people, judicial management and the integrity of justice. By defining the smart court, we can have a transparent and open process: trial documents and information are open to the public, and live broadcasting of court sessions is available. She also predicted three main directions of future smart court: network access to court service, data integration with society, and ubiquitous intelligent service.

The sixth presenter was Min Kerui, CEO of Shanghai MetaSOTA Technology Ltd., who spoke on “Public Legal Services Technological Enabling: Present Aspects and Prospects”. He compared the relevant experience and situation of public legal services in China and America. He mentioned that AI can replace social elites to provide public legal services, and, with the fast development of AI, breakthroughs in real challenges encountered in practice are possible. He concluded that the demand for public legal services is not satisfied around the world, and capital input is still insufficient. He also proposed that the new generation of AI technological products can better understand and recognize users, especially in spoken language.

The last presenter, Bian Renjun, a postdoctoral researcher at Peking University, gave a speech on “Big Data and Quantitative Analysis: Solving Normative Problems via Empirical Methods”. She

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started with the 24 solar terms, which show that we have been acquiring data since ancient times, though the process of accumulation has been slow. The “Big” of Big Data means the volume of data is large, co-related, and has comprehensive coverage. She analyzed the combination of AI and law from the perspective of AI as objects of research and AI as technical tools. Taking the example of people’s impression of the compensation for intellectual property infringement, she emphasized the importance of empirical analysis, which helps us to understand problems comprehensively and refine collective wisdom. She ended her presentation by expressing her hope for development of a national empirical analysis.