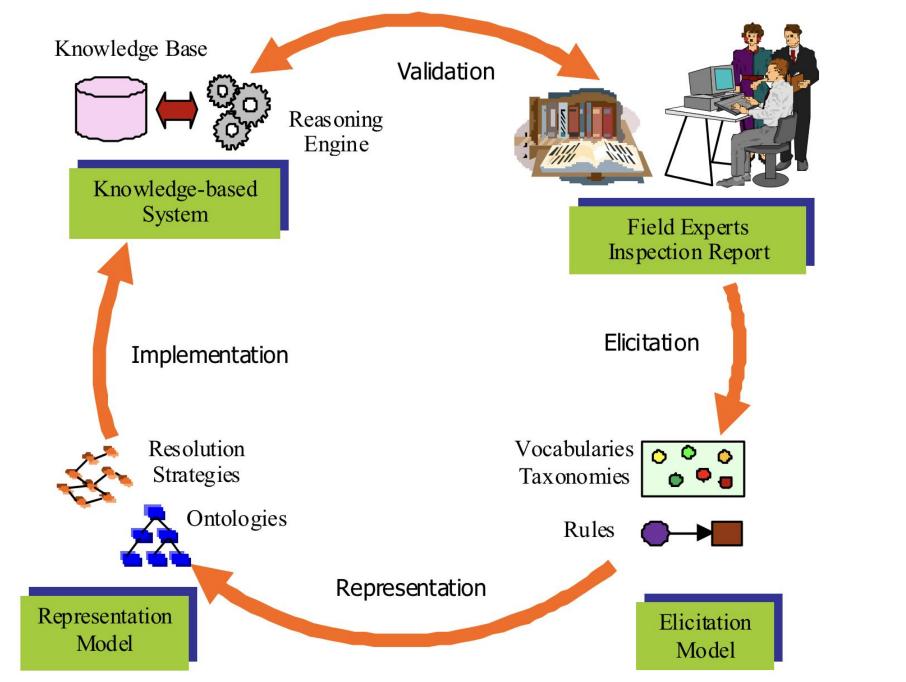




Ítalo Oliveira

https://italojsoliveira.github.io/

15 July 2024



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Conflict of interest among lawyers.

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- Conflict of interest among lawyers.
- Ambiguity and vagueness of legal texts.
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- Coherence of the legal system.



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- Changes of the law and its interpretation in space and time.
- Asymmetry between the law and legal practice.
- Disagreement about legal interpretation.
- Principles, implicit exceptions, and defeasibility of legal rules.





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Walk on the grass. Penalty: a fine.



 $\forall$  x. walk(x, grass)  $\rightarrow$  should\_pay\_fine(x



x = ?

Walk on the grass. Penalty: a fine.



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Obviously, an exception. But why?



Walk on the grass. Penalty: a fine.



∀x. walk(x, grass) → should\_pay\_fine(x)



Obviously, an exception. But why?



To be truthful to the purpose of the rule, we have to make a distinction:

Ordinary walk

Therapeutic walk (gardners, officers working, etc.)

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walk = {???}

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External rules of liability (Civil Code)

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$$\forall$$
 x. walk(x, grass)  $\rightarrow$  should\_pay\_fine(x)









Disagreement about legal interpretations among lawyers

### Asymmetry between the law and legal practice

### Jogo do bicho

文A 8 languages ~

Article Talk Read Edit View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jogo do bicho (Portuguese pronunciation: ['ʒogu du 'biʃu], "animal game") is an illegal gambling game in Brazil, prohibited by federal law since 1946, but nevertheless very popular throughout the country. It is a lottery-type drawing, operated on a regional basis using the daily state lottery draw, by criminals known as bicheiros, banqueiros ("bankers"), or contraventores. Despite its popularity, especially in Rio de Janeiro, it is illegal in 25 of the 26 states of Brazil plus the Federal District and those involved may be prosecuted. Paraíba is the only state where the game is legal and regulated by the state, even though federal law prohibits gambling. Unlike most state-operated lotteries, in jogo do bicho any amount can be wagered.



Walk on the grass. Penalty: a fine.



 $\forall$  x. walk(x, grass)  $\rightarrow$  should\_pay\_fine(x)



should\_pay\_fine (x)?





More important **principles** defeat the rule!

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### What does the legal interpretation seek?

- Intrinsic meaning of the legal text?
- The intentions of the authorities that promulgated the legal text?
- The most suitable interpretation according to the Constitution?
- The spirit or the purpose of law?
- **Pluralism**: Different kinds of sources, methods, and modes of reasoning (textual analysis, purposive reasoning, consideration of historical sources, precedent-based reasoning, forward-looking assessment of consequences, and appeals to moral values such as fairness, democracy, and rule of law).
- **Pragmatism**: The basic idea is to resolve cases in the way that produces the best results, "the best decision having in mind present and future needs, and so does not regard the maintenance of consistency with past decisions as an end in itself, but only as a means for bringing about the best results in the present case" (Richard Posner).



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### **Legal Text ≠ Legal Norm**



#### Expand All | Collapse All

Book 1 Dutch Civil Code
Law of Persons
and Family Law

- **± Title 1.1 General Provisions** (Articles 1-3)
- **± Title 1.2 Right to a name** (Articles 4-9)

- **± Title 1.5 Marriage** (Articles 30 80)

(Articles 81-92a)

**Title 1.7 Marital community** 



#### **Book 1 Law of Persons and Family Law**

#### **Title 1.1 General provisions**

#### Article 1:1 Personal freedom and legal capacity

- 1. All persons within the territory of the Netherlands shall be free and entitled to enjoy civil rights
- 2. No servitude of persons, of whatever nature or however described, is tolerated.

#### Article 1:2 Legal capacity of an unborn child

A child of which a woman is pregnant, is regarded to have been born already as often as its interests require so. If it is born lifeless, it is deemed to have never existed.

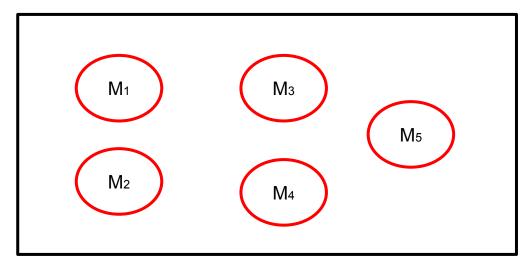
#### Article 1:3 Degree of consanguinity and affinity

- 1. The degree of consanguinity is determined by the number of births which have caused consanguinity. A recognition, a judicial determination of paternity or an adoption is to this end taken into account as a birth.
- 2. By marriage or by a registered partnership affinity arises between a spouse or registered partner and a blood relative of the other spouse or other registered partner in the same degree as consanguinity exists between the other spouse or the other registered partner and the latter's blood relative.
- **3.** Affinity is not extinguished by the dissolution of the marriage.

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## Hans Kelsen on Legal Interpretation

Legal Knowledge = Frame of valid legal norms



Deciding for one meaning within the frame is an act of will, not cognition.



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## **Takeaways**

Legal knowledge engineering requires legal interpretation.

Legal interpretation is partial and biased.

Formalizing legal knowledge is not merely describing the law.

• It is making the law by saying what the law should be.





## Challenges in Legal Knowledge Representation

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