

# TCS for Law

Toward a Computational Theory of Legal Systems

Foundations Friday · May 23, 2025 · Corinna Coupette

Common Associations with Law



#### Common Associations with Law

#### 15 U.S. Code § 15 - Suits by persons injured

U.S. Code Notes

#### (a) Amount of recovery; prejudgment interest

Except as provided in subsection (b), any <u>person</u> who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the <u>antitrust laws</u> may sue therefor in any district court of the United <u>States</u> in the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. The court may award under this section, pursuant to a motion by such <u>person</u> promptly made, simple interest on actual damages for the period beginning on the date of service of such <u>person</u>'s pleading setting forth a claim under the <u>antitrust laws</u> and ending on the date of judgment, or for any shorter period therein, if the court finds that the award of such interest for such period is just in the circumstances. In determining whether an award of interest under this section for any period is just in the circumstances, the court shall consider only—

- (1) whether such person or the opposing party, or either party's representative, made motions or asserted claims or defenses so lacking in merit as to show that such party or representative acted intentionally for delay, or otherwise acted in bad faith;
- (2) whether, in the course of the action involved, such <u>person</u> or the opposing party, or either party's representative, violated any applicable rule, statute, or court order providing for sanctions for dilatory behavior or otherwise providing for expeditious proceedings; and
- (3) whether such <u>person</u> or the opposing party, or either party's representative, engaged in conduct primarily for the purpose of delaying the litigation or increasing the cost thereof.

#### (b) Amount of damages payable to foreign states and instrumentalities of foreign states

- (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any <u>person</u> who is a <u>foreign state</u> may not recover under subsection (a) an amount in excess of the actual damages sustained by it and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.
- (2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a foreign state if—
- (A) such <u>foreign state</u> would be denied, under <u>section 1605(a)(2) of title 28</u>, immunity in a case in which the action is based upon a <u>commercial activity</u>, or an act, that is the subject matter of its claim under this section;
- (B) such foreign state waives all defenses based upon or arising out of its status as a foreign state, to any claims brought against it in the same action:



#### Common Associations with Law

#### 15 U.S. Code § 15 - Suits by persons injured

U.S. Code Notes

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#### Common Associations with Law

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U.S. Code Notes

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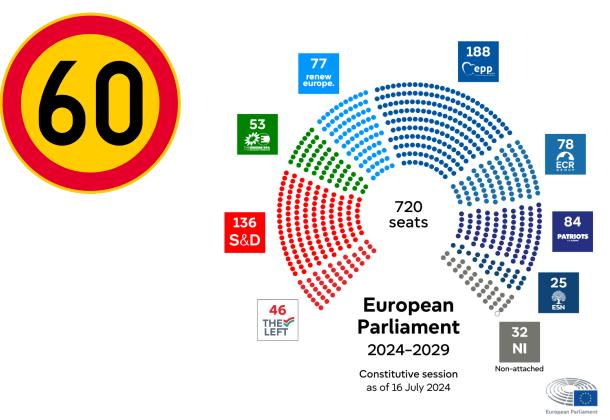
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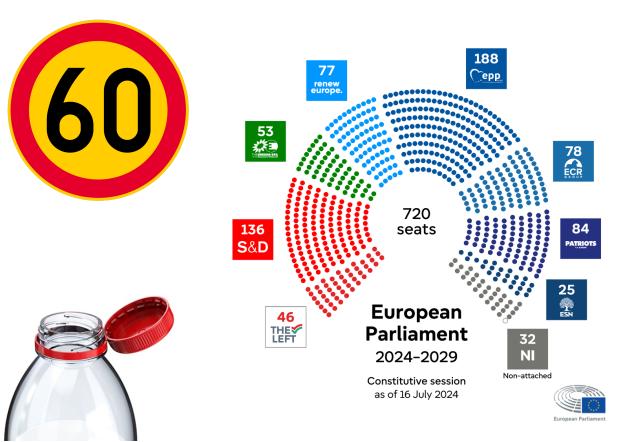
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Common Associations with Law

Institutions

Parliaments

Agencies

Courts

Companies

Common Associations with Law

Institutions Procedures

Parliaments Law-Making

Agencies Law Enforcement

Courts Judicial Proceedings

Companies Negotiations

### Common Associations with Law

Institutions	Procedures	Outputs
Parliaments	Law-Making	Statutes
Agencies	Law Enforcement	Fines
Courts	Judicial Proceedings	Judgments
Companies	Negotiations	Contracts

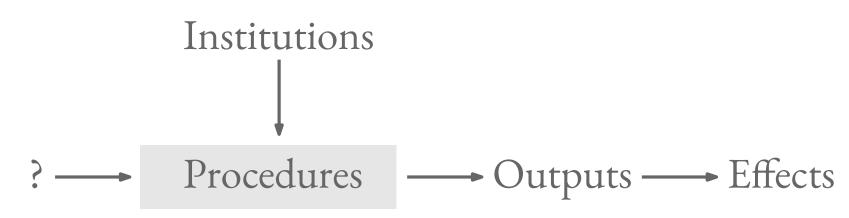
### Common Associations with Law

Institutions	Procedures	Outputs	Effects
Parliaments	Law-Making	Statutes	Definitions
Agencies	Law Enforcement	Fines	Prohibitions
Courts	Judicial Proceedings	Judgments	Obligations
Companies	Negotiations	Contracts	Rights

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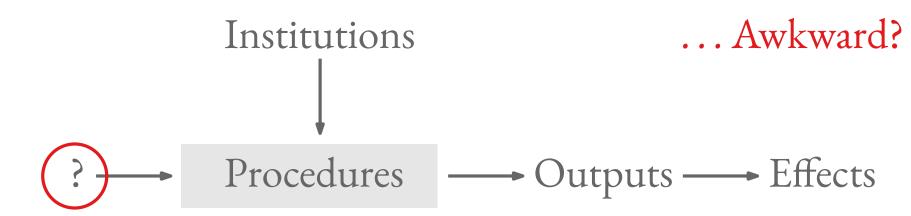
### Plausible Perceived Computational Model



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Institutions	Procedures	Outputs	Effects
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### Plausible Perceived Computational Model



Legislative	Executive	Judicial

Legislative	Executive	Judicial	Private

	Legislative	Executive	Judicial	Private
Supranational				
National				
Infranational				

	Legislative	Executive	Judicial	Private
Supranational				
National				
Infranational				
		Academia		

	Legislative	Executive	Judicial	Private
Supranational			ECJ	
National				
Infranational				
		Academia		

	Legislative	Executive	Judicial	Private
Supranational			ECJ	
National			SCOTUS	
Infranational				
Academia				

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	Legislative	Executive	Judicial	Private
Supranational			ECJ	
National	USC		SCOTUS	
Infranational				
		Academia		

	Legislative	Executive	Judicial	Private
Supranational			ECJ	
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Infranational				
Academia				

