



Integrated **M**ethod for **P**olicy making using **A**rgument
modelling and **C**omputer assisted **T**ext analysis

www.policy-impact.eu

Administrative Information

- Project acronym: IMPACT
- Grant agreement no: 247228
- Funding Agency: European Commission
- Research Program: Seventh Framework Program (FP7)
- Theme: ICT for Governance and Policy Modeling [ICT-2009.7.3]
- Grant: 1,610,000 Euros
- Duration: 36 Months (1.1.2010 – 31.12.2012)

Partners

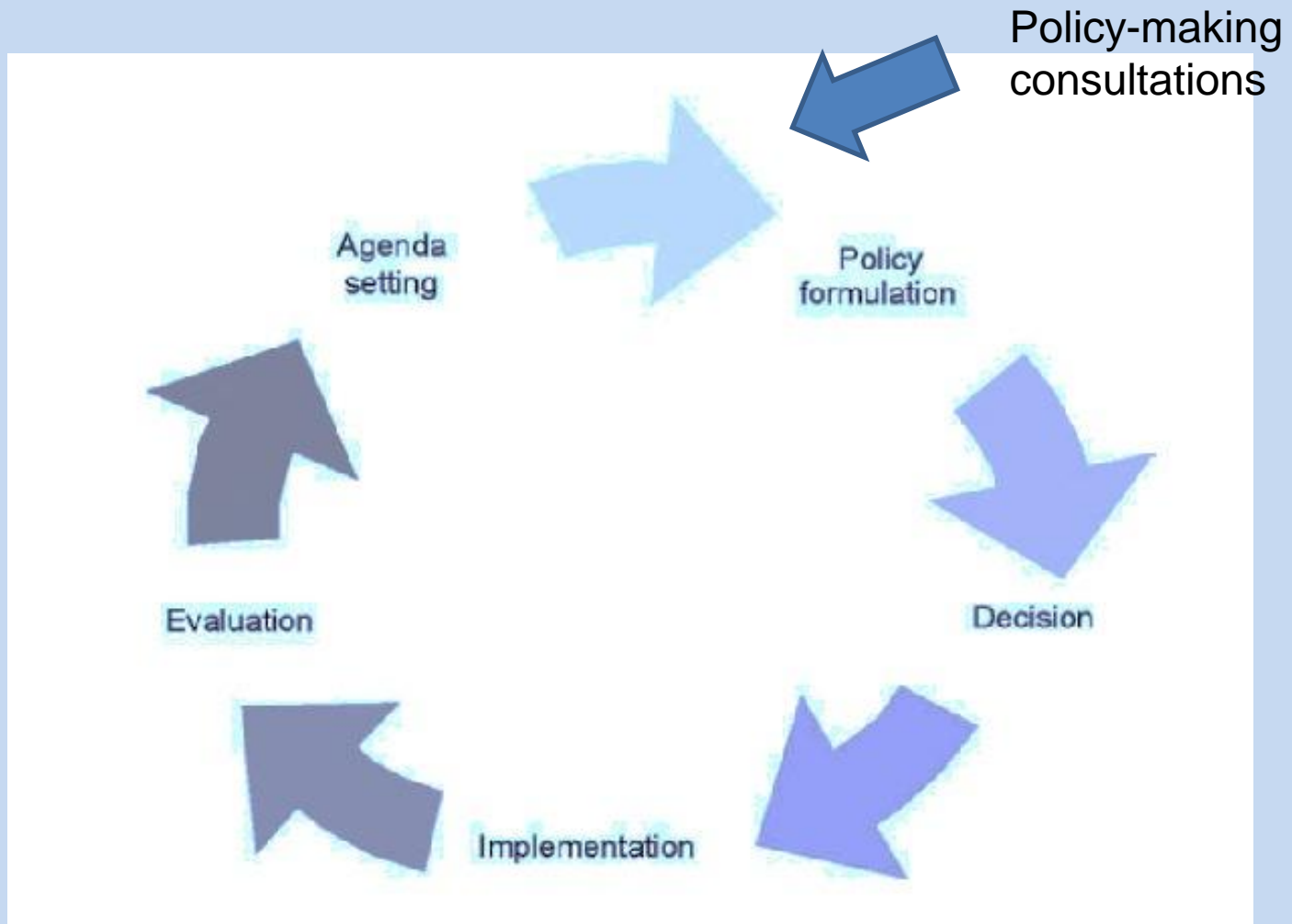
- Germany
 - Fraunhofer Institute for Open Communications Systems (FOKUS), Berlin
 - User Interface Design (UID), Ludwigsburg
 - Zebralog, Berlin
- The Netherlands
 - Leibniz Center for Law, University of Amsterdam
- United Kingdom
 - University of Leeds
 - University of Liverpool

