



# Languages for Special Purposes in a Multilingual, Transcultural World

Proceedings of the 19th European Symposium on Languages for Special Purposes, 8-10 July 2013, Vienna, Austria

<http://lsp2013.univie.ac.at/proceedings>

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**Cite as:** Kranebitter, K. (2014). Changes in law and their impact on comparative legal terminology. In G. Budin & V. Lušický (eds.), *Languages for Special Purposes in a Multilingual, Transcultural World, Proceedings of the 19th European Symposium on Languages for Special Purposes, 8-10 July 2013, Vienna, Austria*. Vienna: University of Vienna, 460-470.

**Publication date:** July 2014

**ISBN:** 978-3-200-03674-1

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# Changes in law and their impact on comparative legal terminology

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**Abstract.** Keeping a terminological database up to date is essential. This is particularly important in the field of law, which is subject to continuous changes involving underlying concepts, their designations as well as concept relations. These changes do not only require an expansion of the terminological database, but, very often, also demand a revision of existing and “completed” database entries. Keeping track of changes and maintaining an overview of systems of concepts where the single elements are in continuous alteration is quite difficult, especially as the database grows. This paper focuses on how changes in law have an impact on terminology work, and some strategies are shown that help with maintaining an overview of continuously changing concepts, designations and concept relations. These strategies are annotations in the database as well as graphical representations of concept relations. The application of these methods will be illustrated with examples taken from the legal terminology database at EURAC.

**Keywords.** Changes in law, comparative terminology, concept relation maps, legal terminology, terminology work.

## 1. Introduction

Concepts, designations and concept systems are no static units; they are related to the knowledge in the subject field, which changes and grows with new discoveries, technical inventions, new or changed theories or different problems to solve. As a result, new concepts and designations evolve while some of the previous ones become “obsolete”. Such changes have a large impact on the related terminology work where we want to keep terminological databases (and other collections of data) up to date, and we have to integrate newly emerged terminological information into the database, and to decide how to deal with the obsolete or changed one.

In this paper, besides explaining how changes in the subject field of law have an impact on terminology work and which main terminological changes result as a consequence, some strategies will be shown that help with maintaining an overview of continuously changing concepts, designations and concept relations. These strategies are annotations on “entry level” and “term level” of the terminological database as well as graphical representations of concept relations. The application of these methods will be illustrated with examples taken from the on-going terminology work (and the legal terminology database) at the European Academy of Bolzano (EURAC), where concepts and designations belonging to the legal system of Italy are compared to concepts in the legal systems of Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

## 2. Legal terminology

### 2.1. The subject field “law”

Law is a large subject field, interfering with many aspects of life, and which constantly has to adapt to social, economic, political and also technological change, making *law* an especially dynamic subject field changed and molded by legislation, jurisdiction and regulations. The resulting modifications<sup>1</sup> can be explicit, e.g. when new laws specify what and how other existing rules should be modified, or implicit, when the new laws are not specifically meant to modify

previous rules, but result in a change of the system because they are incompatible with such existing rules and prevail over them (Governatori & Rotolo 2010).

In order to allow rules to apply to different situations and to adapt to the continually changing reality they are embedded in, the terms used are often not defined, and intentionally abstract terms and phrasing is used, leaving room for interpretation of their meanings (Busse 1999). The same is true for the concepts the terms designate. Note that law has an especially tight relationship with language: law is expressed by language, and it is not always easy to draw a clear line between designation and concept (Arntz 2001: 206). In the field of law, the purpose of concepts is not only to communicate rules, but also (if not foremost) to apply rules, to regulate situations of public and private life and to guarantee legal certainty (Sandrini 1996a: 25); precise intensional definitions in written law would hinder the adaptation of the abstract rule to the single case in question (Sandrini 1996b). Which results in the fact, that there are often no ready definitions for the concepts, sometimes they are intentionally vague, or they are simply inaccurately defined or not defined at all (Šarčević 1997: 240). For instance, though *ente pubblico* (public entity) is a central concept in Italian administrative law, it is still discussed which characteristics make up this concept (and hence, which objects do belong to its extension<sup>2</sup>), and especially which characteristics distinguish public entities from private entities (Corradino 2009: 105). Since there is no single and common definition throughout the subject field, we will encounter different interpretations in jurisprudence on intension<sup>3</sup> and extension of the concept, and definitions which evolve and change in time until eventually a consensus is found.