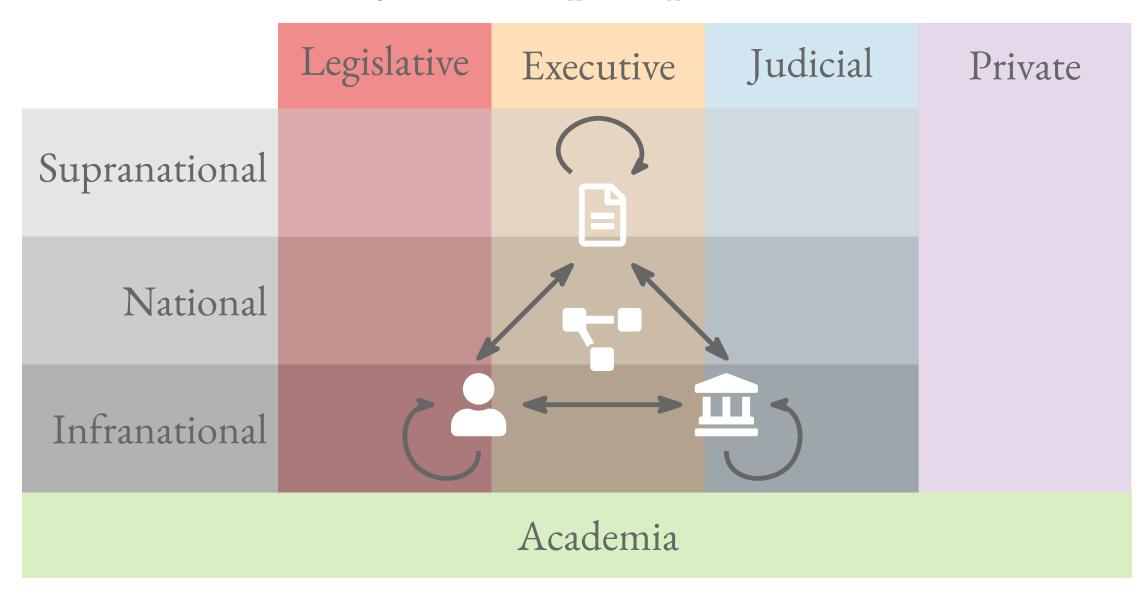
	Legislative	Executive	Judicial	Private	
Supranational			ECJ		
National	USC	CFR	SCOTUS		
Infranational	State Law				
Academia					

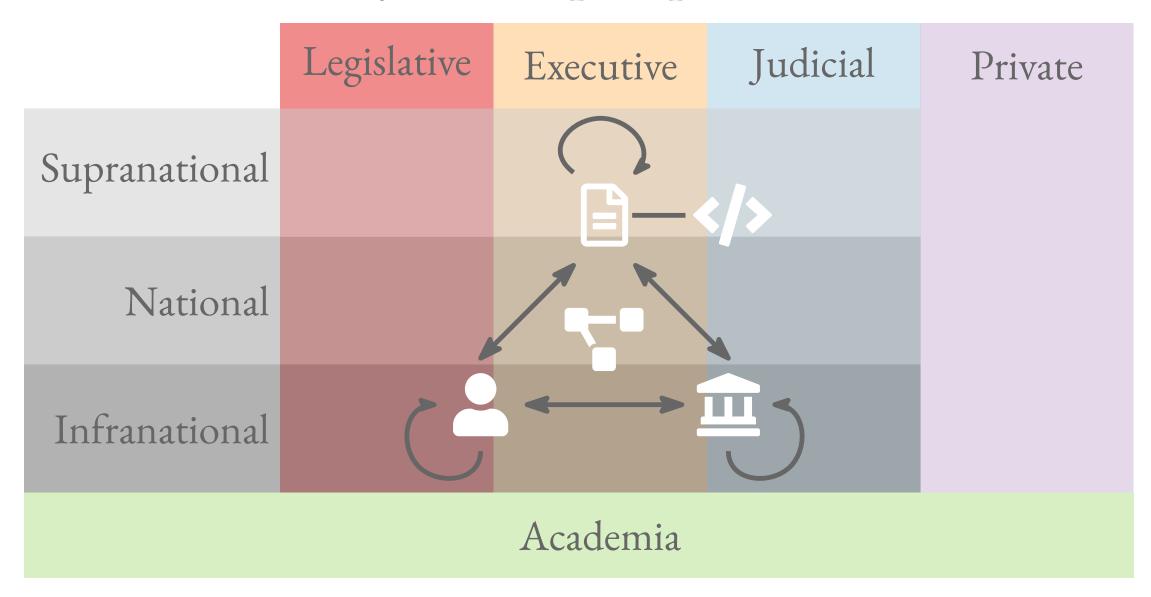
	Legislative	Executive	Judicial	Private	
Supranational			ECJ		
National	USC	CFR	SCOTUS		
Infranational	State Law	Parking Fine			
Academia					

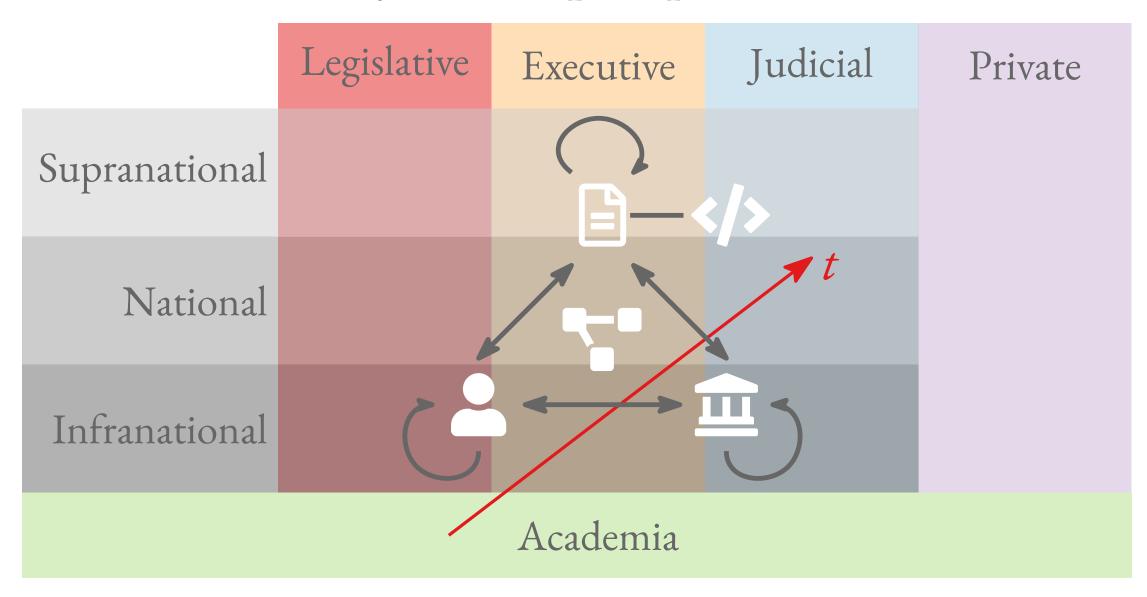
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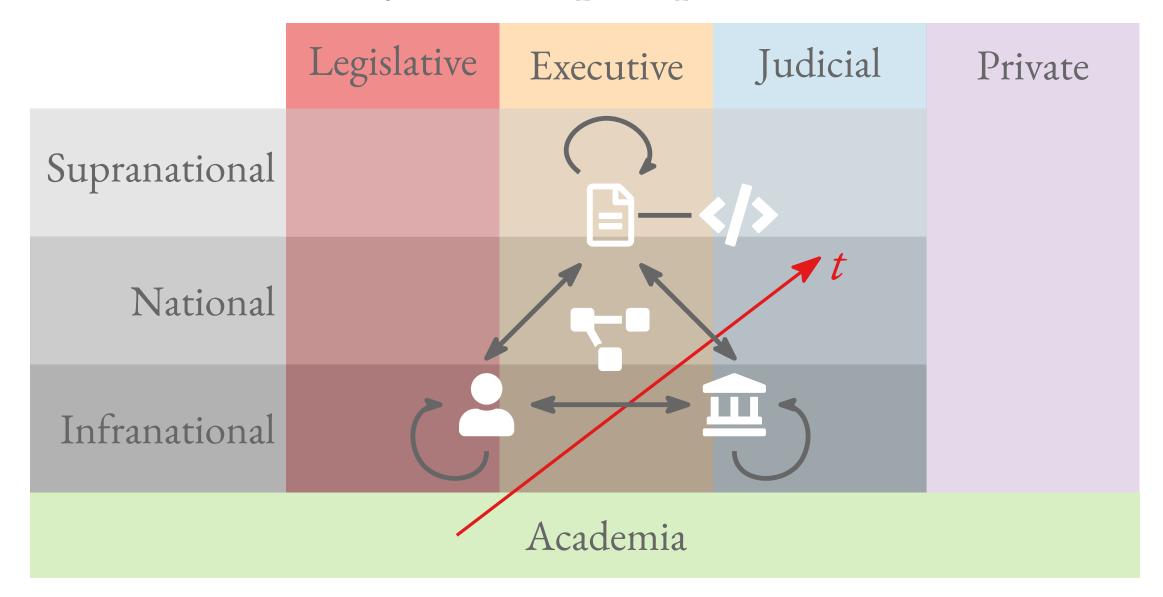
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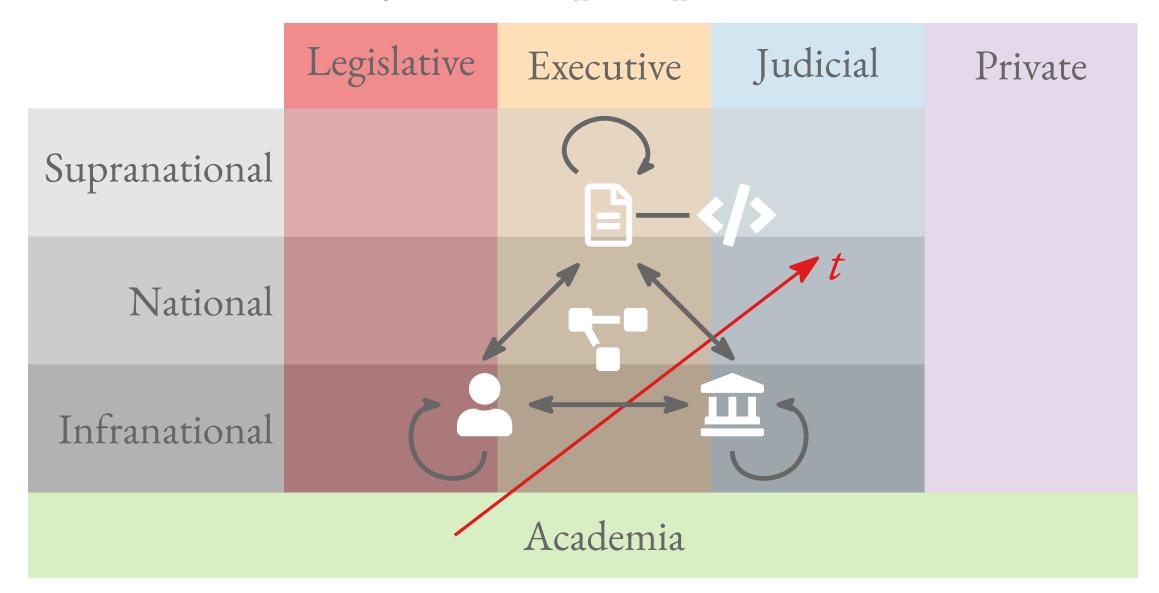