In General

How to facilitate and improve policy-making consultations?



Policy-making Cycle





Case Material

- European Copyright Legislation

"Directive 2001/29/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 May 2001 on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights in the information society."
- *Green Paper* consultation. Questions raised in the Green Paper to be addressed by stakeholders. Stakeholders submit a comment.
- 372 to be analysed from various parties in different forms with ill-defined methods.
- After analysis, provide a *Communication from the Commission* on consultation, which feeds back to policy formulation.

Problem of Analysis

Too Much Unstructured Data

How to:

- ***Systematically organise*** the analysis of the comments?
- ***Consult*** participants in further depth and make sense of results?
- See the ***consequences*** of choices?
- ***Facilitate understanding*** of the policy issues?



Proposal

- Apply **computational models of argumentation** to structure the analysis, modelling, and presentation of policy proposals.
- An argument has **premises** (justifications) and a **conclusion**.
- **Argumentation schemes** are fine-grained arguments.
- As policy proposals are proposals to take action, we often use the **Practical Reasoning argumentation scheme**:
 - *Conclusion: We should do action A.*
 - *Premise: The current circumstances are X.*
 - *Doing A in X results in consequences Y.*
 - *Doing A in X to result in Y promotes value V.*
- Additional schemes for **subsidiary justification**.
- We can **chain** arguments together.

Four Integrated Web-based Tools

- ***Argument reconstruction***, extracts arguments using text analytic techniques and tools. Leibniz
- ***Argument visualisation***, graphically represents the arguments. Leeds.
- ***Structured consultation***, gathers survey information on policy proposals. Liverpool
- ***Policy modelling***, reasons from policy proposals and input to alternative outcomes. Fraunhofer

Reconstruction – Input Source

Back

Document management

Create document

Create a new document on the server

Add new document

Select document

Select the document you wish to annotate

Neighbourhood center in Slotervaart [DB ID: 32]

Peroxide paradox [DB ID: 3]

MediaSet reply to Green Paper on Copyright in the Knowledge Economy [DB ID: 4]

SIIA reply to Green Paper on Copyright in the Knowledge Economy (Q9, 11, 12, 24) [DB ID: 7]

Select a version of the document "SIIA reply to Green Paper on Copyright in the Knowledge Economy (Q9, 11, 12, 24)"

There is only one version of the document, which is being displayed now.

Document information

View

Edit

Title

SIIA reply to Green Paper on Copyright in the Knowledge Economy

URL

Text

(9) Should the law be clarified with respect to whether the scanning of works held in libraries for the purpose of making their content searchable on the Internet goes beyond the scope of current exceptions to copyright

Scanning of copyright works is a form of copying and as such is generally prohibited under the Berne Convention and copyright laws of countries around the globe unless the copier has first obtained the copyright owner's authorization to scan the work(s). The ultimate purpose of the scanning -- e.g., for indexing, cataloguing, searching or some other purpose -- should have no bearing on the ultimate determination that a copy is being made and that such activity requires the authorization of the copyright owner. As a result, any public or private initiative to scan entire collections of works must require that the copyright owner opt-in, rather than putting the onus on the copyright owner to opt-out of the initiative. We do not believe that there needs to be any further clarification in the law in this area. To the best of our knowledge no court

