# Annotating and Querying Content within Machine-readable Legal Instruments

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# Part I

What we did and Result

### Aim

- Translate legislation from source text to a formal, machine-readable language for rules, *LegalRuleML*.
- Contributes to automated translation by creating a gold standard.
- Presented this work to Legal Counsel offices in:
  - Scottish Government
  - Welsh Government
  - UK Government

## Our Approach

- Start with 'lightweight' and 'high-level' semantic annotations.
- Goal-oriented to address user questions.
- Interesting point: still many (practical and interpretive) issues arise with coarsegrained annotations.

# Overview - Pilot project on Scottish Smoking Legislation

- Components
  - corpus
  - queries
  - annotations/model in LegalRuleML
- Visualisation and search
- A 'middle way'
  - enough LegalRuleML to be useful to the target audience
  - lightweight to facilitate digestion of text
  - added value (marking obligations v. linking to reparations)
  - refine to fuller LegalRuleML

# Pilot Project Scottish Smoking Legislation

- 1. Material small, cohesive corpus
- Aim find Scottish Ministers powers, compare clauses across document, check consistency of expression
- 3. Action annotate and query content
- 4. Agents drafters (how get help to revise, analyse, and relate), the public (what is in the law), businesses (how does the law bear on processes and compliance), other government agencies (how is the law relevant to my department)

# On Annotation of the Textual Contents of Scottish Legal Instruments

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http://ebooks.iospress.nl/publication/48050

# **Smoking Corpus**

Scope so it is manageable and comprehensible, then scale up.

- 2010ActAsAmended.docx Tobacco and Primary Medical Services (Scotland) Act 2010 asp 3
- asp\_20100010\_en.docx Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010
- asp\_20160003\_en.docx Smoking Prohibition (Children in Motor Vehicles) (Scotland) Act 2016
- asp 20160014 en.dox Health (Tobacco, Nicotine etc. and Care) (Scotland) Act 2016
- criminal procedure 1995 46 section 225.docx Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995
- ssi\_20100406\_en.docx The Sale of Tobacco (Prescribed Document) Regulations 2010ssi\_20100407\_en.docx The Sale of Tobacco (Register of Tobacco Retailers) Regulations 2010
- ssi\_20110023\_en.docx The Sale of Tobacco (Registration of Moveable Structures and Fixed Penalty Notices) (Scotland)
   Regulations 2011
- ssi 20110132 en.docx The Sale of Tobacco (Display of Warning Statements) (Scotland) Regulations 2011
- ssi\_20130085\_en.docx The Sale of Tobacco (Display of Tobacco Products and Prices etc.) (Scotland) Regulations 2013
- ssi\_20170050\_en.docx The Sale of Tobacco and Nicotine Vapour Products by Persons Under 18 (Scotland) Regulations 2017

# Smoking Prohibition (Children in Motor Vehicles) (Scotland) Act 2016

2016 asp 3

The Bill for this Act of the Scottish Parliament was passed by the Parliament on 17th December 2015 and received Royal Assent on 21st January 2016

An Act of the Scottish Parliament to prohibit smoking in private motor vehicles in the presence of children, subject to limited exceptions; and for connected purposes.

- (1) It is an offence for an adult to smoke in a private motor vehicle when-
  - (a) there is a child in the vehicle, and
  - (b) the vehicle is in a public place.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a private motor vehicle that is designed or adapted for use as living accommodation and which, at the time the smoking occurs, is parked and is being used as living accommodation.
- (3) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

#### 2 Fixed penalties

The schedule provides for fixed penalties for offences under section 1.

#### 3 Powers to enter and require information

- (1) An <u>authorised</u> officer of a local authority may enter and search a private motor vehicle which is parked within the area of the local authority in order to ascertain whether an offence under section 1 has been or is being committed there.
- (2) A person who—
  - (a) an authorised officer of a local authority reasonably believes-
    - (i) is committing or has committed an offence under section 1, or
    - (ii) has information relating to such an offence, and
  - (b) fails without reasonable excuse to supply the officer with the person's name and address on being so required by the officer,

# Sample Queries

Scope so it is manageable and comprehensible, then scale up.