What is going on here, computationally?



What is going on here, computationally? Seems like a TCS question...

Concerned with *descriptive* analysis (is) and normative analysis (ought)

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Also known as jurisprudence or philosophy (!) of law

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Many taxonomies (and turf wars over terminologies)

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### Prominent perspectives

Law as a reflection of "natural" values

Law as a system of rules

Law as a societal practice

#### ... Wait, what about legal theory?

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Also known as jurisprudence or philosophy (!) of law

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"Flavor"

Law as a reflection of "natural" values

normative

Law as a system of rules

analytical

Law as a societal practice

empirical

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Prominent perspectives "Flavor"

Law as a reflection of "natural" values *normative* 

Law as a system of rules analytical

Law as a societal practice empirical ... computational?

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#### ... Wait, what about legal theory?

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Law as a system of rules

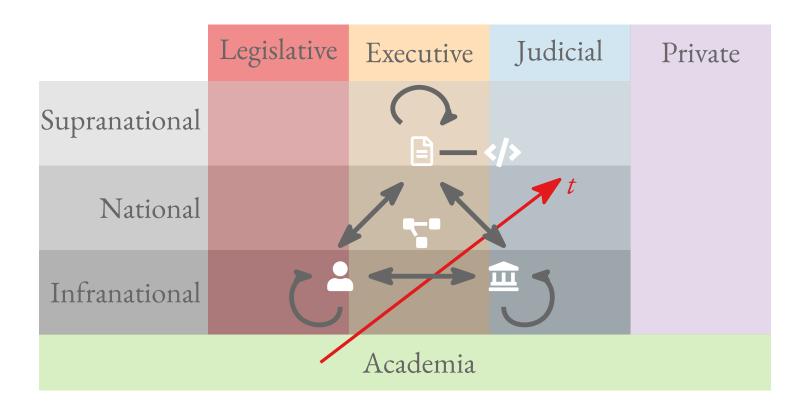
Law as a societal practice

"Flavor"

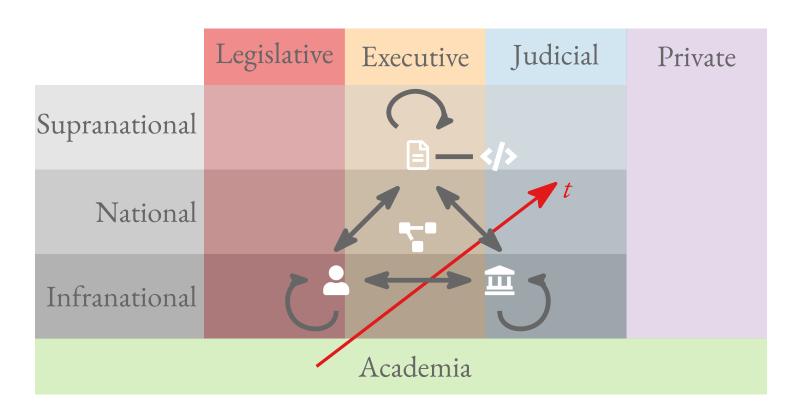
Some inspiration, some shared terminology, very different perspective

analytical

... computational?

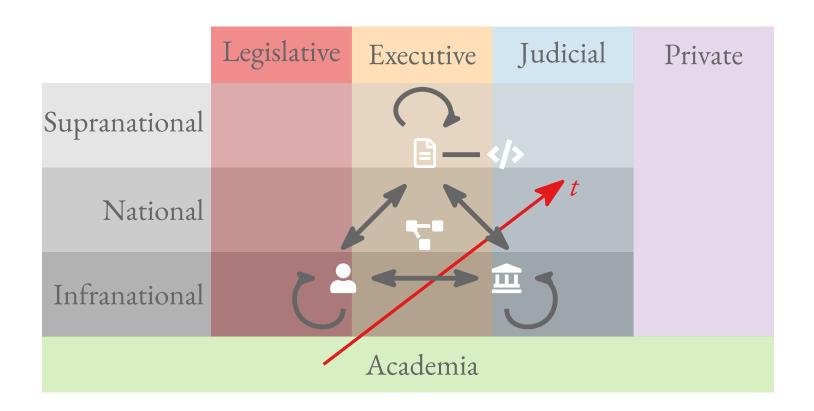


What is legal computation?



