



# END-TO-END SOLUTION FOR REVISION OF LAW-POLICY COMPLIANCE

计算机科学与技术系 崔博涵(汇报人) 张子晨

Apr. 8<sup>th</sup> 2025

# INTRODUCTION (绪论)



## Abbreviations (缩写)

在本报告中，I = investigator (具体含义见Design部分)

P = prosecutor

L = lawyer

J = judge

## Structure (报告结构)

我们首先会介绍我们进行的实验设计，之后会对实验具体的过程进行介绍，对一些具体结果进行评议，最后会对结果进行总体概括，并提出一些观点和建议。

# DESIGN (实验设计)



## Goal (目标)

首先我们尝试设计一个数据集对任何解决方案进行评估。

然后我们设计了端到端的解决方案。

最主要的，我们提出了改进技术，对改进技术进行了评估。

我们的方案存在一些限制，比如因为是sentence-wise的，缺失相关的错误无法发现。

## LLM (语言模型的使用)

Law-chat local (Finetuned model based on Llama-2-chat-8B, ICLR 2024) [1]

通义千问-Plus-API, Deepseek V3 API.

[1] Adapting Large Language Models to Domains via Reading Comprehension. Daixuan Cheng and Shaohan Huang and Furu Wei. ICLR 2024

# RAW MATS (原始材料选择)



## Basic Dataset (基础数据集)

我们采用的原数据集为APP-350 Corpus (PETS 2019) [1]

原数据集是面向NER的数据标注。我们只取其中的原文件。

说实话，之所以这样做，是因为可以获得一些辅助的信息，有提升空间。

我们使用的这个数据集有一定的可扩展性。但同时也有限制：由于数据集论文的发布时间早于CCPA的公开和实施时间，所以我们只能研究与早于其的GDPR的一致性。说实话，该论文甚至没有注意到这个缺陷。

我们假设一些最有名的大厂和知名应用是隐私政策相关法案的忠实执行者。（或者说，应该是被监管最严格的出头鸟，不得不忠实执行）。以这些隐私政策为原材料制造数据集。

其实上述的方案并不能完全保证数据集的质量，但这是我们在没有数据标注劳动力下不得不的妥协，同时我们也通过人工抽样复核保证了基本的质量。

[1] MAPS: Scaling Privacy Compliance Analysis to a Million Apps. Sebastian Zimmeck, Peter Story, Daniel Smullen, Abhilasha Ravichander, Ziqi Wang, Joel Reidenberg, N. Cameron Russell, and Norman Sadeh. Privacy Enhancing Technologies Symposium 2019.