- What are the offences and associated penalties or defences?
- What prohibitions apply to tobacco products?
- What obligations have been placed on what entities, e.g. shop owners?
- What permissions are given to Scottish Ministers?
- Given a provision, what are related overriding or reparation provisions?

# Smoking Prohibition (Children in Motor Vehicles) (Scotland) Act 2016

The Bill for this Act of the Scottish Parliament was passed by the Parliament on 17th December 2015 and received Royal Assent on 21st January 2016

To answer the questions:

How do we classify portions of the text?

How can we search for strings within textual portions?

How do we relate portions of the text one to the other?

An Act of the Scottish Parliament to prohibit smoking in private motor vehicles in the presence of children, subject to limited exceptions; and for connected purposes.

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  - (a) there is a child in the vehicle, and
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### **Annotations**

Scope so it is manageable and comprehensible, then scale up.

- Clauses and relations in the smoking corpus has been annotated with:
  - Permission (prescriptive norm)
  - Obligation (prescriptive norm)
  - Prohibition (prescriptive norm)
  - Constitutive (definition)
  - Override (expresses 'exception')
  - Reparation (a relation between a prescription and a penalty; penalty is triggered when the prescription is violated)
  - Penalty
  - Number as index (optional)
- Definitions from the LegalRuleML Core Specification document.

### Model

The set of annotations (classifications of text and relations between classified text) constitute a

#### model of the text

which represents an understanding of the meaning, relevance, and use of text.

Annotating the text with respect to a model creates an instantiation of the model.

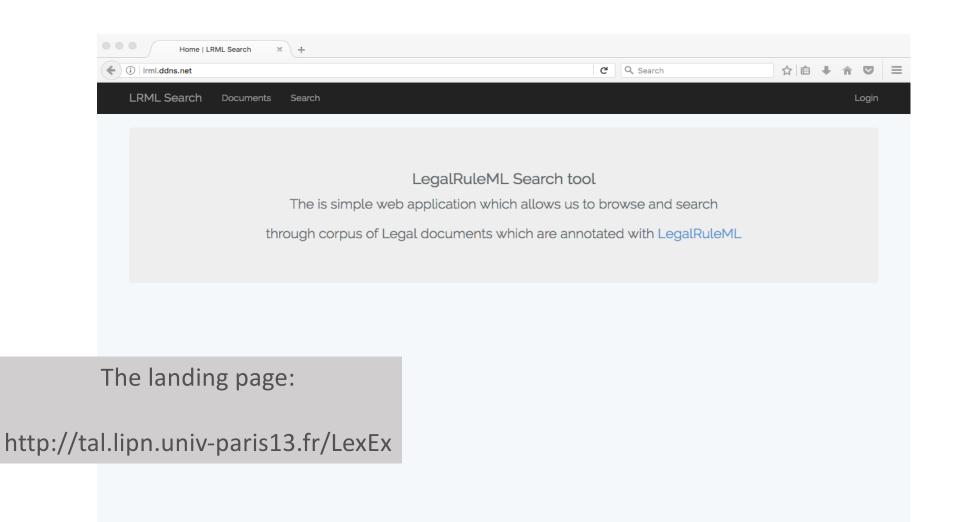
You can choose or create another model for other meanings, relevance, and uses.