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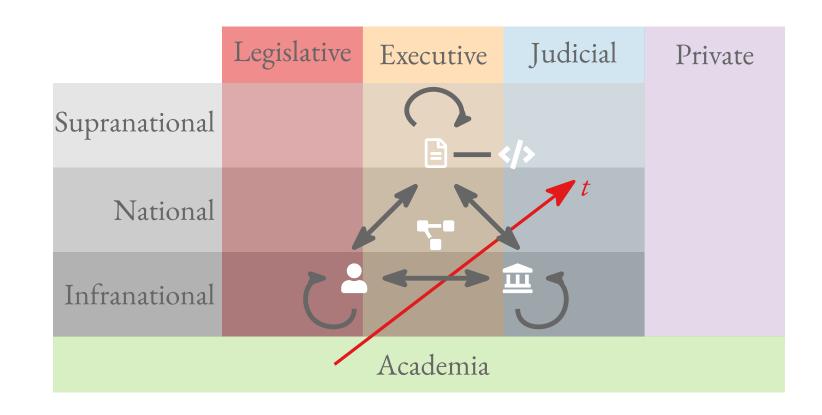
That is: What and how do legal systems compute?



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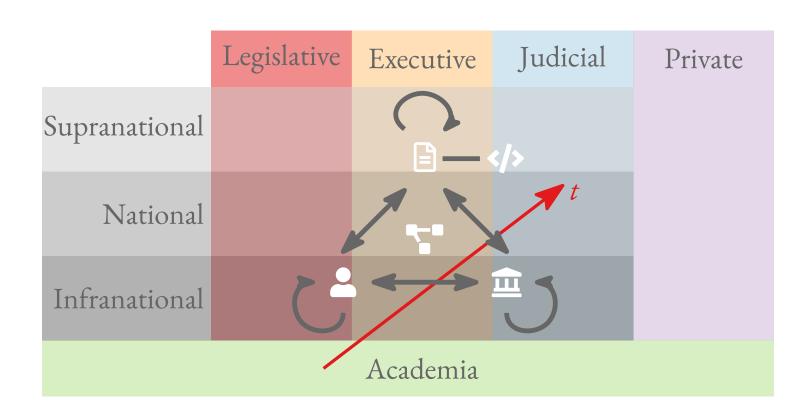
Starting point: What is an adequate computational model?



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That is: What and how do legal systems compute?

Starting point: What is an adequate computational model?

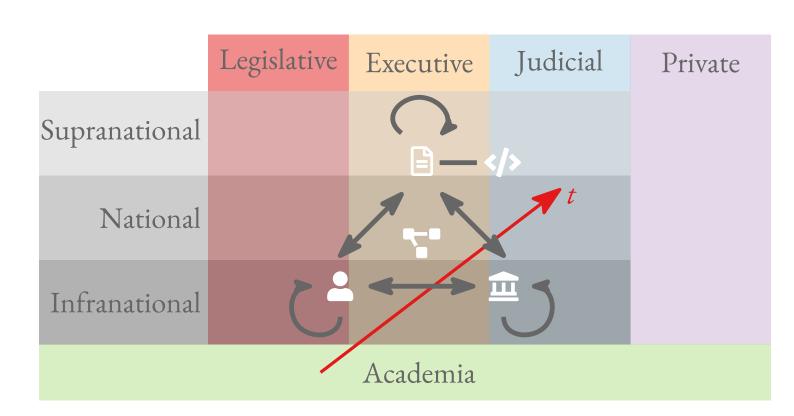


Approach: curiosity-driven... and confident that this will be useful:)

What is legal computation?

That is: What and how do legal systems compute?

Starting point: What is an adequate computational model?



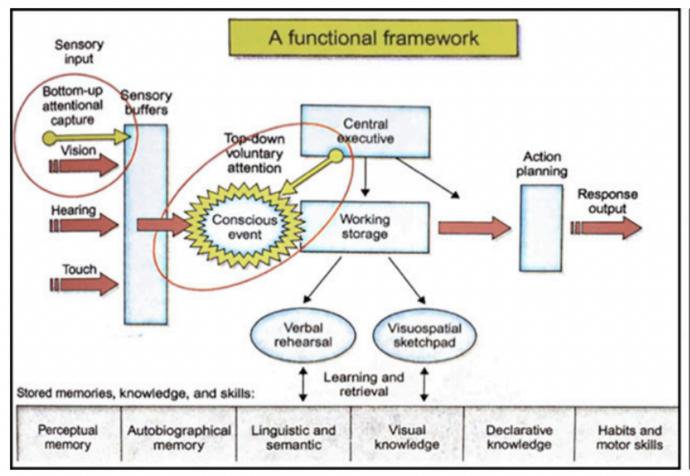
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Current strategy: Start by repurposing and adapting existing concepts from TCS, informed by knowledge of legal systems

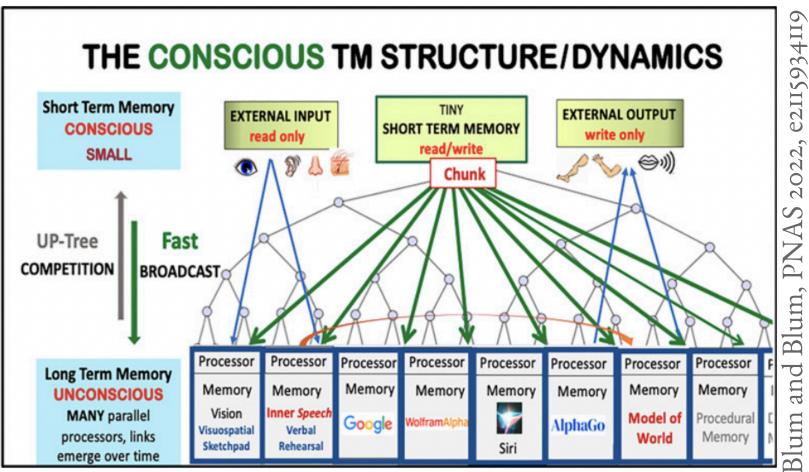
A TCS approach to consciousness, informed by cognitive neuroscience

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A TCS approach to consciousness, informed by cognitive neuroscience



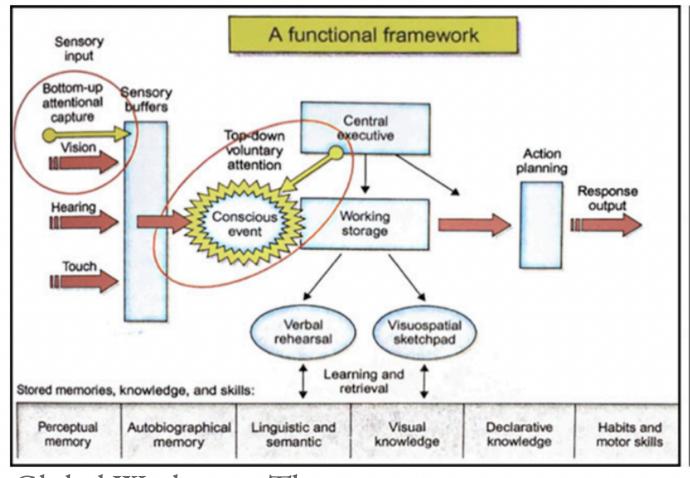
Global Workspace Theory

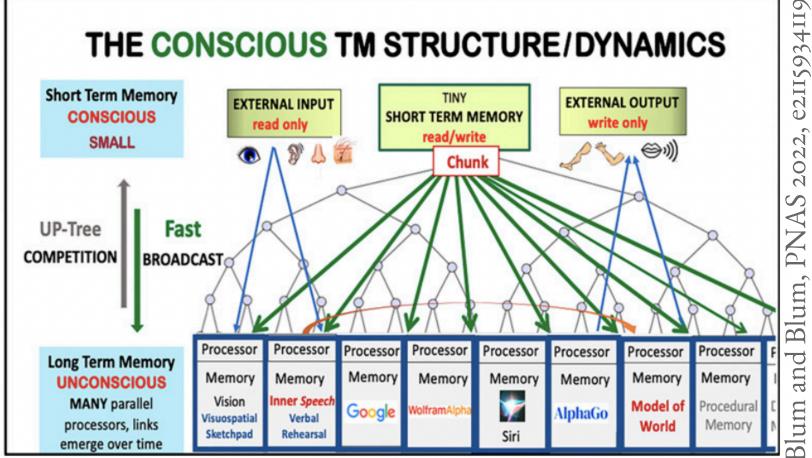


Conscious Turing Machine

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A TCS approach to consciousness, informed by cognitive neuroscience