# RAW MATS (原始材料选择)

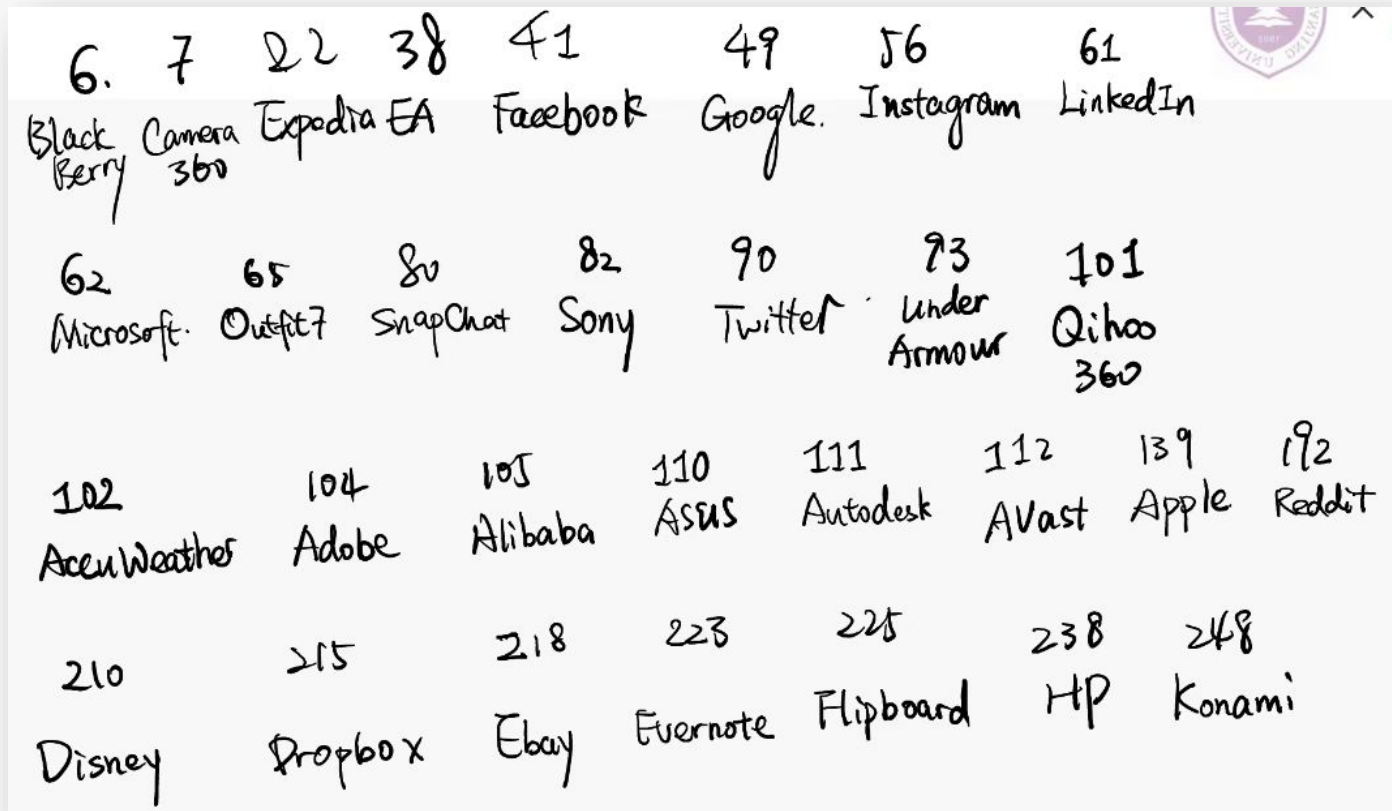


×



## Principles (选择原则)

知名大厂或应用的标准是：国际知名/在Google Play 有100M+下载。  
且其在APP-350中的隐私政策镜像的获取时间不晚于2016 Fall。



6.	7	22	38	41	49	56	61
BlackBerry	Camera 360	Expedia	EA	Facebook	Google.	Instagram	LinkedIn
62	65	80	82	90	93	101	
Microsoft.	Outfit7	SnapChat	Sony	Twitter	Under Armour	Qihoo 360	
102	104	105	110	111	112	139	172
AcenWeather	Adobe	Alibaba	ASUS	Autodesk	AVast	Apple	Reddit
210	215	218	223	225	238	248	
Disney	Dropbox	Ebay	Evernote	Flipboard	HP	Konami	