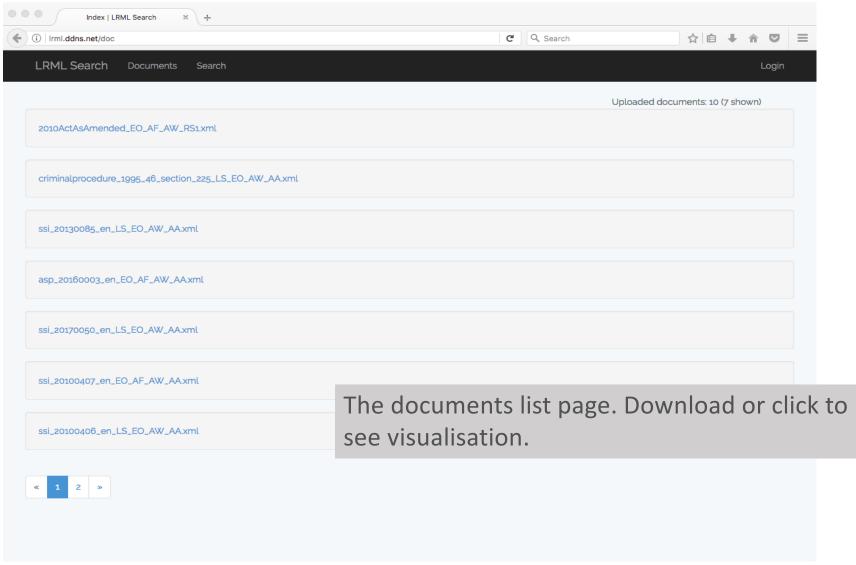
## Annotated text to LegalRuleML

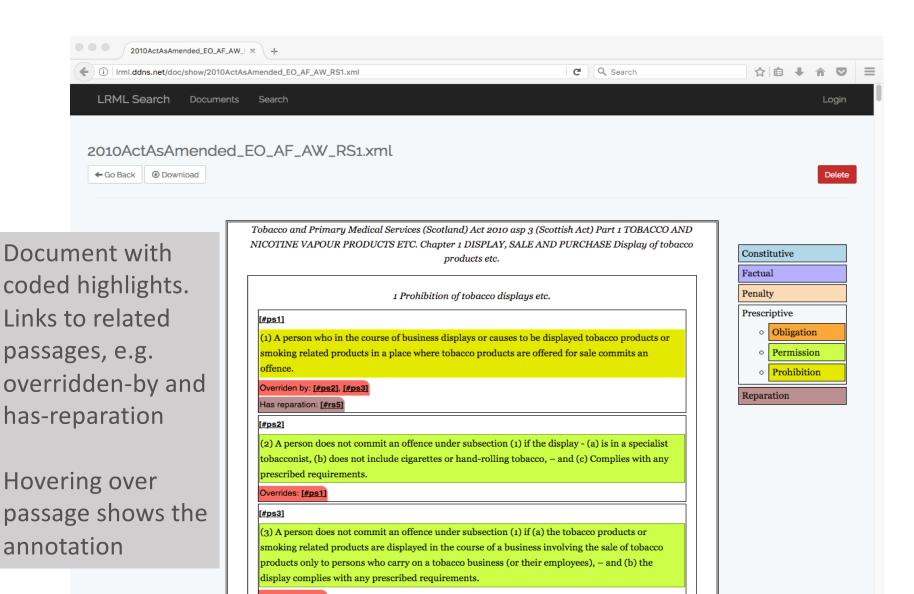
- Documents in the corpus were manually annotated with respect to the model.
- The annotated documents were imported into LegalRuleML.
- The LegalRuleML documents can be visualised and queried on the web.
- Sample LegalRuleML later if there is time.