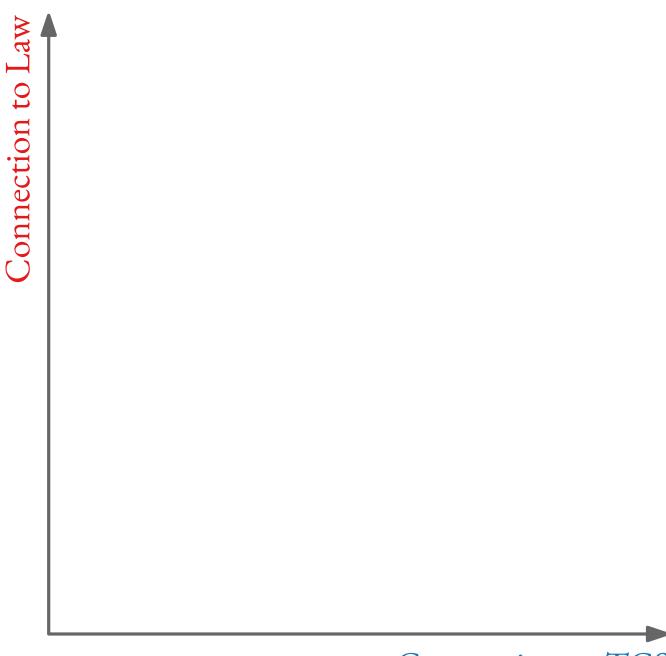


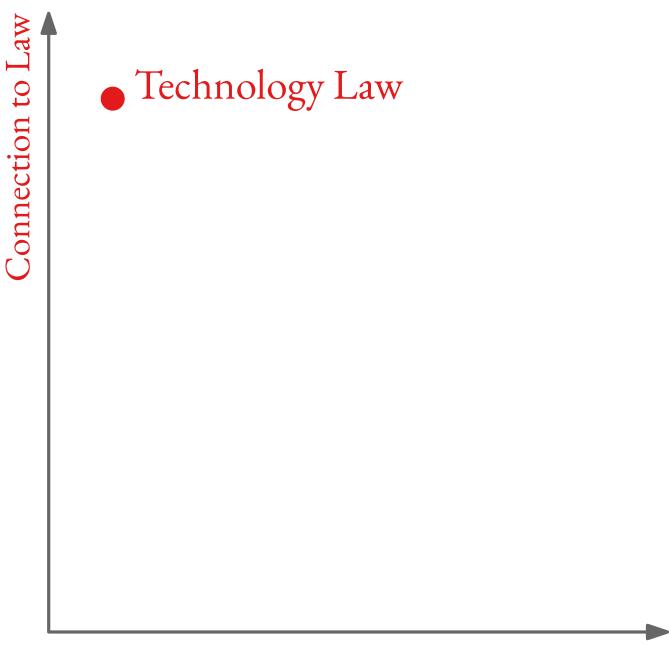
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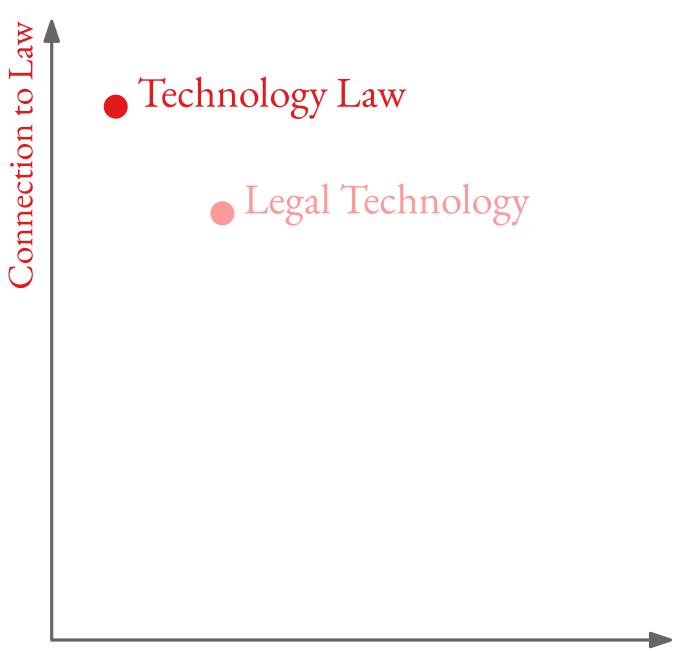
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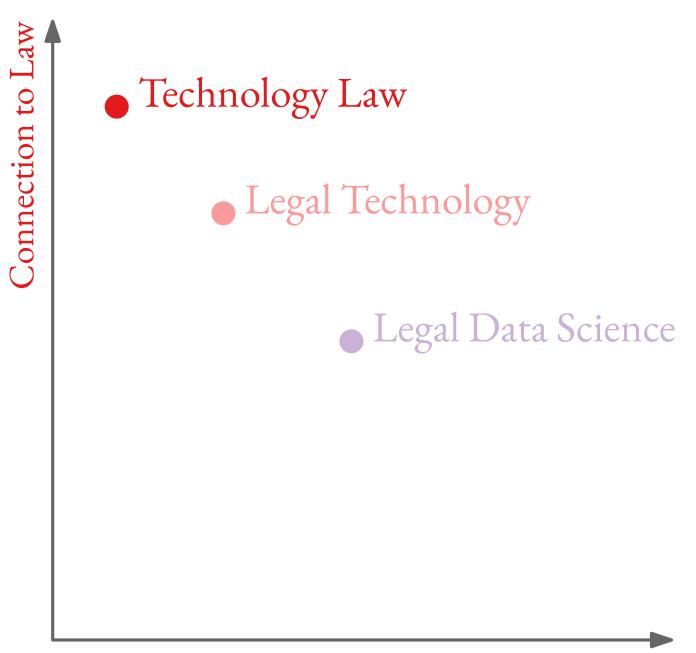
Meta-message (to me): Funky models are allowed

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- Technology Law
  - Legal Technology
    - Legal Data Science
- Computational Law

Connection to Law Technology Law Legal Technology Legal Data Science Computational Law

Focused on "automating" legal reasoning

→ CLT will highlight limitations

Technology Law

Legal Technology

Legal Data Science

Computational Law

Algorithmic Mechanism Design Computational Social Choice

Connection to TCS

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→ CLT will highlight limitations

Lacking the systemic perspective, e.g.,

Hardness of manipulating elections vs. forcing desired outcomes

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Metric distortion in *candidate* space vs. metric distortion in *policy* space

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Connection to Law Technology Law Legal Technology Legal Data Science Computational Law Algorithmic Mechanism Design Computational Social Choice