Save

Reconstruction – Annotate

Back	Add argument
<div>Practical Reasoning</div>	
Agent performs action given circumstances and consequences (PPLAS)	
<div></div>	
docID <input type="text"/> Start <input type="text"/> End <input type="text"/> <div>Paste Unlink Highlight</div>	
Circumstances 1 (PCLAS)	
<div>Scanning of copyright works is a form of copying and as such is generally prohibited under the Berne Convention</div>	
docID <input type="text"/> 7 Start <input type="text"/> 221 End <input type="text"/> 476 <div>Paste Unlink Highlight</div>	
Circumstances 2 (PCLAS)	
<div></div>	
docID <input type="text"/> Start <input type="text"/> End <input type="text"/> <div>Paste Unlink Highlight</div>	
Circumstances 3 (PCLAS)	
<div></div>	
docID <input type="text"/> Start <input type="text"/> End <input type="text"/> <div>Paste Unlink Highlight</div>	

View Edit

SIIA reply to Green Paper on Copyright in the Knowledge Economy (Q9, 11, 12, 24)

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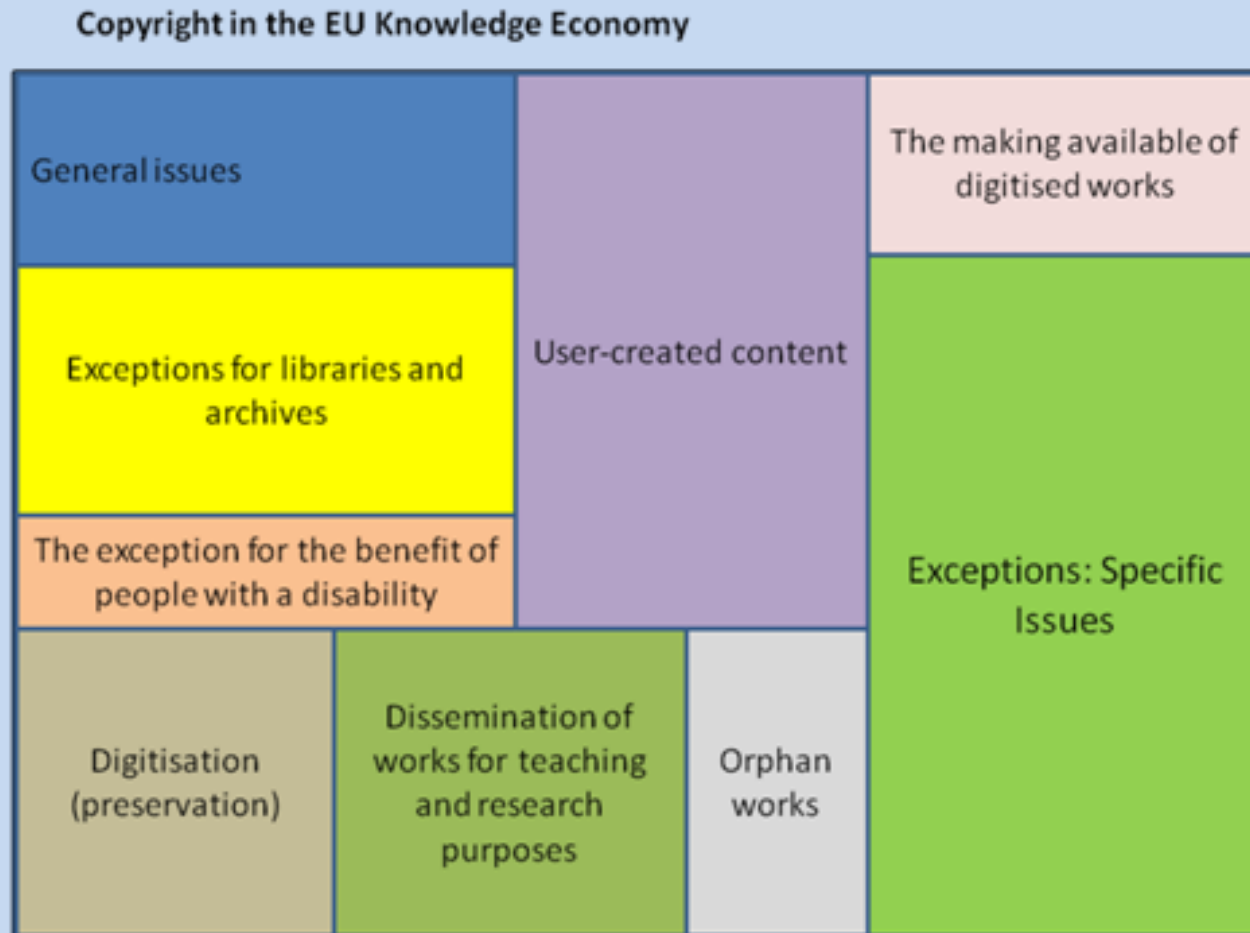
Version: 1 (newest version, not annotated)