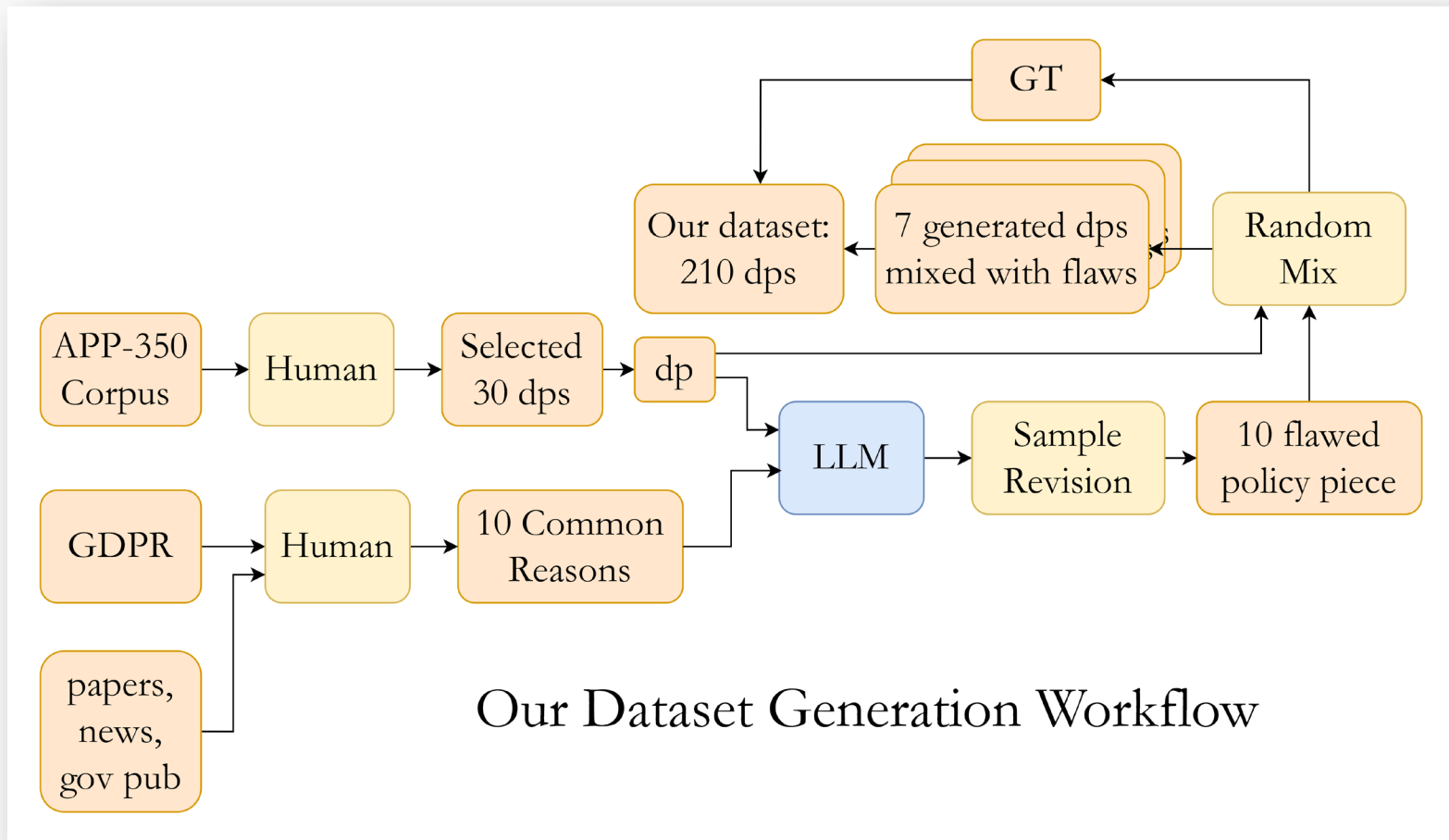
# BENCHMARK GENERATION



×



## Benchmark Production Process(制作流程)



# BENCHMARK GENERATION



×



1. 读取`reasons.txt`文件，获取10个违反GDPR的隐私条例修改方向，保存为列表`modification\_directions`。
2. 初始化一个空列表`used\_directions`，用于记录已使用的修改方向。
3. 对每个隐私政策文件（共30个），执行以下操作：
  - 为该文件创建6个目标文件：`gene1\_1`、`gene2\_1`、`gene3\_1`、`gene4\_2`、`gene5\_5`、`genex\_pos`。
  - 从`modification\_directions`中按顺序选取未使用的修改方向，分配方式如下：
    - gene1\_1.txt：选取1个未使用的方向，加入`used\_directions`。
    - gene2\_1.txt：再选取1个未使用的方向，加入`used\_directions`。
    - gene3\_1.txt：再选取1个未使用的方向，加入`used\_directions`。
    - gene4\_2.txt：再选取2个未使用的方向，加入`used\_directions`。
    - gene5\_5.txt：再选取5个未使用的方向，加入`used\_directions`。
  - 对每个目标文件，执行以下操作：
    - 将隐私政策文件和对应的修改方向传递给大模型API。
    - 大模型根据修改方向生成相应数量的违反GDPR的隐私条例（1、1、1、2、5条）。