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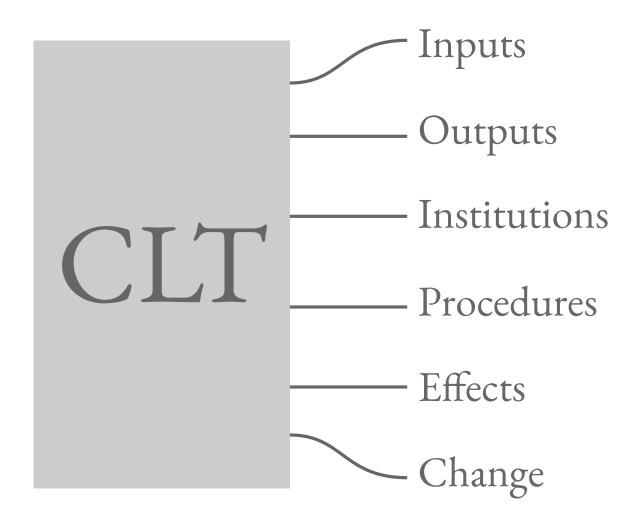
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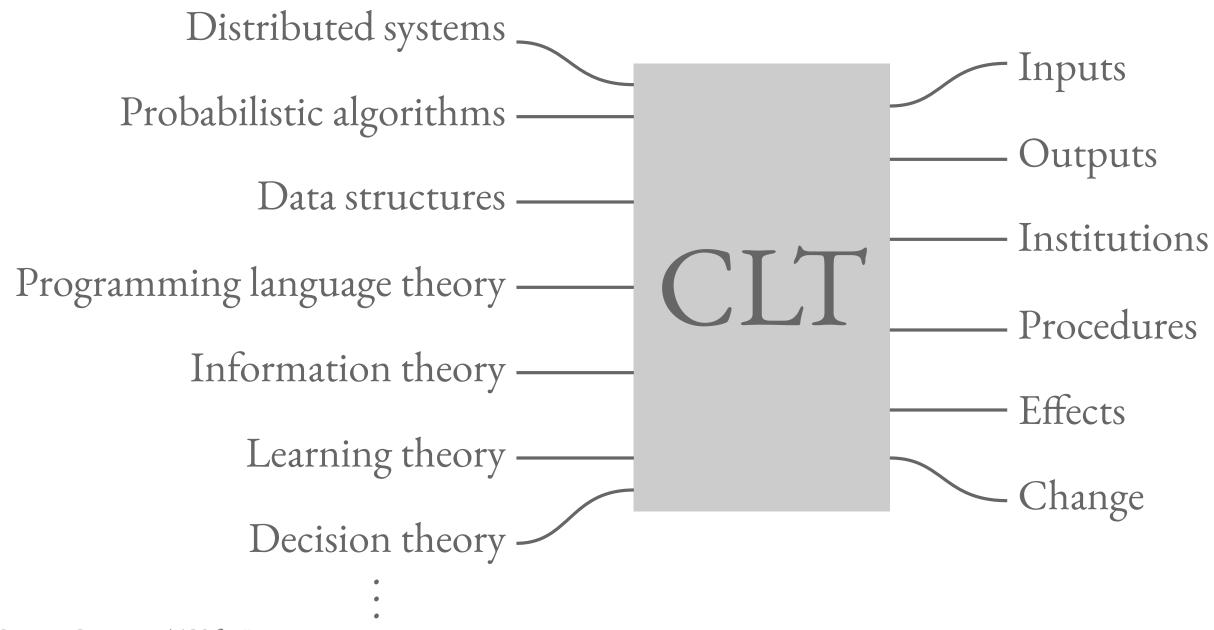
# Connecting TCS and law: Charting the territory



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Assume single-issue cases with ground truth black and alternative red

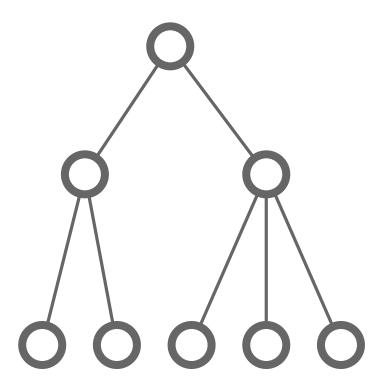


IO

Assume single-issue cases with ground truth black and alternative red



Tree of nodes represents court hierarchy

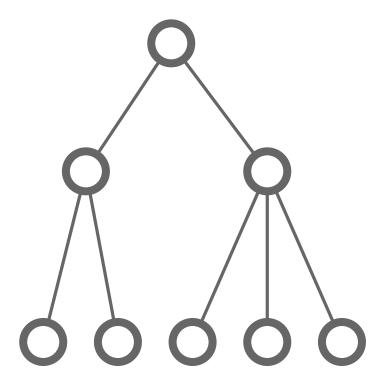


Assume single-issue cases with ground truth black and alternative red

Tree of nodes represents court hierarchy

Hierarchical memory:

- Courts read the memory of their ancestors in the tree
- Courts write to the memory of their subtree



IO

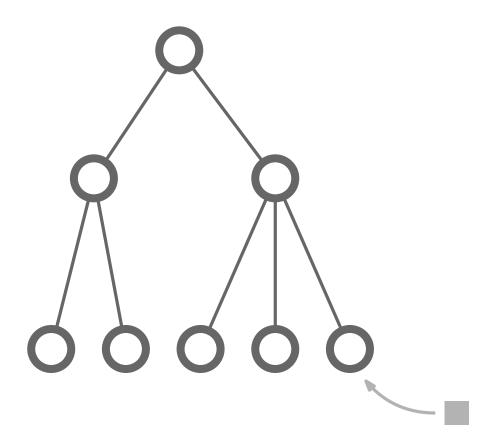
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Cases arrive at leaf nodes according to some distribution



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IO

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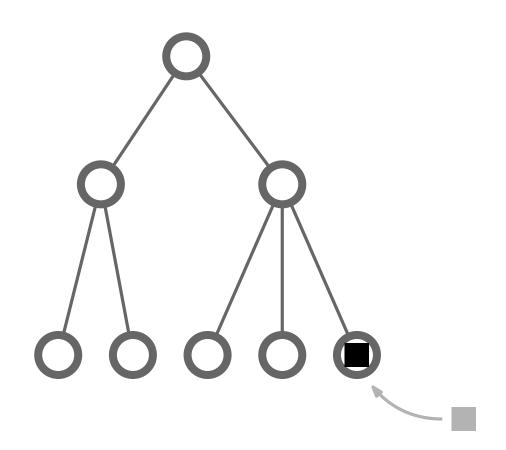
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Court decides black with probability  $p_b$ 



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IO

# Toy Models of Legal Systems: A Simple Setup

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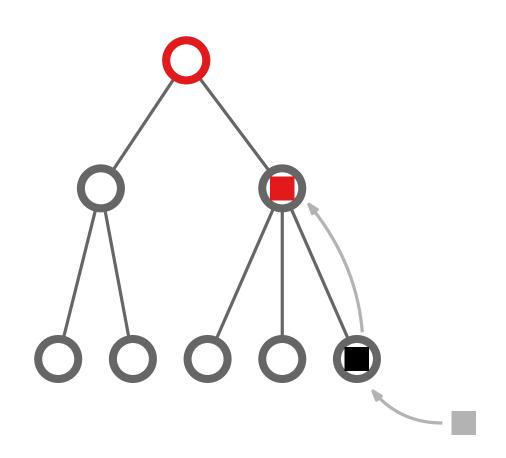
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If decided color deviates from some ancestor's state, case moves up the tree with probability  $p_a$ 



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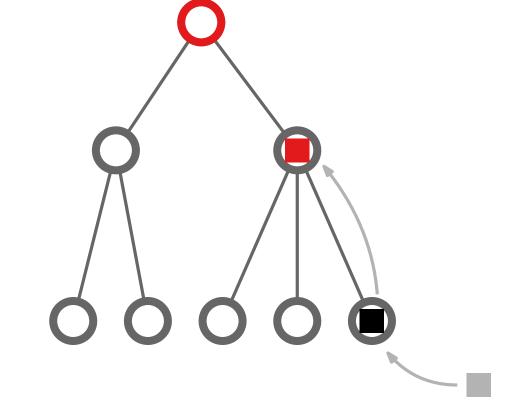
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What can we say about the "truth dynamics" of (variants of) this system?