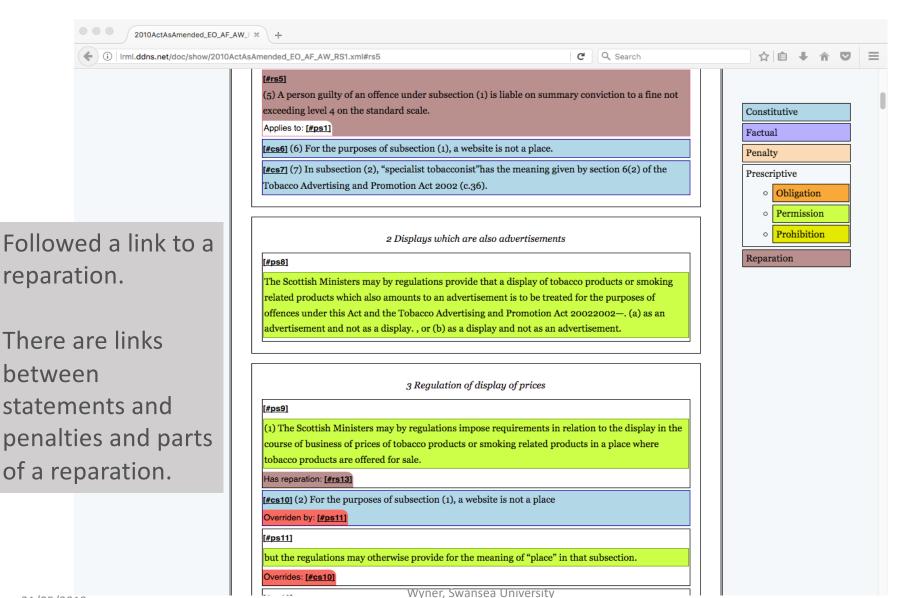
### Visualisation and Search

- Searching for provisions in terms of semantic class and terminology.
- Finding connected provisions (or connected parts of a provision).
- Gathering information that is distributed across the corpus, which might otherwise be hard to find or understand.