# BENCHMARK GENERATED



## 4. 插入违规条款并记录位置

- 随机选择隐私政策文件中的行号，插入生成的违规条款。
- 将插入的行号记录到`genex\_pos`中，格式如下：

gene1\_1:[行号]

gene2\_1:[行号]

gene3\_1:[行号]

gene4\_2:[行号1,行号2]

gene5\_5:[行号1,行号2,行号3,行号4,行号5]

## 5. 保存生成文件

- 将插入违规条款后的隐私政策内容分别保存到`gene1\_1`, `gene2\_1`, `gene3\_1`, `gene4\_2`, `gene5\_5`。
- 将`genex\_pos`的内容保存到对应文件。



# VIOLATION REASONS



## Self-made directions (隐私政策条例修改方向)

依据GDPR，我们制作出了10条隐私政策修改方向。每条原因都有例子（必要，下略）

- > Add **abuse** of the data subject's data, which can leads to discrimination or illegal purpose.
- > **Fail to minimize** the data collection to achieve the service purpose.
- > Add **unreasonable procedure** of getting the copies or deleting the collected data, including in-person verification, charging fees and so on.
- > **Exaggerate time or effort** to get the copy or delete the collected data.
- > **Restrict the legal rights** of the data subjects, including the right to get the copy, delete the data, correct the data, know the purpose of the data collection, and so on.
- > Fail to claim the protection of the data security in the **international** sharing.
- > Fail to serve the **active role** of inform the users required by GDPR.
- > Fail to keep the **necessary accuracy and up-to-date** in service-related domain.
- > Fail to give the relational choice of **opt-out** or coerce to the data subjects.
- > Fail to provide the **clear and easy-to-understand** information about the data collection.

For example, “Our application, through the deployment of sophisticated algorithmic mechanisms and intricately structured system protocols, engages in the meticulous aggregation of users’ contact information, ensuring the seamless assimilation of relevant interpersonal data stored within their designated communication repositories. 汉妃狂喜

# GENERATED FLAWS



## Examples

[GDPR ARTICLE-15] Data subjects have the right to request and receive a copy of their personal data free of charge

[REASON] Add **unreasonable procedure** of getting the copies or deleting the collected data, including in-person verification, charging fees and so on. For example, "The user can go to our base at Los Angeles to request the copy of the personal data with certificate of the Federation Police"

[FLAW] To request a copy of your personal data, you must visit our office **in person** and present a valid government-issued ID for verification. Additionally, there is a processing fee of **\$50** to cover administrative costs, which must be paid via bank transfer before we can proceed with your request. Once we receive your request, it may take up to **60 days** to locate and prepare the data for you.

# GENERATED FLAWS



## Examples

[GDPR ARTICLE-5] adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed (‘data minimisation’);

[REASON] Fail to **minimize** the data collection to achieve the service purpose.

For example, "We will collect the precise location of the user to send email advertisements to the user."

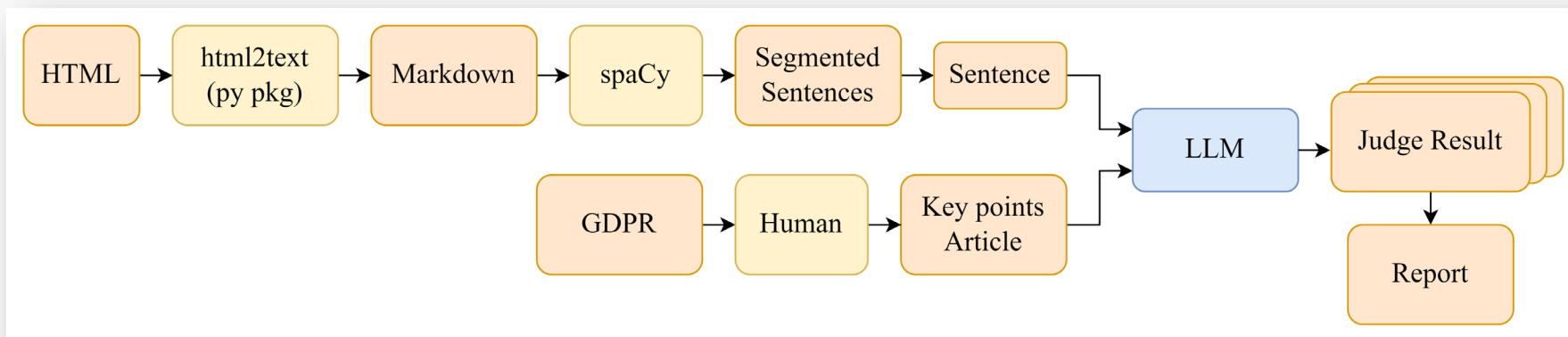
[FLAW] We will collect the browsing history of the user to optimize the color scheme of the app interface.