Database ID: 7

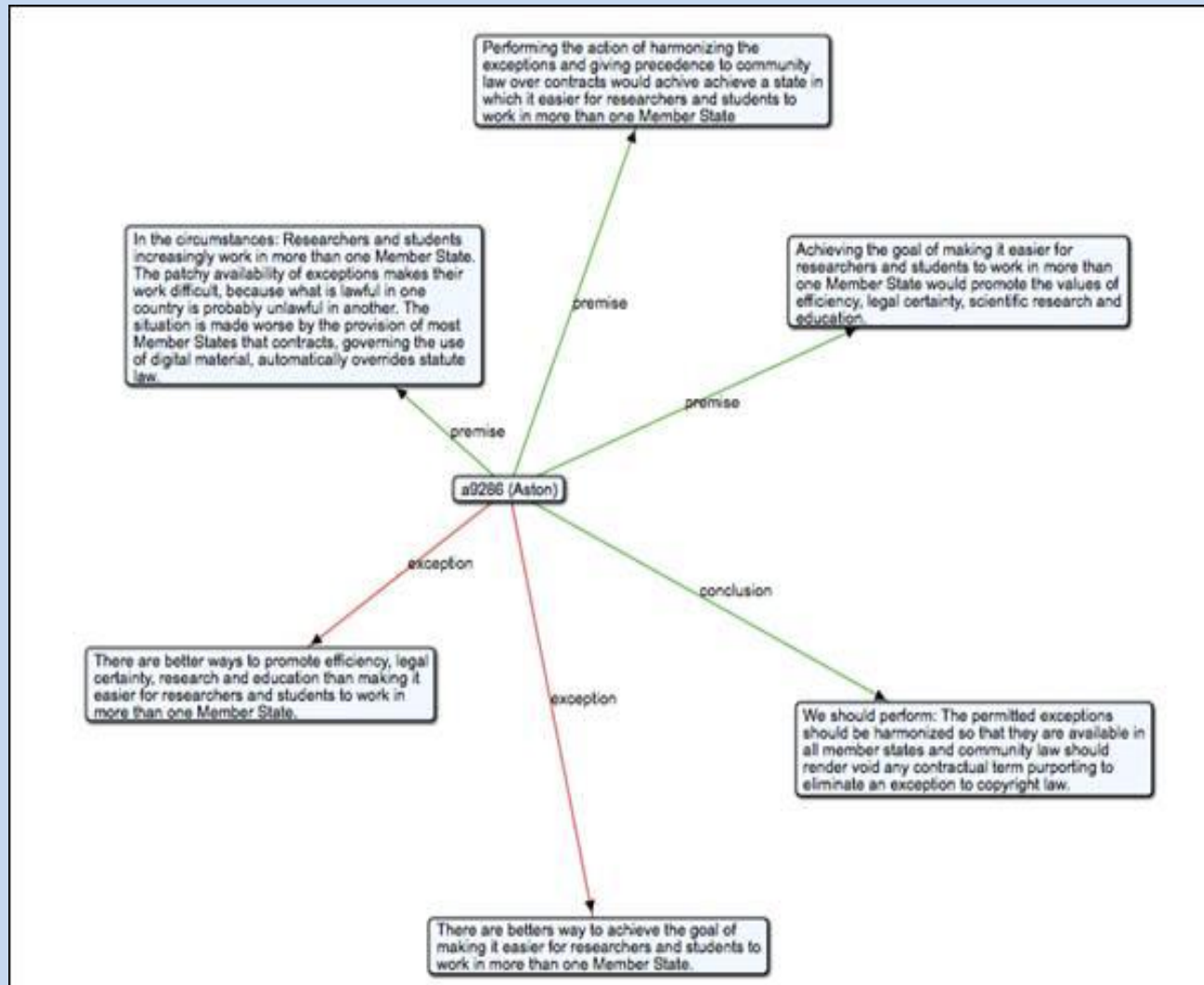
(9) Should the law be clarified with respect to whether the scanning of works held in libraries for the purpose of making their content searchable on the Internet goes beyond the scope of current exceptions to copyright