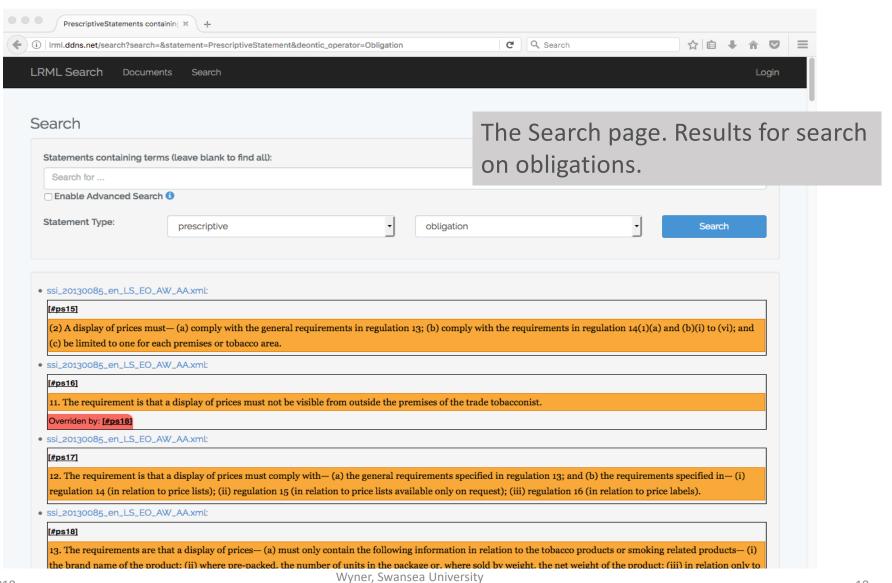


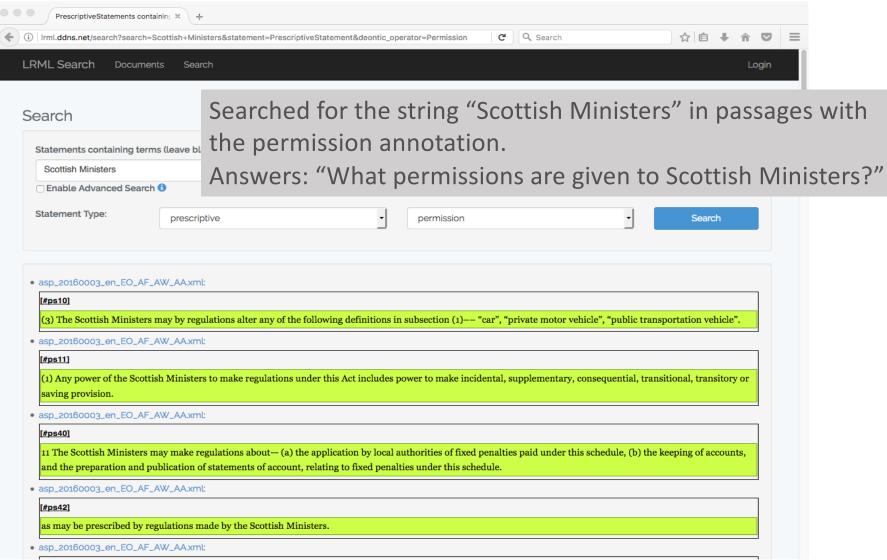


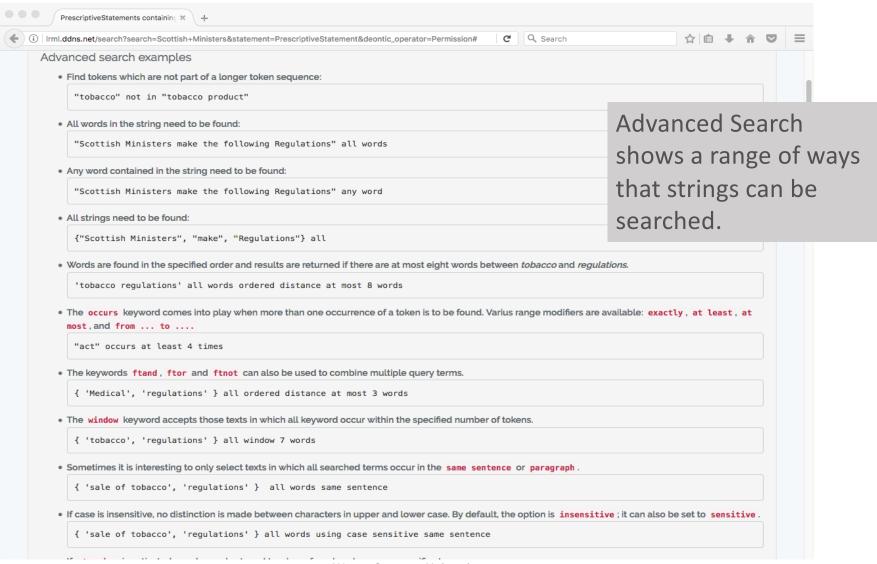




21/05/2019







### Uses of Results

- Check alternative linguistic forms:
  - must, may, duty, required
- Identify if there are missing LegalRuleML relations, e.g. conditions distributed across text.
- Analyse subportions of text.
- Provides a 'first draft' for further LegalRuleML analysis.

# Plus Point – Jurisdictional Distinctions between England and Wales

Issues about what laws are applicable within Wales and over which Wales has competence.

- The text in connection to jurisdictions is complex and dense.
- There are threads of dependencies, which may not always have an explicit reference.
- Jurisdictional applicability sometimes needs to be inferred.
- There are 'legal dead ends'.
- Want to be able to 'test out'

Can make a series of questions, annotations, and links to work with this. Encode drafters knowledge for drafters uses.

Thanks Terry Kowal, Welsh Govt. (errors or misrepresentations are mine)

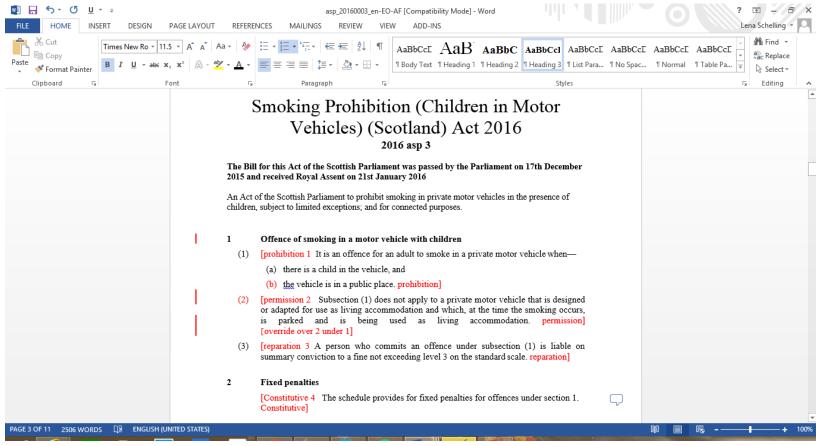
# Part II

How we did it

#### What We Did

- Manually annotate a corpus of Scottish legislation and regulation in a subpart of LegalRuleML.
- Transform to technical LegalRuleML.
- Once formally annotated, analysts can use a computer to query, link, reprocess, and transmit information.
- Facilitates analysis across the corpus.
- A small team of students, cooperation with legal drafters, Trello, Google Docs, annotation manual, limited annotations, development cycle, gold standard corpus....

