



News from GLIN.Central

By Janice Hyde



Prior to any new release of GLIN, whether it's a "major" release or a "minor" upgrade, GLIN Central staffers participate in User Acceptance Testing (UAT). UAT allows us to get a glimpse of what is to come, but more importantly we try out the new features to make sure that they work as they were intended and do not have any adverse effects on the way the system currently operates. This spring GLIN Central staffers took part in three days of UAT and were pleased to find that the new "Release 4.2" did all that it had promised without detriment to the current system.

Release 4.2 of GLIN debuted on June 24, 2011 and includes some long-awaited, contemporary features which will allow users of GLIN more flexibility in the delivery of legal information from the database. A

variety of news feeds are now available that enable users of GLIN to "subscribe" (for free) to receive updates of information that is of particular interest. Users of the system may choose to receive notification any time that something new is added to the database. Now researchers may also choose to be alerted whenever information on a search of particular interest to them is updated. Finally, those interested tracking revisions to the GLIN thesaurus may elect to receive a news feed whenever changes are made. These news feeds essentially allow users of GLIN to have specific content "delivered" to them rather than having to search through the database on a regular basis.

The new release of GLIN also facilitates the sharing of GLIN data. GLIN summary records, subject terms, and the complete GLIN thesaurus are now available in RDF/XML format. This computer-friendly data format will allow data exchange partners and other institutions to more easily re-use the information found in GLIN. One of the most commonly requested elements of GLIN is the subject term index which

to date has only been available as a PDF document. Having the thesaurus in RDF/XML format will make the process of sharing and re-using this public domain information much easier. Other details related to the 4.2 release will be described in GLIN Central's report at the 18th Annual GLIN Directors' Meeting in September.

In addition to system upgrades, GLIN Central had discussions with WorldWideScience.org, a global science gateway that offers a federated search of U.S. and international science databases and portals. We suggested that WorldWideScience.org consider incorporating GLIN as one of the databases offered through its search to enable researchers to find legal information related to scientific topics. Preliminary discussions did not indicate any technical impediments and we are now waiting for approval from the WorldWideScience.org Board.

Finally, GLIN Central has been busy preparing for the September Directors' Meeting. We are eager to see as many members as possible in person and hope to see you there. ■

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18th Annual GLIN Directors' Meeting Washington, D.C. September 7-9, 2011

How to...

Use Scope Notes to Assign Appropriate Subject Terms

By Sandra Sawicki



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www.glin.gov

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An official publication of the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN). The *GLIN Global Journal* encourages Directors and Staff of the different GLIN stations to submit articles and photographs of particular interest to the GLIN community. Submissions will be edited to convey the most relevant information.

Please submit text (preferably MS Word) and images (preferably .jpg) in separate digital forms via e-mail (cdove@loc.gov).

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GLIN Global Journal Welcomes Letters from GLIN Members and Associated Members

Members are invited to use the future Forum section for lively thought provoking topics that are relevant to GLIN's operations. However, just as other newsletter editors exercise discretion over which letters to publish and how to edit them, we do too. In deciding whether or how much to publish, we consider content--including mis-statements of fact, redundancy, and length (the limit for any article is 300 words--exceptions may apply).

Letters must be signed by the author, whose GLIN affiliation and e-mail address should be included so we can verify authorship. Letter writers should understand that when they sign their letters and release them to us for publication they are relinquishing privacy. —Ed.

Selecting a subject term for assignment to a GLIN record is not just a matter of finding a word in the thesaurus that exactly matches a term in the legal instrument being summarized. The contributor needs to find a term that conveys the "concept or meaning" expressed in the legal instrument. The contributor will find guidance for usage of terms in the scope notes provided with the term.

There has been great misuse of the subject term "Conventions" in GLIN. While the word "Convention" in law often refers to an agreement between two nations (bilateral), a collection of nations (multilateral), or a State and an international organization, it is not associated with this type of pact in GLIN.