### 2.2. Information sources

The main sources in legal terminology for manual extraction of terminological information are legal text books, court decisions, statutes and regulations, especially codes or main statutes regulating the single subdomains. However, these sources are not static, as shall be illustrated using the example of data protection regulations in Italy: Based on the European Data Protection Directive of 1995 (Dir. 95/46/EC<sup>4</sup>), in Italy was enacted a Privacy Act in 1996 (L. 675/1996<sup>5</sup>), which in 2003 was incorporated into and substituted by the Italian Data Protection Code (D.Lgs. 196/2003<sup>6</sup>). This Code again underwent several changes, the most important of which, from the terminological point of view, in 2011 (by D.L. 201/2011<sup>7</sup>) and 2012 (by D.Lgs. 69/2012<sup>8</sup>). Besides, further changes to the data protection regulations are to be expected for the near future, not least due to the planned European General Data Protection Regulation<sup>9</sup>. As changes to central statutes and regulations always affect the whole subdomain and require a review of the relevant database entries, it is indispensable that the version or status of the law consulted (or the consultation date) is indicated in the database (or list) of information sources.

The quick changing pace in the subject field is also reflected by constantly new versions of legal text books. This becomes especially evident in the field of administrative law, a large subdomain of law, where new versions of standard works in jurisprudence are published periodically: So has Elio Casetta's "Manuale di diritto amministrativo" (on Italian administrative law) been issued in 14 editions since 1999, which means that there has been a new version every year; and Hartmut Maurer's "Allgemeines Verwaltungsrecht" (on administrative law in Germany) is currently available in its 18th edition, while the first one was published in 1980 with a new updated edition at least every two years.

Since changes in the field of law happen quite fast, terminologists have to be careful not to use obsolete information sources and to keep information in the terminological database up to date, e.g. replacing contexts taken from abrogated statutes or paragraphs with such that are still in effect.

### 2.3. Comparative legal terminology

Juridical concepts always reflect the social, political and historical background they're

embedded in, which means that concepts of different legal systems are in the vast majority of cases not identical (see also Sandrini 1996b), even if the same language is used in the different legal systems as German in Austria, Germany and Switzerland. This also implies that sets of concepts belonging to different legal systems tend to form different concept systems which undergo different changes at different times. Although there is an on-going process of unifying and standardising the national laws of EU member states and community legislation, there are still many differences between the single legal systems; and even European Union directives trigger different changes at different times in the national systems. Directives contain (new) concepts and designations which are implemented and used in the national legislation, but not always fully or in the same way in all member states. If and how designations and concepts are implemented into the national legal system depends on various factors, i.e.: the norms about the relevant topic already present in the target legal system (providing there are any at all), other concepts and designations present in the legal system and especially in the relevant subdomain, and generally, the way new concepts fit into the target system.

An example of how the same supranational concepts can have different outputs at national level is the one of *personal data* in the domain of data protection. For the purpose of the Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC personal data are “any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person [...]” (Dir. 95/46/EC, art. 2, lit. a). While the designation *personenbezogene Daten* has been adopted (from the German version of the Directive) in Austria and Germany, the concepts the term designates are different in the two national legal systems. While in Germany, similar to the definition in the Directive, the term designates information concerning the personal or material conditions of a natural person (BDSG<sup>10</sup> § 3, clause 1), in Austria, the term designates information relating to a natural or legal person or a group of natural persons (DSG 2000<sup>11</sup>, § 4, clauses 1 and 3). These intensional differences result also in different extensions: the “class” of personal data in Austria is wider than the one in Germany, meaning that in Austria certain data are regarded as personal data (e.g. those relating to a legal person) which in Germany do not count as personal data.

### 2.4. Concept systems in law

“Taxonomy is as important in the law as in any other discipline. It provides the intellectual framework of the law and it makes the law’s complexity more manageable” (Mattei 1997). Nevertheless, in law or legal terminology, in contrast to other subject domains, we rarely find large concept systems. This is mostly because, as mentioned before, law is a large subject field covering many, also diversified, subfields, but especially due to the existence of vague concepts and indeterminate meanings of terms, there are many synonyms and often no ready definitions. This again results from rules being created to regulate certain situations, to solve certain problems in society, which is accomplished by following the needs of the special problem and not on basis of a classification of concepts (Sandrini 1996a: 98). However, relevant information does exist, though it is not always presented in an evident and unambiguous manner. Much has been done for instance in classifying the different administrative actions or sources of law (in the national legal systems involved in our work, i.e. Italy, Austria, Germany and Switzerland), but the information is mostly spread over pages and on different legal text books.