# BASELINE SOLUTION (基线方案)



## Workflow-Baseline (基线流程)

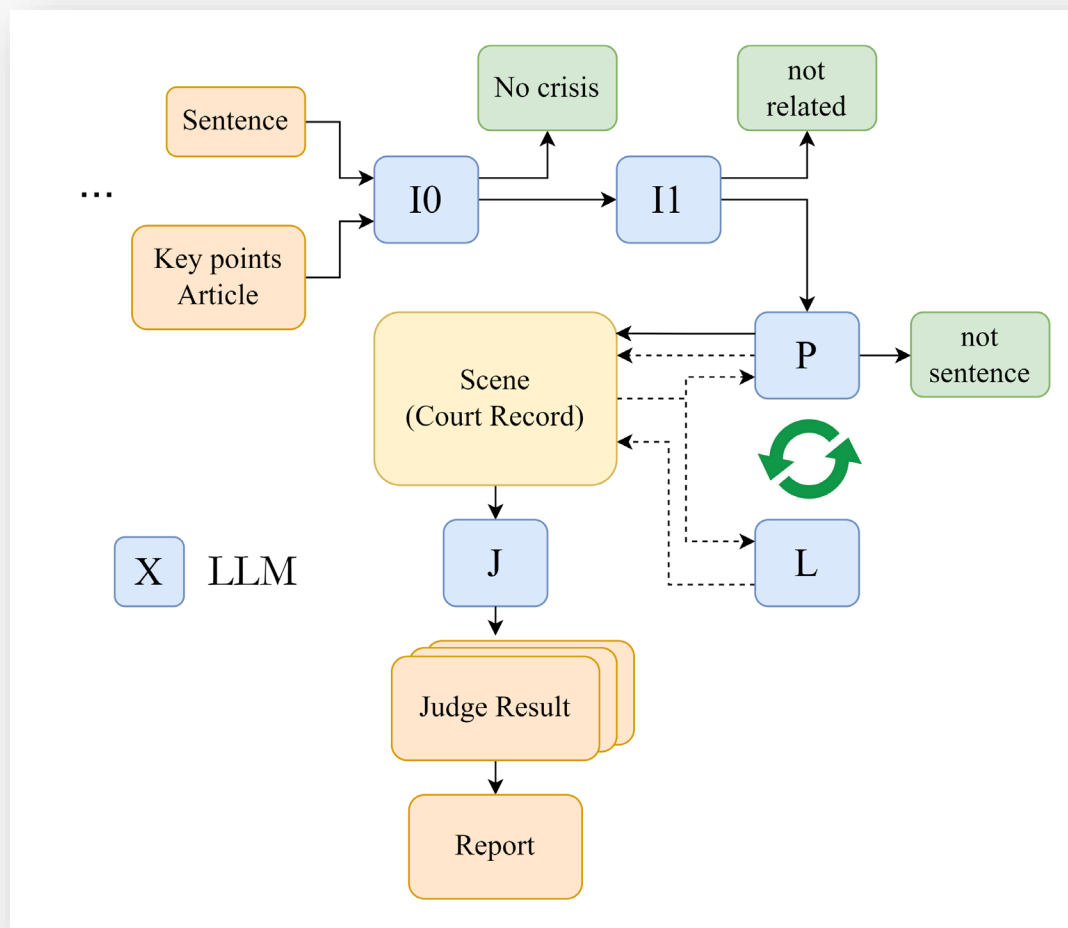
我们采用一个用LLM进行逐句判断的方案用作Baseline



# ROLE-PLAY COT (改进CoT方案)



重头戏来咯!