The term "Conventions" in GLIN "refers to an assembly of people meeting for a common purpose, such as business or politics. For matters relating to a pact or agreement between or among nations, see TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS." The proper usage of the term would be for information about a political party meeting to select candidates for a future election.

Other subject terms that have proven to be problematic include:

a. Colonies. This subject term "refers to settlements established by emigrants or their descendants in a

distant territory but that remain under the political jurisdiction of the parent country, e.g., the former Spanish colonies in the Americas. The subject term should not be assigned to legal instruments dealing with real estate developments that may be called "colonies," e.g., Colony Esmeralda.

b. Power of attorney. The subject term "refers to a written instrument in which one party (known as the principal), appoints and confers authority to a second party (known as the agent or attorney-in-fact) to act on his or her behalf. This subject term does not mean that "attorneys have certain powers."

c. Trafficking in persons. The term "refers to buying, selling, transporting, or holding people against their will for sexual, labor or any other form of exploitation." This subject term does not refer to "persons who are lost or held up in traffic on the streets."

Selecting the correct subject terms for materials submitted to GLIN is the primary way to insure that searches will have successful results. It is the challenge of the thesaurus builders to clarify ambiguous terms, and keep contributors informed of new developments in the controlled vocabulary and any modifications or revisions that have been implemented. ■



From the Field

GLIN.Canada: “Our Workflow”

By Andre Barnes

At the Library of Parliament (LOP) in Canada, our GLIN team is made up of colleagues from the Legal and Legislative Division (a senior director, two analysts, and the always welcome assistance of a research assistant and/or a law student), along with a project officer from the LOP’s information technology directorate. Each member also has roles and responsibilities outside of the continuance of the LOP’s contribution to the GLIN database, such as writing research papers for parliamentary clients or providing support to parliamentary committees.

For every bill that the Canadian Parliament passes, a summary is created by a member of our team and added to the GLIN database. This work is made easier because the LOP prepares a short legislative summary, usually less than 300 words, for each government bill that gets introduced in either the Senate or the House of Commons. These summaries are prepared with-

in days of the government bill having been tabled, in both English and French, and posted on the Canadian Parliament’s “one-stop-shop” for information about bills, LEGISinfo (these short summaries can be found under the heading: “legislative summaries” – they are eventually, for the most part, overwritten by more fulsome summaries). With only a few format changes, these short summaries can be input into GLIN.

The previous three Parliaments in Canada were minority Parliaments. This meant that, among other things, a larger than usual number of private members’ bills (PMBs) were passed into law. As hundreds of PMBs get introduced each session, no short legislative summaries are prepared for PMBs for the purposes of being posted on LEGISinfo. Summaries for PMBs are created once they have been published in the Canada Gazette, the of-

ficial newspaper of the government of Canada.

The content for the LOP’s summaries is drawn from a number of sources, including the text of the bill, its summary (found on the second page of all bills tabled in the Canadian Parliament), press releases, newspaper articles, and in some instances, major speeches in Parliament concerning the bill.

At the end of every year, GLIN summaries are compiled into a single English and French document and kept on a shared drive at the LOP. On file are summaries of every Canadian annual statute going back to 1985.

The Canadian GLIN station benefits from its relationship with GLIN and looks forward to continuing to maintain the same high standards, in respect of quality of information, set by our fellow contributing stations. ■



GLIN.Canada (from left to right): Peter Niemczak (Project Officer, IT Directorate), Maxime Charron-Tousignant (Student, Legal and Legislative Affairs Division), and Michel Bédard and Andre Barnes (Analysts, Legal and Legislative Affairs Division). Not appearing in this photo is Kristen Douglas (Senior Director, Legal and Legislative Affairs Division).