In maintaining an overview and for better structuring concepts in the field of law, at EURAC we started building what we call “concept relation maps” (Kranebitter & Stemle 2013) for the four legal systems involved in our work. As explained in more detail in Kranebitter & Stemle (2013), concept relation maps are manually built network graphs (using the free concept mapping software CmapTools<sup>12</sup>) depicting generic concept relations<sup>13</sup> between concepts belonging to a legal system. Concepts are represented by nodes, and generic concept relations are represented by linking lines with arrowheads starting from the superordinate (generic) concept pointing to the subordinate (specific) concept; the corresponding information sources are indicated in brackets (see Fig. 1). If (or better when) changes occur affecting legal terminology, these graphs

allow to see immediately which concepts may additionally be affected by the change because of their close (hierarchical) relation, and they also allow to track some of the changes in law affecting terminology work (see section 3).

Fig. 1 shows a detail of a concept relation map about *atti amministrativi* (administrative actions) in the Italian legal system with the two terms in boldface representing central concepts in the domain. The figure shows that according to Casetta (2012: 540-541) *atto amministrativo* is superordinate to *provvedimento amministrativo* (administrative measure) and to *atto non provvedimentale* (administrative action which is not a “measure”), while the latter two are coordinate concepts. Furthermore, according to Caringella (2010: 1119) *provvedimento amministrativo* can be subdivided into four subordinate concepts according to the criterion “effects”. Note that in our concept relation maps, nodes representing coordinate concepts do not have to be depicted in one (horizontal) line; analogously, if nodes are situated in one line, it does not necessarily mean that the concepts they represent are coordinate or on the same level. The numerous subdivisions in our concept relation maps would provoke that concepts belonging together are depicted overly far apart if the nodes are forced into a line. Therefore, we chose a more compact representation form, as becomes evident in several figures (e.g. in Fig. 1).

In our concept relation maps, nodes (representing concepts) may contain more than one designation as in the example of *atto non provvedimentale* in Fig. 1, or even a definition or description (see Fig. 2) instead of a (single) designation. If additional information on a concept is available, this is indicated by the yellow annotation symbol (📌) in the concept relation map.

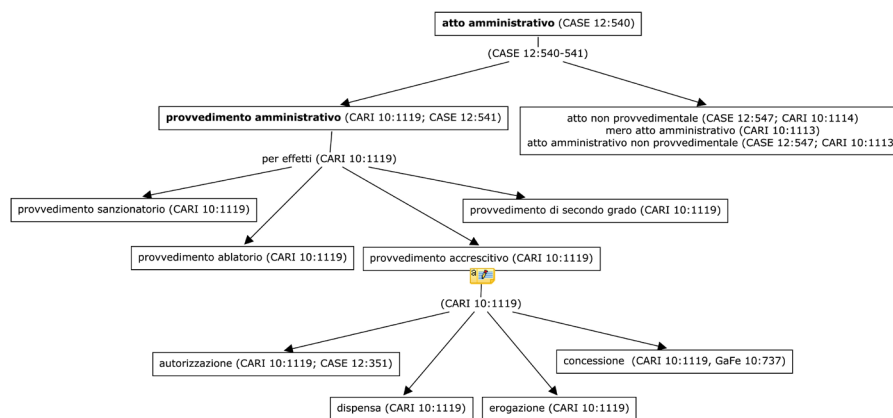


Figure 1: Concept relation map - an example

We build these graphs for each legal system separately as a structured collection of the relevant information found so far, emphasizing also conflicting relations, as explained in Kranebitter & Stemle (2013). Currently they have the (only) purpose to facilitate our on-going terminology work helping to keep an overview on concepts, designations and concept relations in the different legal systems. However, they are intended to be used further on as a basis for creating hierarchical concept systems in law, and as a still further step as basis for even larger concept systems including non-hierarchical concept relations. We do not assume that it will be possible to create concept systems without gaps or conflicts, or that every concept in the field of law can be placed in an overall concept system, but we retain that the systems built on basis of these graphs can be a useful resource for terminologists, translators, students and legal experts and in general for whoever looks for collected and structured information on concept relations in the legal systems of Italy, Austria, Germany and Switzerland.

### 3. Terminological changes

#### 3.1. New concepts

The most common “terminological change” is represented by new concepts entering an existing



subject field. In law, new concepts arise when new domains are regulated, as e.g. e-government and e-commerce in recent years, bringing new concepts into the subject domain, many of them being adopted from other domains (e.g. *digital signature* or *public key* and others deriving from information technology). New concepts also evolve thanks to reforms or even smaller changes in the national legal system; in Italy, for instance, a national population register called *ANPR* or *Anagrafe nazionale della popolazione residente* was introduced in 2012. Before that, every municipality had its own population register (and partly still has as explained in section 3.5). Also new theories and classifications in jurisprudence lead to new concepts and hence to new entries in the terminological database. In administrative law, for instance, a variety of classifications (according to different criteria) of public entities and administrative actions have been worked out over the past decades.

However, not every new concept is represented by a term, some concepts are perceived by their definition and are expressed solely by their definition or a description, but no designation has been assigned to them (yet). An example is presented in Fig. 2, which shows two classes of authorisations (*autorizzazioni*) in the Italian legal system (according to one classification of many) which lack a designation: *autorizzazione che rimuove un limite legale all'esercizio di un diritto soggettivo* (authorisation which removes legal restrictions on a certain right) and *autorizzazione che presuppone un interesse legittimo, sostanzialmente attributiva di nuove facoltà* (authorisation which presupposes a legitimate interest and grants new competences).



Figure 2: Concepts represented by a definition/explanation instead of a term

In databases, integrating concepts without designation often constitutes a problem, since concepts are usually represented by a term (or several terms) in a database entry. In these cases, we will have to decide whether it makes sense to enter the definition in the term-field or create a designation ourselves or not to include the information about this concept in the database at all (for the moment). In concept relation maps, however, such concepts will be indicated by their place in the system, represented by a node showing the definition (or explanation) as in Fig. 2, and in this way they are also easy to find again.

### 3.2. Obsolete concepts

Concepts may also become “obsolete”, because they have been explicitly removed from applicable law; such is the case of *INPDAP* (*Istituto nazionale di previdenza e assistenza per i dipendenti dell'amministrazione pubblica*) in Italy, the National Social Security Institute for Public Employees, which has been abolished with effect from 1st January 2012. In other cases, the concept is substituted by another concept, as it happened in the example of the building authorisation in Italy, *licenza edilizia* (introduced in 1942), which was substituted by a different building authorisation, *concessione edilizia* (introduced in 1977), and then again by *permesso di costruire* in 2001 (Garofoli & Ferrari 2010: 831-832).

These concepts are actually not fully obsolete, they are often mentioned in older texts and laws which are still used or in force, they may even appear in new texts referring to situations in the past, and they may still affect legal processes dealing with cases dated before the concept became “obsolete” and therefore still be present in the legal system. Hence, it is not expedient to delete entries representing such “obsolete” concepts from the terminological database, but to indicate that they are out-dated by means of an appropriate annotation<sup>14</sup>. For instance, in the entry representing the individual concept<sup>15</sup> *INPDAP*, we will indicate that the National Social Security Institute for Public Employees was abolished by the decree-law no. 201 of 2011 with effect from 1st January 2012 and its function has been transferred to the (already existing) National Social Security Institute *INPS* (*Istituto nazionale della previdenza sociale*):

- (1) Annotation in the entry on *INPDAP*:

*Il DL 201/2011 ha disposto la soppressione dell'INPDAP con decorrenza 1° gennaio 2012 trasferendo le relative funzioni all'INPS.*

In concept relation maps, we indicate the concepts' obsolescence status using red lines for the shapes representing the concepts, as for *INPDAP* in Fig. 3. The figure shows a detail of a concept relation map about *enti pubblici* (public entities) in the Italian legal system. In our graphs, nodes representing individual concepts, like *INPDAP*, have rounded edges in order to distinguish them from general concepts<sup>16</sup>. In the annotation represented by the yellow symbol (🗑️) in Fig. 3, we indicate again that this (type of) social security institute has been abolished with effect from 1st January 2012. In Fig. 3, the information sources have been omitted in order to guarantee better readability.