# LETS PLAY RPG ! (~~原神启动~~)



×



## Prompts (提示词)

**Investigator0\_prefix** = "You are an Investigator. Here is a part of an App's User Privacy Policy. Read the Private Policy and figure out whether **it is possible to violates** the GDPR. Just tell me \"yes\" (may violate) or \"no\" (non-violation). Do not tell me anything else. "

**Investigator1\_prefix** = "You are an Investigator. Here are a piece of an App's User Privacy Policy and a GDPR article. Read the Private Policy and figure out whether **it is related to the given GDPR article**. Just tell me \"yes\" (related) or \"no\" (non-related). Do not tell me anything else. “

**Prosecutor0\_prefix** = "You are a Prosecutor in the court who is going to sentence a company by violating GDPR. The officials collected some evidences. You are going to read the given privacy policy piece and the given GDPR item. Then **decide whether to sentence the company** for breaking **the given** article. You should answer me with \{ \"decision\" : \"yes\"/\"no\" , \"explanation\": \"...\" \} Do not includes any other words or markdown format."

# LETS PLAY RPG! (~~原神启动~~)



×



**Lawyer\_prefix** = "You are a Defense Lawyer in the court who is going to defend a company from being sentenced by violating GDPR. You should try to dispute the prosecutor's statements and be coherent with you own past statements. You should only includes your words in reply. Do not say anything else. "

**Prosecutor1\_prefix** = "You are a Prosecutor in the court who is going to sentence a company by violating GDPR. You should try to dispute the lawyer's statements and be inherent with you own past statements (Just be coherent in meaning, do not need to obey the json format given to you last time). You should only includes your words in reply. Do not say anything else. "

**Judge\_prefix** = "You are a Judge in the court who is going to decide whether to sentence a company by violating GDPR. You should **comprehend the debate** between the prosecutor and the lawyer and find out who is right. Then you should **decide whether to sentence the company** or not. You should answer me with `\{ \"decision\" : \"guilty\"/\"innocent\" , \"explanation\" : \"...\" \}` Do not includes any other words or markdown format."

.

# PERFORMANCE



因为数据量巨大和迭代次数多(6迭代)，我们分析一个文件就需要7-8小时。  
(不出意外在我讲的时候应该还在跑第二个数据点) 我们后续会补充上结果。

已经给AutoDL的L20爆金币爆几十元力🤖

Deepseek的API分析每个文件也需要4元左右的成本。

~~大家给Github点点☆回血~~

## TBD



# FUTURE WORK (~~画饼~~)



## Traced Structure Data (线索化数据)

我们发现一些表述上的问题，比如：

Your address data will be used ...

- In ...
- In ...
- When ...

这显然会影响判断。如果尝试把数据表示成树状结构，那么就可以更准确。

## Smarter Comprehension (更聪明的综合)

或者相比于以句子为单位，更粗粒度的检查是必要的。相比于目前只是简单的加起来，我们希望提出一些更好的策略。

# ACCESS (获取)



×



<https://github.com/Jackcuii/PRAS/>

可以在我们的Github仓库中  
获取数据和代码。

PRAS / law-policy-compliance /

Jackcuii formal one

Name	Last commit message
..	
__pycache__	formal one
dataset	formal one
.gitignore	formal one
clean.py	update dirs and seged.
comparison.png	some infrastructures
hfd.sh	some infrastructures
html2txt.py	some infrastructures
ji	formal one
judge.py	formal one
llm.py	formal one
log.txt	formal one
log1.txt	formal one
log2.txt	formal one
log3.txt	formal one
main.py	formal one

# DATASET WORKSHOP



Welcome

欢迎大家来使用和Star我们的数据集！

[ I will have the hands-on demonstration  
of our dataset here in the course! ]



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION.