



Motivation

Problem Statement

Research Questions

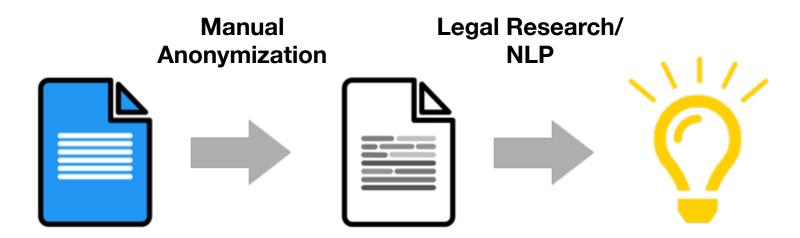
Approach

Results

Demo

Role of Anonymization in the Legal Context





Original legal texts

- Court decisions
- Contracts
- Accusatorial texts
- Not published

Anonymized legal texts

- No sensitive information
- Published in legal databases and journals

Knowledge

- Legal case studies
- Contract review
- Document automation
- Legal advice
- etc.

Anonymization Process in Courts (today)



- Challenges for courts
 - Mainly manual and time-consuming process
 - Prevents the publication of large amounts of court decisions
- Challenges for consumers of anonymized decisions
 - Few legal data publicly available
 - Heterogeneous anonymization conventions within and between courts
 - Anonymized entities marked using ambiguous patterns hardly detectable by machines (and even humans)



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Distinction between Sensitive and Insensitive Entities



- Anonymization needs to distinguish between sensitive and insensitive entities
- Entities of same type can be sensitive or insensitive, e.g., judge names and plaintiff names

In der Streitsache Philip Kraft, Erdinger Str. 7 8000 München, (Kläger) gegen Zentralfinanzamt München vertreten durch den Vorsteher, StNr.: 624/17345, (Beklagter) wegen Rückforderung von Steuerüberzahlungen hat der I. Senat des Finanzgerichts München unter Mitwirkung des Vorsitzenden Richters am Finanzgericht Heiner und der Richter am Finanzgericht Hütte und Schönberg sowie der ehrenamtlichen Richter Bär und Meyer ohne mündliche Verhandlung am 21. Dezember 1988 für Recht erkannt: ...

sensitive

insensitive

Customization of the Anonymization Procedure



- Anonymization guidelines strongly differ between and within courts
- Many anonymization rules depend on the specific case
- **Common customization requirements include:**

- Anonymization of judge names
- Revelation of birth years/locations
- Revelation of specific circumstantial locations
- Rounding of specific values (such as money values)



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Which named entity taxonomy is suitable for the anonymization of court decisions?



What customization degree can be achieved using the proposed anonymization procedure?



What anonymization performance can be reached using the proposed model architectures?



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General-Purpose Named Entity Recognition



General NE types	Domain-specific Examples		
Person	 Natural party (e.g. plaintiff, applicatant, defendend) Judge Other persons (e.g. lawyer, expert) 		
Time/Date	Birth date of natural partyDecision dateOther dates		
Organization	Private organizationPublic organization		
Location	 Birth location / Origin of natural party Location of concern (of e.g. regulation, application) Other locations 		
Miscellaneous	BrandCash valueOther		

Domain-Specific Entity Function Classes



Function class

Legal

- Specifying details about the judicial process
- E.g., courts, judge names, legal references

Identifying

- Identifying specific information about a person, organization or location
- E.g., personal names, private organizations, addresses

Circumstantial

- Describing circumstances of the case
- E.g., correspondence, travel dates/locations