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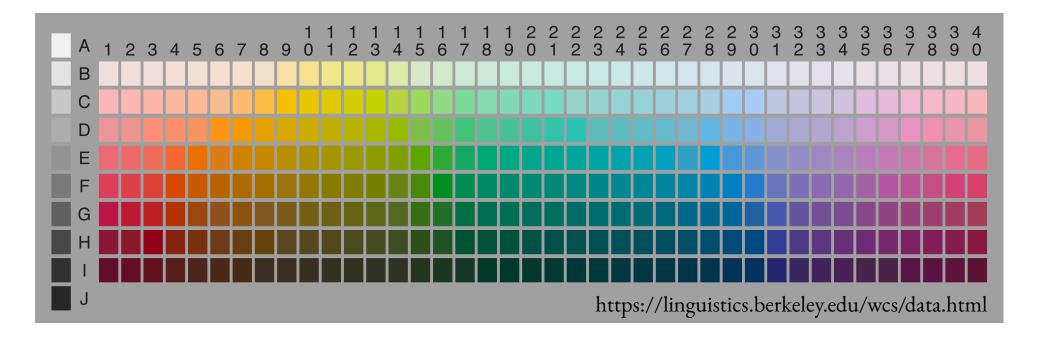
II

Previously, cases served to elicit *ground truth*. What if they served to elicit *boundaries* instead?

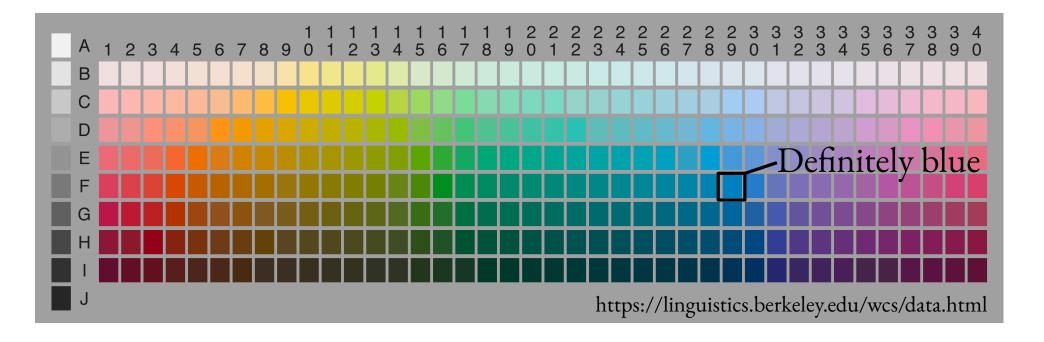
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II

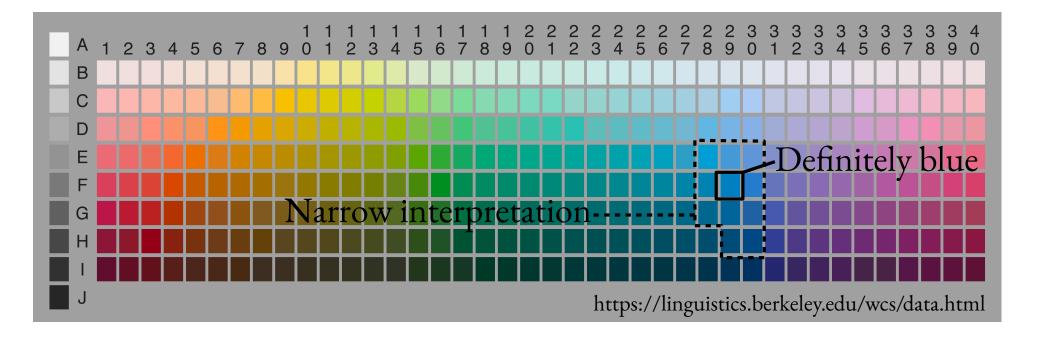
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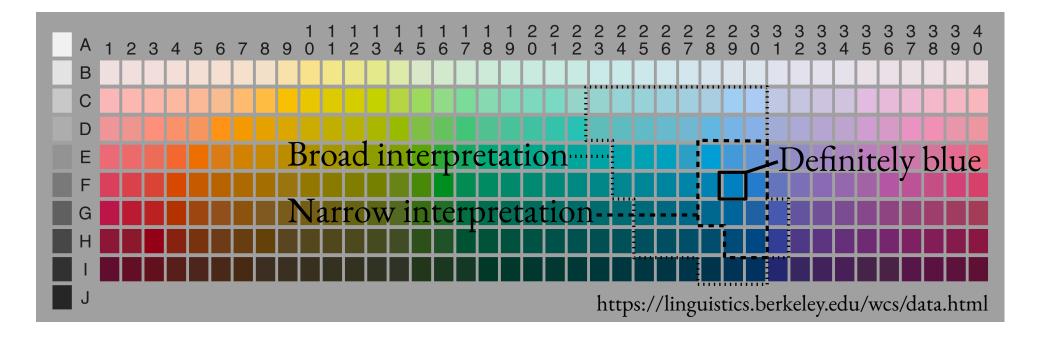
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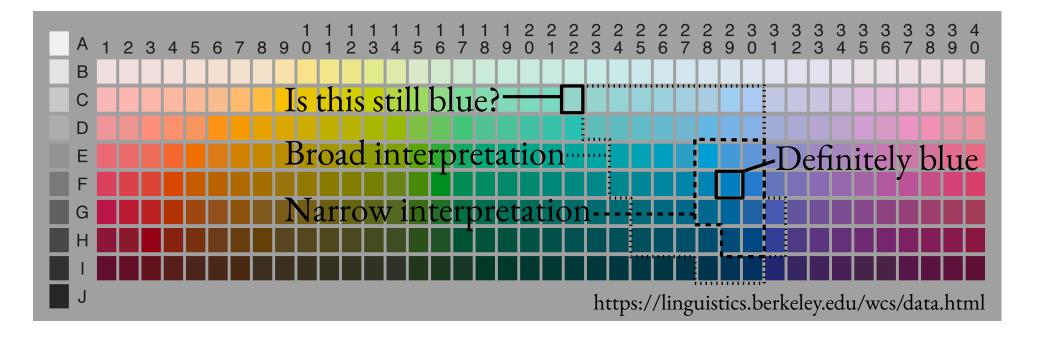
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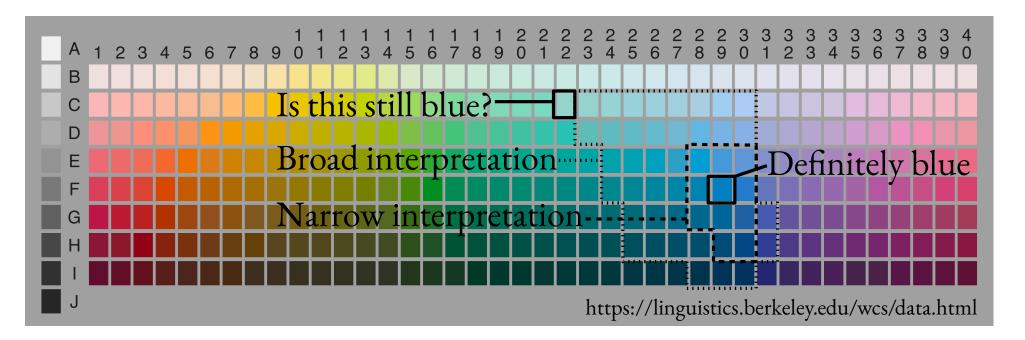
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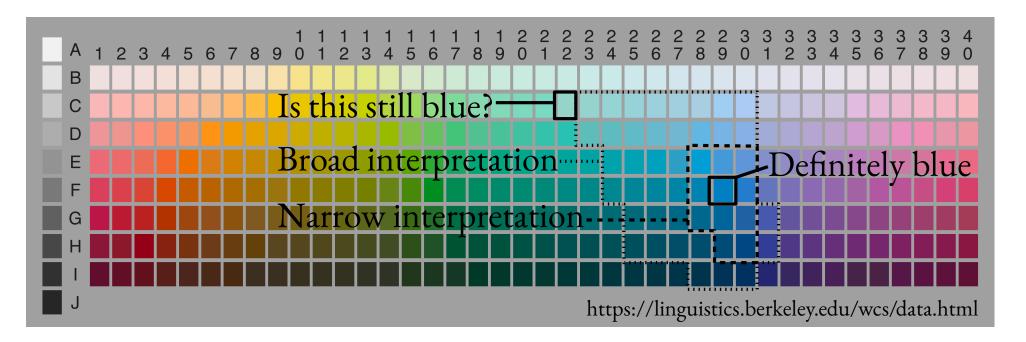