Scanning of copyright works is a form of copying and as such is generally prohibited under the Berne Convention and copyright laws of countries around the globe unless the copier has first obtained the copyright owner's authorization to scan the work(s). The ultimate purpose of the scanning -- e.g., for indexing, cataloguing, searching or some other

Visualisation – Treemap



Visualisation – Particular Arguments



Consultation – Context and Proposal

In response to the question about Copyright in the Knowledge Economy:

Should the law be clarified with respect to whether the scanning of works held in libraries for the purpose of making their content searchable on the Internet goes beyond the scope of current exceptions to copyright?

It has been proposed that:

Legislators should clarify the law so that libraries are able to digitise works they hold for the purpose of making content Internet searchable.

On the next pages, you will be asked for your views on specific justifications that contribute to this proposal, starting with the current circumstances. You will also have the opportunity to explore some of the justifications in further depth.

Next

Consultation –Particulars

Some material held by publishers is not scanned,
so it cannot be searched for

- ☐ Agree
☒ Disagree
☐ Not Applicable

Jim Jones is an expert in online research

- ☒ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ Not Applicable

Jim Jones stated: "Some material held by
publishers is not scanned, so it cannot be
searched for"

- ☒ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ Not Applicable

"Some material held by publishers is not
scanned, so it cannot be searched for" is about
online research

- ☒ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ Not Applicable

Some material held by publishers is not scanned,
so it cannot be used for marketing

- ☒ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ Not Applicable

There is no exception to allow libraries to scan
materials without seeking permission from the
copyright holders

- ☒ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ Not Applicable

Modelling – Input Data

IMPACT – Policy Modeling Tool

localhost:8080/policymodellingtool/#/facts

Cloud News Social Networks GovTech Directories Shopping Other Bookmarks

[Introduction](#)[Issues](#)[Facts](#)[Arguments](#)[Policies](#)

Identifiers

Please provide an identifier for the person interested in publishing the work, such as P1.

is a person.

Please provide an identifier for the orphaned work, W1.

is a work.

Purpose

Will the work be used for commercial or non-commercial purposes?

Does p1 use w1 for commercial purposes?

