



## Creating Context Networks in Dutch Legislation

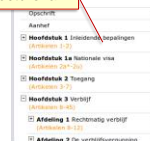


Radboud Winkels  
Alexander Boer  
Ivan Plantevin



### Problems with Dutch Legislative Portal

#### Structure law



#### Article in focus

#### Reference

- Where in the law are we?
- Incoming references?
- Earlier or later versions?
- Other relevant sources of law?



### Research Question

Given a particular document (article) in *focus*, can we determine other relevant documents purely on the basis of 'objective' meta-information?

- No interpretation of the content of the documents;
- No use of metadata added by other sources than the official owners and publishers of the documents.



### The Web of Law

- Sources of Law form a network through references:
  - ♦ Implicit and explicit
  - ♦ Within and between documents
- The network grows over time
  - ♦ New documents and references
  - ♦ Different versions of same documents
- Analyse the network
  - ♦ Structure of the domain
  - ♦ Importance of documents
  - ♦ Trends over time



### Related Research for Legislation

- Boulet e.a. for French law (2009 a, b)
  - ♦ Entire network at level of laws
  - ♦ One specific law
- Winkels & Boer (2013)
  - ♦ Graph representation of weighted local network
  - ♦ Just two seed nodes

#### Now:

- A unweighted context network
- Text representation closer to official portal from *any* focus node



### Additional Information

- **Internal - General:** A list of the most important texts in the current law.
- **Internal - Focus:** Texts in current law that are citing the text in focus or are cited by it, ordered by importance.
- **External - Focus:** Texts from other laws that are citing the text in focus or are cited by it, ordered by importance.
- **Versions - Focus:** A list of different versions of the text in focus.

### Creating a Context Network

MetaLex Document Server contains all data from official portal as:

- CEN MetaLex XML
- RDF linked data (> 290 million triples)
- Work – Expressions (FRBR levels)

### Creating a Context Network -2

- SPARQL queries for **incoming** and **outgoing** references of **focus** node
- SPARQL queries for versions of focus node

### Prototype Network

- Generated off-line
- Six laws tax domain (cf. Winkels & Hoekstra, JURIX 2012)
- Citations within six laws are resolved and retrieved
- Others included but not further analysed
- 7,992 nodes and 13,496 edges

### Analysing the Network for Importance

1. *In degree*  
number incoming citations node
2. *Degree centrality*  
number of nodes a node is connected to
3. *Betweenness centrality*  
number of shortest paths that pass through node (most 'expensive')

### The Prototype

- Creating, analysing network and collecting versions in Python modules
- Django server application
- Client in HTML5 and jQuery Javascript
- All recent browsers except IE
- Runs on most devices
- <http://justinian.leibnizcenter.org/wetten>

### The Prototype



**The Prototype**

Sorting methods D/E:  
- in degree  
- degree centrality  
- betweenness centrality

**Formative Evaluation**

Three Experts Tax Administration

- List important documents useful but depends on task
- Some other relevant documents missing, but not in BWB format and MDS
- Important documents given focus very useful but bug when time travelling
- No preference for sorting method (results quite similar)
- Time travelling very useful but not all future versions in database

**Similarity Sorting Methods**

Overlap and identical ranking for 7 lists:

- Top 5 of most important texts in the Income Tax Law 2001 (Frame D)
- Top 5 *internal* important texts for the three texts listed as most important in that law: articles 3.111, 10.1 and 2.5 (Frame E)
- Top 5 *external* important texts for the three texts listed as most important in that law: articles 3.111, 10.1 and 2.5 (Frame E)

Overlap =  $\frac{\text{overlap results}}{\text{total results}}$     Identical positions =  $\frac{\text{results same position}}{\text{total results}}$

**Means for all Lists**

Comparison between:	Overlap	Identical positions	
In degree – degree centrality	0.60 (s = 0.23)	0.23 (s = 0.18)	Expected
In degree – betweenness centrality	0.40 (s = 0.26)	0.14 (s = 0.15)	
Degree centrality – betweenness centrality	0.66 (s = 0.25)	0.34 (s = 0.32)	?

The network has been built for only six laws that are *closely* related: group-like structure. Much cited and citing texts often lie on many shortest paths.

**Conclusions and Future Work**

Can we determine relevant context given a particular document in *focus*, purely on the basis of 'objective' meta-information?

- Yes**, but room for improvement and further research
- Larger, less related network
- Fix time-travel bug
- Include other portal functionality (table of content, search facility)

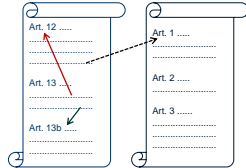
**Conclusions and Future Work**

- Include other sources of law
  - Case law, doctrine
  - New project: **OpenLaws.eu**
- More (also summative) evaluation!
  - More users, different tasks
  - Text based visualisation or graph?
  - Importance network vs other sources (e.g. text books)
  - Weighted or unweighted network?



### Weighing the Context Network

- Superiority
  - ♦ Laws vs decrees; outward > inward?
- External or Internal
- Anaphoric or Cataphoric
  - ♦ Anaphoric to *definitions* > cataphoric



### Weighing the Context Network

- Superiority
  - ♦ Laws vs decrees; outward > inward?
- External or Internal
- Anaphoric or Cataphoric
  - ♦ Anaphoric to *definitions* > cataphoric
- Dynamics
  - ♦ Recency of change
  - ♦ Number of expressions of a work
- Centrality
  - ♦ In-degree, out-degree or combination



### Questions or Suggestions

?!



winkels@uva.nl  
www.LeibnizCenter.org