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Legislators create definitions as targets of legal effects

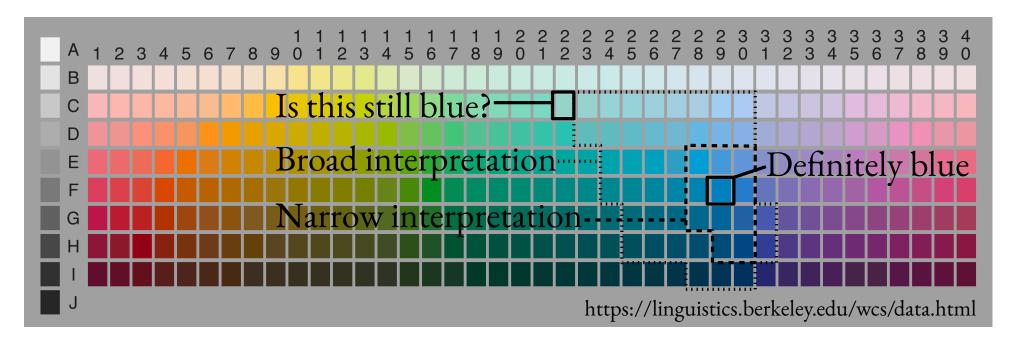
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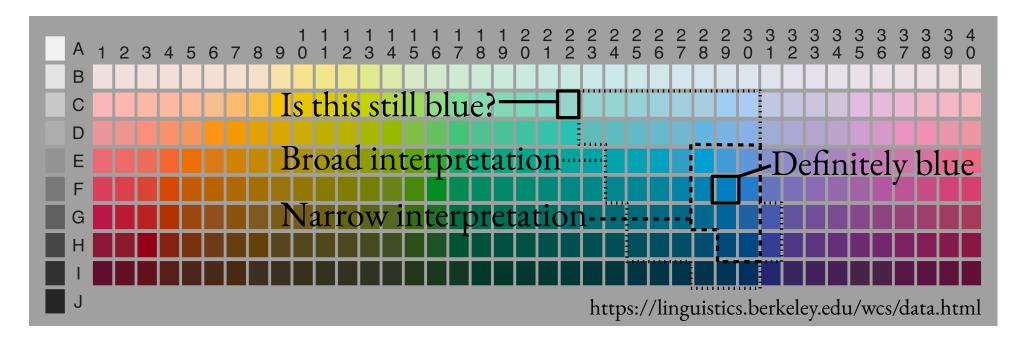
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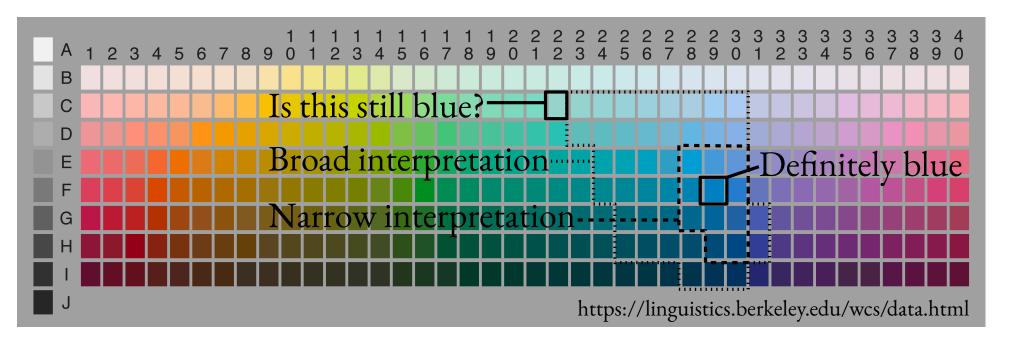
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→ "Structured" strategic classification

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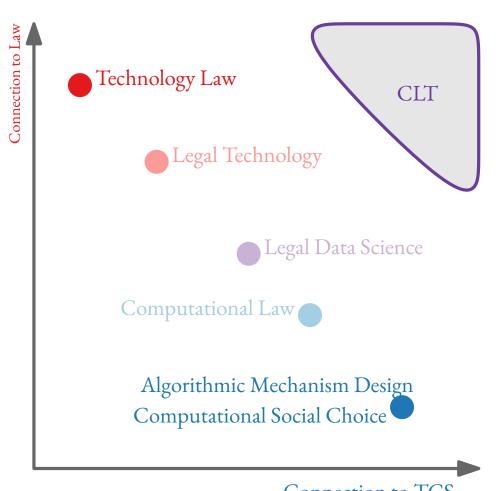
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This requires a broader computational theory of legal systems.

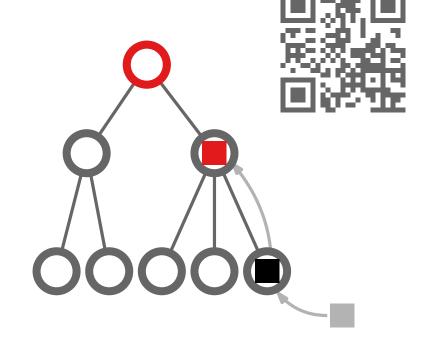
# Thank you!... Does this make sense at all?

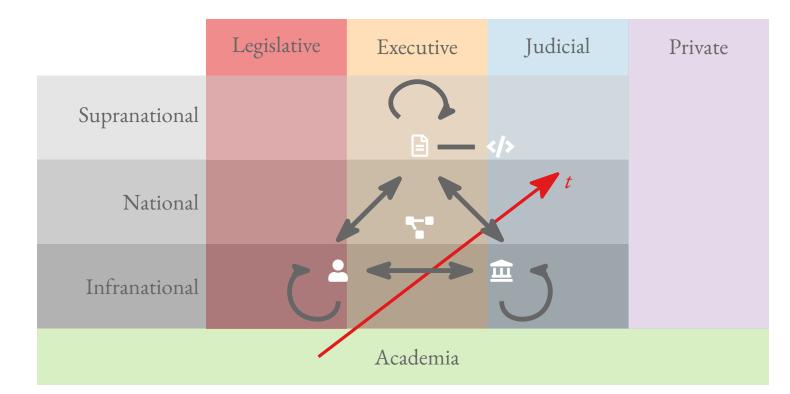
Comments?

Questions?



Distributed systems -Inputs Probabilistic algorithms · • Outputs Data structures -Institutions Programming language theory -CLT Procedures Information theory Effects Learning theory -Change Decision theory -





Connection to TCS