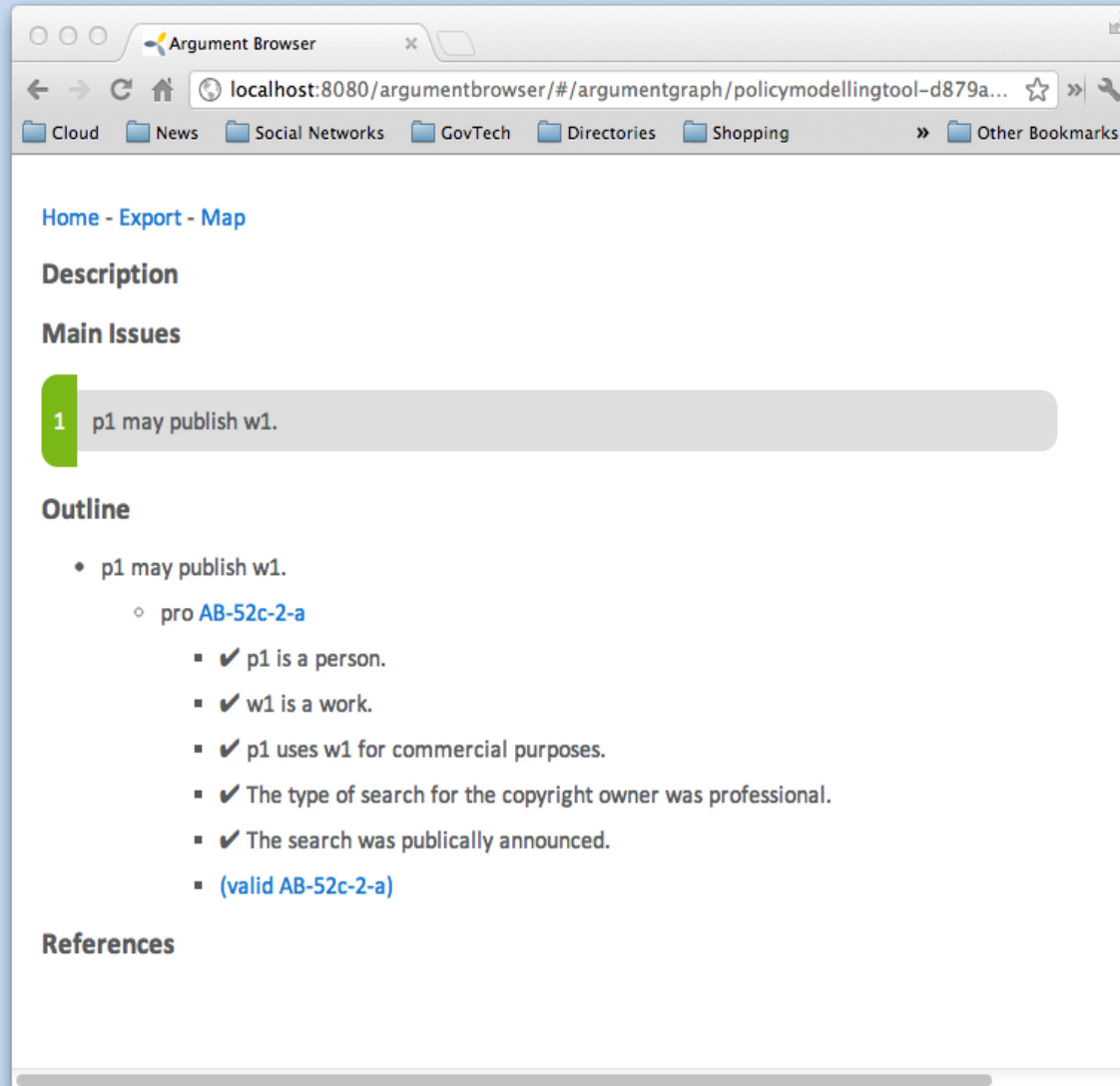
Search

What type of search was performed to try to find the copyright owner?

What type of search for the copyright owner was performed?

Was the search publically announced? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Maybe

Modelling – Output Determinations



Thanks for your attention!

- Questions?
- Contact: Adam Wyner, azwyner@liverpool.ac.uk
- IMPACT Project website and blog:

<http://www.policy-impact.eu/>

<http://policy-argumentation.posterous.com/>