GLIN.UK: Expert Participation Project

By Carol Tullo

The UK National Archives is responsible for publishing new legislation as it is enacted, in print and online at www.legislation.gov.uk. This site launched last year integrated the database of updated legislation where we create and maintain revised legislation, which shows how the law has changed over time. To bring www.legislation.gov.uk up to date we are developing an Expert Participation model. This will enable private organisations, academic institutions, officials from other government departments and private citizens to contribute new revised versions of legislation. We are developing tools which turn our internal systems, processes and tools inside-out, making them available for other people to work with us.

Quality and accuracy are important, so we are retaining control over the editorial standards and process.

With our existing skilled lawyers and editorial tools, each year we apply an average of 10,000 changes or effects to legislation on www.legislation.gov.uk. The challenge for us in resourcing such editorial skills is that the Parliaments and Assemblies in the UK make about 15,000 changes to legislation each year.

As part of our strategy for bringing www.legislation.gov.uk up to date and for moving to a long term sustainable model for creating and maintaining revised versions of legislation, freely available to all, to use and re-use we aim to:

- Improve the process and tools and productivity of the in-house editorial team.
- Exploit the latest in technology to automate processes.
- Enable government colleagues to participate in bringing and keeping www.legislation.gov.uk up to date.

- Enable the private and third sectors to participate in bringing and keeping www.legislation.gov.uk up to date. Legislation changes all the time, with new legislation amending old in complex ways. Revised versions of legislation show these changes in the text. For most users, the default position is to think that legislation on the official site is both up to date and in-force when it is part of a complex picture of currency. Fully up to date revised legislation will enable The National Archives to deliver a better service to the public and a better service to government.

In the most recent user survey, in March 2011, more up to date revised legislation was the most requested service improvement, with over 80% of respondents listing it as a priority.

Discussions with a range of expert organisations have been on the basis that The National Archives intends to enable others to work with us to create and maintain revised versions of legislation, under the terms of the Open Government Licence which enables re-use at no charge. Participation will be open and transparent. Participants will not be paid by The National Archives nor receive any form of preferential treatment. The pilot that can be seen on the site was the supply, by a private sector organisation, of 5000 pre-1987 Statutory Instruments and Statutory Rules and Orders where we did not hold the data. The trigger for this was an initiative from the prime Minister called the Red Tape Challenge which seeks to set out all the burdens on organisations and look at ways of reducing or removing them by cutting back on red tape. They have digitised additional missing items of legislation. Their involvement is acknowledged on the legislation website.

The current process for revising legisla-

tion involves four main steps:

- Markup and Review – each Act is read by an editor and the effects manually identified on a paper copy of the Act, along with additional notes. This work is reviewed.
- Tables of Effect and Review – the marked up effects information on the paper copies is transposed into an Excel Spreadsheet that lists all the effects. This is reviewed. The spreadsheet that is subdivided by year is used to generate the lists of effects on www.legislation.gov.uk as well as supporting the work of the editorial team.
- Initial Edit – basic information about a new Act, including the overall extent and commencement is captured on the Editorial system.
- Update and Review – an amended Act is updated with changes, by calendar year. This work often requires considerable research. Once researched, the changes are applied using the Editorial System. The editor creates new versions of the legislation at different levels of the document (section, part, chapter). This work is then reviewed. A combination of editorial practice (for example, identification non-textual amendments), complexity of the legislation itself, complexity of the data and complexity of the editorial tool, means that substantial reworking of update is often undertaken at the review stage.

Expert Participation will involve significant changes to the current processes. For example, research work which is currently done at the update stage, towards the end of the process, moves to the beginning, as part of “framing the task”.

The current process for revising legislation hinges on the availability of marked-up paper copies of Acts to editors. This is plainly not workable in the context of the Expert Participation

GLIN.Taiwan: An Introduction to Its Organization, Missions, and Workflow

Taiwan became a member of GLIN in 2001, and the GLIN.Taiwan Station is also playing a role as an active partner. Currently, the GLIN.Taiwan Team of the Legislative Yuan is in charge of all the operations of the GLIN station in our country. The major mission of our team is to contribute the law records immediately after the laws are passed by the Legislative Yuan and promulgated by the President.