## Manual – Example



# LegalRuleML - Heading

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 |<?xml-stylesheet type="text/css" href="stylesheet/css/style.css"?>
3 マ <lrml:LegalRuleML xmlns:lrml="http://docs.oasis-open.org/legalruleml/ns/v1.0/"
     xmlns:ruleml="http://ruleml.org/spec" xmlns:xm="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-date
     xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://docs.oasis-open.org/legalruleml/ns/v1.0/ file:/home/rst/P
7
     <lrml:Comment> Tobacco and Primary Medical Services (Scotland) Act 2010 asp 3 (Scott)
      TOBACCO AND NICOTINE VAPOUR PRODUCTS ETC. Chapter 1 DISPLAY, SALE AND PURCHASE Disp
10
11
      products etc. </lrml:Comment>
12
13
     <!-- Legal Source -->
<lrml:LegalSource key="src1" sameAs="../Corpus/2010ActAsAmended_E0_0T.docx'"/>
15
     </lrml:LegalSources>
16
17
     <lrml:Statements key="stmts1">
18 🗢
      <lrml:Comment> 1 Prohibition of tobacco displays etc. </lrml:Comment>
19
20
```

# LegalRuleML – Prohibition, Permission, and Override

```
21
      <!-- Prescriptive Statement: 1 -->
      <lrml:PrescriptiveStatement kev="ps1">
       <ruleml:Rule>
23 🗢
        <ruleml:then>
24 🗢
25 🗢
         <lrml:Prohibition>
          <lrml:Paraphrase> A person who in the course of business displays or causes to I
26 🗢
27
           tobacco products or smoking related products in a place where tobacco products
28
           for sale commits an offence. </lrml:Paraphrase>
29
         </lrml:Prohibition>
30
        </ruleml:then>
31
       </ruleml:Rule>
32
      </lrml:PrescriptiveStatement>
33
      <!-- Prescriptive Statement: 2 -->
34
      <lrml:PrescriptiveStatement key="ps2">
       <ruleml:Rule>
36 🗢
37 🗢
        <ruleml:then>
38 🗢
         <lrml:Permission>
          <lrml:Paraphrase> A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if tl
39 🗢
40
           (a) is in a specialist tobacconist, (b) does not include cigarettes or hand-ro
41
           - and (c) Complies with any prescribed requirements. 
         </lrml:Permission>
42
43
        </ruleml:then>
44
       </ruleml:Rule>
45
      </lrml:PrescriptiveStatement>
46
47 🗢
      <lrml:OverrideStatement>
       <lrml:Override over="#ps2" wwder-5"#ps3e" University:Override>
48
      </lrml:OverrideStatementice of the Parliametary Counsel, London</pre>
49
```

21/05/2019

# LegalRuleML

```
192
       <!-- Reparation Statement: 20 -->
       <lrml:ReparationStatement key="rs20">
193 🗢
        <lrml:Reparation>
194 🗢
         <lrml:Paraphrase> A person guilty of an offence under subsection (3) is liable on
195 🗢
          conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale. </lrml:Paraphre
196
197
         <lrml:toPrescriptiveStatement keyref="#ps19"/>
198
        </lrml:Reparation>
       </lrml:ReparationStatement>
199
200
```

Various issues: only the prescription mentioned, not the related penalty.

# LegalRuleML Virtues

- Extensible (add more parts of an analysis)
- Revisable (can change XML)
- Refinable (take a rough draft and refine it)
- Maintainable (a text file)
- Transmittable (available on the web)
- Linkable (connect one XML file to another anywhere on the web)

# Thanks for your attention!

- Contact:
  - Adam Wyner, a.z.wyner@swansea.ac.uk
- Comments, questions, suggestions....