Domain-Specific NE Taxonomy



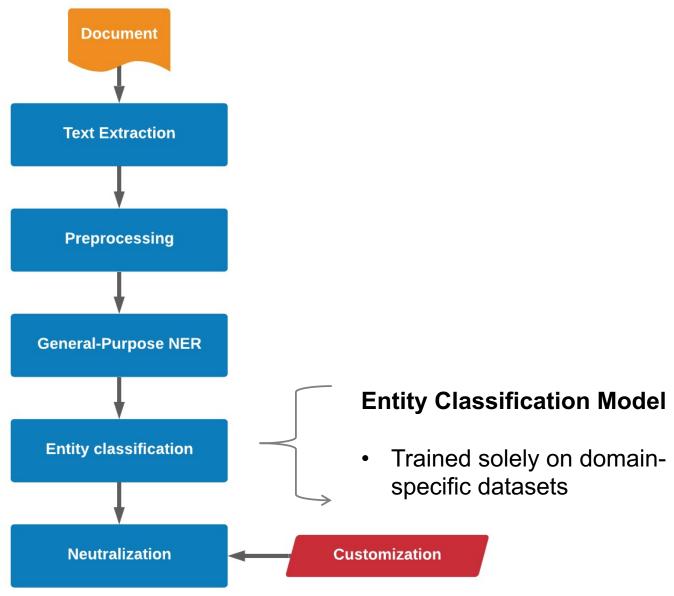
	Person	Organization	Time/Date	Location	Misc.
Legal	Judge	Court	Judgement date	Judgement location	Docket number ("Aktenzeichen")
Identifying	Plaintiff, defendant, witness	Private organization	Birth date, founding date	Birth location, place of business	ID number, website
Circumstantial	_	Authority, public department	Correspondence, event time/date	Event location	Money amount,

Anonymization Procedure



General-purpose NER Model

- Pre-trained on large amounts of general-purpose datasets
- Fine-tuned on domainspecific datasets



Datasets



Original court decisions from the "Finanzgericht München" (engl. financial court in Munich)

Training set: 217 Paragraphs

Test set: 71 Paragraphs

Rewritten court decisions of the "Amtsgericht München" and the "Landgericht München" from the "Bayern.Recht" platform

Training set: 245 Paragraphs

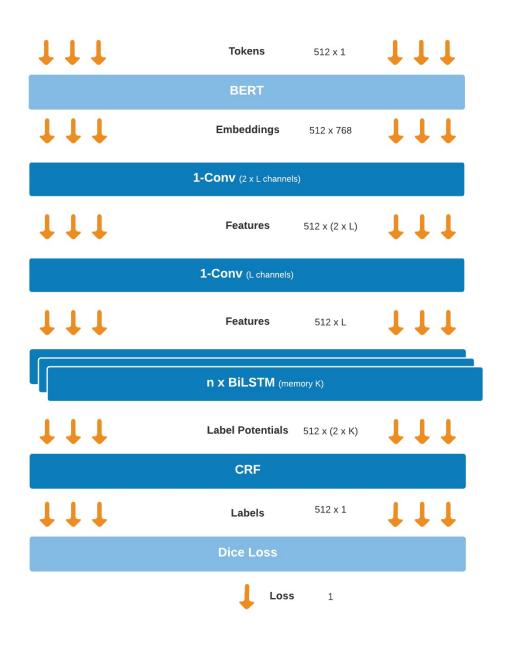
Test set: 134 Paragraphs

General-purpose NER dataset from "GermEval 2014" shared task (engl. financial court in Munich)

Training set: 31,000 Paragraphs

Model Architecture





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Customization of the Neutralization Procedure



- For each domain-specific entity type, the degree of neutralization can be chosen
- Neutralization degree options depend on the general entity type
 - Person: Hide, Initials, Initials + Title, Reveal
 - Organization: Hide, Initials, Initials + Legal Form, Reveal
 - Date/Time: Hide, Only Year, Only Date, Reveal
 - Location: Hide, Only State, Only Region, Reveal
 - Misc.: Hide, First Characters, Reveal



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Results: General-Purpose NER Evaluation



	Acc	Prec	Rec	F1
PER	0.995	0.876	0.747	0.806
ORG	0.993	0.873	0.741	0.801
TIME	0.998	0.957	0.998	0.977
LOC	0.998	0.981	0.868	0.921
MISC	0.989	0.918	0.935	0.926
Average	0.995	0.921	0.858	0.886

Results: Entity Classification Evaluation



	Acc	Prec	Rec	F1
LEG	0.996	0.946	0.989	0.967
ID	0.996	0.909	0.977	0.942
CIRC	0.994	0.978	0.896	0.935
Average	0.995	0.944	0.954	0.948



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- Separation of domain-specific NER into general-purpose NER and entity classification
 - Overcomes issues related to limited data
 - **Enables anonymization flexibility**
 - Yields good performance using the proposed model architecture

General-purpose NER types and customization options may be extended in future work



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