ORGANIZATION & MISSION

There are three team members in the GLIN.Taiwan Station: one director, one legal analyst, and one technical specialist. Each of them has separate goals and jobs to perform, as indicated below:

Director: Is in charge of the administrative affairs of the GLIN.Taiwan Station and represents the jurisdiction in the Network. The director makes decisions concerning GLIN and participates in the annual meeting. The director on our team also acts as the approver of contributions submitted into the GLIN Central database.

Legal analyst: Creates English and Chinese summaries of the laws promulgated by the President, assigns subject terms, and makes certain that the law records of Taiwan in the GLIN database are contributed by the legal analyst.

Technical specialist: Provides technical support for creating PDF files and accessing the web, and acts as jurisdictional administrator. The technical specialist is also in charge of the related clerical work of the GLIN.Taiwan Station.

WORKFLOW

According to the Constitution of the Republic of China, the statutory bills passed by the Legislative Yuan shall be submitted to the President. The President shall, within ten days after receipt thereof, promulgate them.

After a statutory bill is passed by the Legislative Yuan, the legal analyst of our team will work on writing the Chinese and English summaries of the bill, and assigning the subject terms in accordance with GLIN Thesaurus. Right on the day that the statutory bill is promulgated by the President, the law information of this bill shall be contributed to GLIN Central database, and the full text will be attached by the technical specialist at the same time. After approval by the director, this law record will be uploaded, and can be searched.

In order to ensure the correctness of the information, the law records which have been posted on GLIN Central database shall be edited at times. The

workflow of editing law records is as same as creating a new one. The law information is revised by the legal analyst, and the PDF file of full text is modified by the technical specialist. After revision and appending a note, the record shall be submitted for approving. After approval and re-certification by the director, the contribution will be updated. (See flow chart on p. 6.)

Due to different time zones between Taipei and Washington DC, there will be about 12-hour time difference between our entry and the system time. This limitation will make us unable to upload the latest legal information to GLIN Central database on time.

GLIN.TAIWAN WEBSITE (<http://glin.ly.gov.tw>)

(See graphic on p. 8.)

For the purposes of promoting the utilization in GLIN, assisting in searching for the GLIN Central database and collecting various countries' legal resources, GLIN Taiwan Station established the GLIN Taiwan Website in 2002. It provides the interface in Chinese and English versions for the search needs of foreign and domestic users. And for ensuring the correctness of information in GLIN Taiwan Website, the system periodically checks over and updates subject terms and legal information from GLIN Central database.

Continued on Page 7

GLIN.UK: *Continued from Page 4*

strategy, where the people creating new versions of legislation will be based in different locations. An important early win for the Expert Participation project has been the development of natural language processing technology which machine reads legislation and automatically identifies the effects, with a surprisingly high level of reliability. This is a key element of moving away from paper based markup to electronic markup. This work is currently being extended to identify non-textual amendments, enabling powers, extent and commencement information. It should also be possible to automatically apply classes of effect (e.g. the first amendment to a piece of legislation), automating parts of the update. The automatic identification of effects and the representation of the effects identified in an effects mark-

up language is a step change for our editorial processes and means that we can train other participants to use the same tools – subject to our quality review and checking processes.

This is all at the early stages but we are extending the work with other potential participants this autumn and I look forward to bringing further details to the GLIN Meeting in September. We look forward to sharing our progress and the lessons we learn with other GLIN members. If you would like to learn more please contact:

norman.hodgett@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk
or
judith.riley@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk ■

GLIN.Uruguay/MERCOSUR: Second National Meetin on GLIN in the Local Government

On July 21, 2011 the GLIN Uruguay Station and the GLIN MERCOSUR Regional Center organized the Second National Meeting on GLIN in the Local Governments, with participants from all over the country.

The meeting took place in the Legislative Palace building in Montevideo at the GLIN.Uruguay facilities. The meeting was attended by participants from the local governments from throughout the country. During the meeting, legal analysts, technical analysts, and public servants analyzed the growth and strength of the GLIN network in Uruguay and exchanged ideas concerning best practices for its development in the future.

It is important to remember that Uruguay has built up a whole “national” network or internal operations network that is affiliated with GLIN, constituting stations in each local government of

the country. This network allows the local governments to communicate and connect among themselves, with the national Parliament and also with colleagues from other nations throughout the GLIN Network.

On this occasion, the national meeting was attended by public servants from 15 local governments that share the work with the officers from the GLIN Uruguayan team and also with the General Director of the Senate of Uruguay.

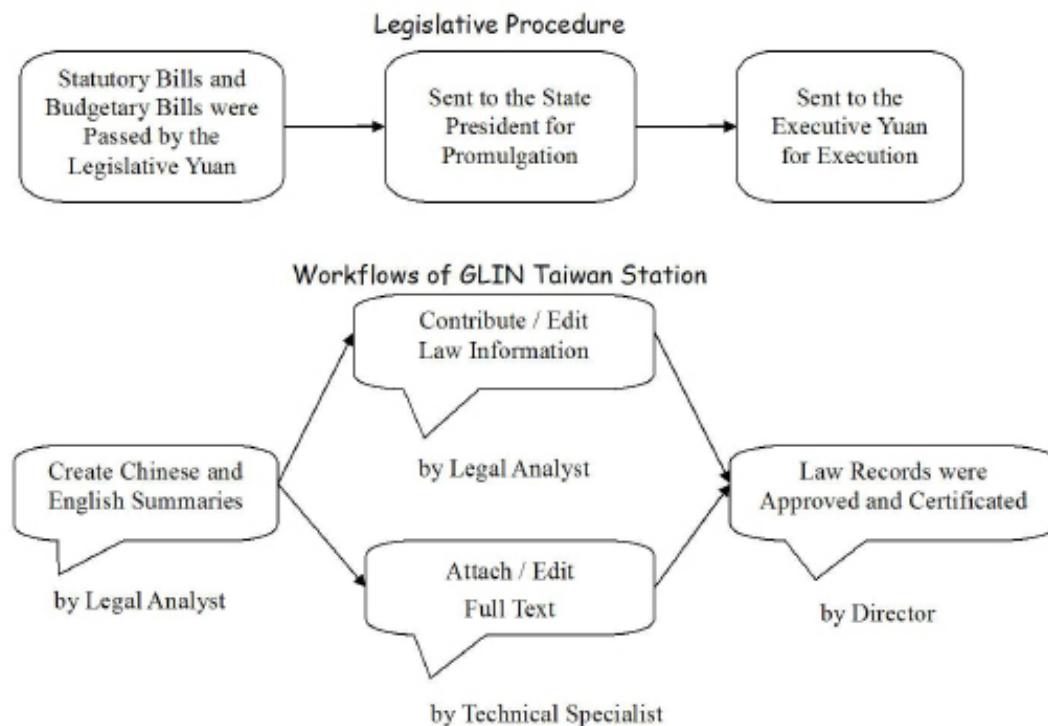
The Director of the GLIN.Uruguay Station, Mr. Renán Pascal, who officiated as chair of the meeting, determined that generally, the GLIN Network in Uruguay is working very well because the Affiliate Stations in each local government are making a major effort to confront challenges and develop a way of working cohesively to break barriers of isolation and connecting to

the national Parliament and the world through GLIN. Mr. Pascal felt that the work done by several stations has met the international standards of GLIN and requirements for excellence. He also stated that some of the Affiliate Stations constitute an example to follow for the other affiliate stations in the local governments.

The meeting was very useful in generating a dialogue concerning common issues that public officials face and in the development of work systems that will help to improve the quality of governance throughout Uruguay. It was also useful in motivating its participants to constantly seek higher standards to better serve their constituents.

Uruguay is committed to continue organizing these annual meetings between the between the affiliate stations in the local governments and the GLIN National Station. ■

GLIN.TAIWAN: Continued from Page 5



GLIN.TAIWAN: Continued from Page 5

The GLIN Taiwan Website comprises “Global Laws,” “Legal Subjects,” and “National Laws” (three functions), and several subfunctions.

For the National Laws, apart from the law information which has contributed in GLIN Central database, the relevant resources of each law record have

been integrated in the “Summary & Subjects” webpage, including: website of the competent authority, legislative records, legislative reason, full text of laws and legal news. (See graphic below.)

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

In the future, GLIN Taiwan Station will

continue to focus on maintaining the latest law resources of GLIN Central database and GLIN Taiwan Website by complying with the official, authentic, current and complete principles. In addition, we will be fully dedicated to the activities of GLIN to promote the relationship and sharing working experience with other GLIN members. ■

The screenshot displays the GLIN Taiwan Website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for PDA, 繁體中文, GLIN Central, Set as Homepage, My Favorite, RSS, Site Map, and Home. Below this is the website's header with the logo of the Legislative Yuan and the title '立法院全球法律資訊網' (Global Legal Information Network, Legislative Yuan, R.O.C.). A sidebar on the left contains a menu with 'Global Laws', 'Legal Subjects', and 'National Laws', with sub-options like Search, Issuance, Titles, Categories, Gazettes, and News. The main content area is titled 'Summary & Subjects' and features a detailed entry for the 'Animals Protection Law'. The entry includes the title, publication title, number, date, and effective date, followed by a summary of the amendment and its subject terms. A 'BACK' button is located at the bottom right of the entry. The footer contains copyright information and an accessibility logo.

Navigation: PDA 繁體中文 GLIN Central Set as Homepage My Favorite RSS Site Map Home

立法院全球法律資訊網
GLOBAL LEGAL INFORMATION NETWORK
LEGISLATIVE YUAN, R.O.C.

Global Laws
Legal Subjects
National Laws

- Search
- Issuance
- Titles
- Categories
- Gazettes
- News

Summary & Subjects 中文摘要及主題

Title : Animals Protection Law

Publication Title : The Gazette of the Office of the President

Publication Number : 6981 **Issuance Date :** 29/06/2011 **Effective Date :** 01/07/2011

Promulgated Title : Amendment of Animals Protection Law adds Article 14-2 ; and revises Article 30

Summary :
The amendment of 29 June 2011 applies to the Animals Protection Law. The essential points are:
1) To specify that without getting permission from the central competent authority, the foothold traps shall not be manufactured, sold, exhibited and exported or imported (Article 14-2)
2) To revise penalties for various violations of this law. (Article 30)(2 provisions, p.123-125)

Subject Terms :
Penalties ; Fines ; Hunting ; Administrative law


BACK

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無障礙
AA accessibility

Summary & Subjects of GLIN Taiwan Website

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立法院全球法律資訊網

GLOBAL LEGAL INFORMATION NETWORK LEGISLATIVE YUAN, R.O.C.

Latest News

- 18/07/2011 Germany Promulgated Gesetz über die Erhebung von streckenbez...

Search GO [Advanced Search](#)

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- 【Oceania】Australia New Zealand Micronesia Fiji Samoa Papua New Guinea

Legal Subjects Thesaurus | Subject Webs | Hot Subjects

- 【Administrative law】Public administration Administrative procedure Government contr...
- 【International relations】Treaties and agreements Treaties and agreements, Bilateral T...
- 【Health and safety】Public welfare Food Housing Pharmaceuticals Medical care IL...
- 【Government finance】Taxation Budget Customs tariff Income tax Public debt Tax...
- 【Development】Banks and financial institutions Investments Securities Central bank L...

National Laws Search | Issuance | Titles | Categories | Gazettes | News

- 【Constitutional】Constitutions National Assembly President Executive Legislature Examination Ombudsman Local System
- 【Judicial】Judicial Judicial Organization Civil Criminal Administrative Remedies Discipline
- 【Ministries】Interior Foreign Affairs Defense Finance Education Legal Affairs Economic Affairs Transportation and Communications Budgets Personnel Administration GIO Health Environmental Protection Coast Guard Mainland Affairs Economic Planning and Development Veterans Affairs Youth Affairs Atomic Energy National Science Research and Evaluation Agriculture Cultural Affairs Labor Affairs Fair Trade Consumer Protection Public Construction Indigenous Peoples Physical Education Elections Borderland Administration Hakka Overseas Compatriots FSC Others

Hot Subjects [more](#)

- Development Of Renewable Energy **NEW**
- Copyright Law **NEW**
- Air Pollution **NEW**
- Miscarriage of Justice Compensation **NEW**

Legal Webs [more](#)

- R.O.C. Legal System
- R.O.C. Gazette System **NEW**
- R.O.C. Tracking System for the Current Status of Statutory Bills **NEW**
- Law & Regulations Database Of The R.O.C.
- THOMAS

Law Dictionaries [more](#)


- Duhaime's Law Dictionary
- Law Dictionary
- Spellex
- Dictionaries(LexisNexis)

Q & A

Suggestions

Visitors 0001789021

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Homepage of GLIN Taiwan Website

Photo Journal

GLIN.Democratic Republic of the Congo undertook many activities during the past year. Here are some photos of these events.



Departures

Happy Retirement Mrs. Ebtesam Al-Dweelah

We would like to take this opportunity to wish our friend Mrs. Al-Dweelah a wonderful retirement. Although she has only been a member for a short period, her contribution to the GLIN community is significant. Since her assumption of the role of Director of GLIN.Kuwait in 2008, she was driven toward excellence. Under her direction GLIN.Kuwait provided leadership as a regional center for the Middle East. She was instrumental in promoting GLIN in Qatar, Yemen, and Sudan, among others. In 2009, under her guidance, GLIN.Kuwait earned the GLIN Model Station Award. She was responsible for implementing regional training programs in Kuwait.

It has been an honor and privilege to work with her. Her dedication to GLIN resulted in free and timely access to the official text of the laws of Kuwait for the world. We wish her the best as she embarks on the next phase of her life. ■

From the Asst. Ed.'s Desk



Because there is a lot going on at GLIN.Central, with the forthcoming *18TH Annual GLIN Directors' Meeting*, upgrades, and the end of the fiscal year upon us, I have stepped in briefly to bring some relief to our esteemed colleague Charles.

This issue features several items on the inner operations and activities of our friends from GLIN.Canada, GLIN. Democratic Republic of the Congo, GLIN.Taiwan, GLIN.UK, and GLIN.Uruguay/MERCOSUR.

This issue opens with a report on the new GLIN release (GLIN R4.2); and if you haven't explored it, we encourage you to try out some of the new features. The report also includes information concerning our continuous efforts to promote GLIN as the research instrument that it is and to seek its inclusion as a significant intellectual contribution on a wide array of subjects—in this particular instance, science.

This edition of the GLIN Global Journal launches a series of "reports on how GLIN teams are organized and what are the variety of procedures that are used to accomplish the work of the Network." We'd like to thank GLIN.Canada and GLIN.Taiwan for providing us with their reports, which we hope will offer a valuable lesson to the network and especially to new members who are seeking advice on how to establish their work routines.

I'm certain GLIN.Central is not alone in saying that we always enjoy reading about what's going on throughout the GLIN.World; so please continue sending your articles and your pictures.

The next issue of the GLIN Global Journal will be published in December of 2011; therefore, please submit your reports by November 30, 2011. In 2012, we would like to move to a quarterly production model; therefore, we ask that you keep us apprised of all your activities.

Finally, we look forward to seeing all of you at the meeting in September. If you can't come, we will understand; and we will be thinking of you. ■