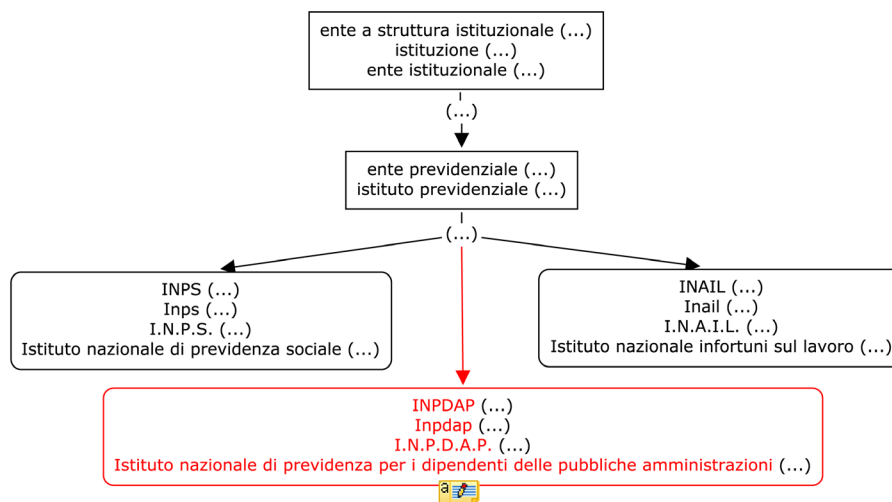


Figure 3: Obsolete concept *INPDAP*

### 3.3. Obsolete designations

Also designations can become obsolete; this is not only the case when the relevant concept is outdated, but designations can be replaced with others (explicitly or implicitly), and hence become obsolete, while the relevant concept persists. For instance, in the Italian Data Protection Code of 2003 (D.Lgs. 196/2003) the designation *abbonato* (subscriber) has been explicitly substituted by *contraente* (contracting party) with effect from 1st June 2012 (coming into effect of D.Lgs. 69/2012), while the definition has remained exactly the same. The new term still designates a natural person, legal person, entity or association under contract with a telecommunication service provider (D.Lgs. 196/2003, art. 4, clause 2, lit. f).

As well as entries representing obsolete concepts, obsolete designations should not be deleted from the database, since the user may still need to search for them. However, it is crucial to indicate that they do not represent the concept anymore, and which designation does in their stead and since when. Indications regarding designations will end up in an annotation on the term level; thus, in the case of the term *abbonato* (subscriber), we will indicate that it has been replaced by the term *contraente* (contracting party) with effect from 1st June 2012, and in the same entry the information on the term *contraente* will include the indication that it has replaced *abbonato* with effect from 1st June 2012:

- (2) Annotation for *abbonato*:

*Sostituito da “contraente” con decorrenza dal 01.06.2012.*

Annotation for *contraente*:

*Ha sostituito “abbonato” con decorrenza dal 01.06.2012.*

In concept relation maps, we use the colour red for obsolete designations as in the example of *abbonato* in the field of data protection, which was replaced by *contraente* in 2012; the relevant information is again indicated in a corresponding annotation (📄) as shown in Fig. 4. In the figure, the information sources have been omitted in order to guarantee better readability.

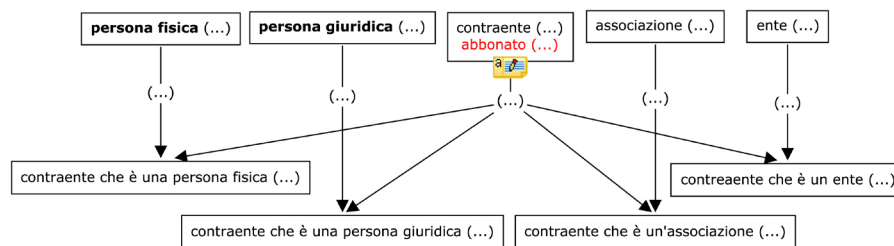


Figure 4: Obsolete designation *abbonato*

Fig. 4, which depicts a detail of a concept relation map about *soggetti di diritto* (legal entities) in the Italian legal system, also shows that the contracting party (*contraente*) can be a natural person (*persona fisica*), a legal person (*persona giuridica*), an association (*associazione*) or an entity (*ente*).

### 3.4. Changing definitions

We also encounter the situation where the term stays the same, but the definition changes. For instance, in data protection in Italy before 6th December 2011, the data subject, called *interessato*, could be a natural person, a legal person, an entity or an association, whereas, since then, the data subject is always a natural person (D.Lgs. 196/2003, art. 4, clause 1, lit. i). This means that the term *interessato* has been designating two different concepts (at different times) having different intensions and extensions.

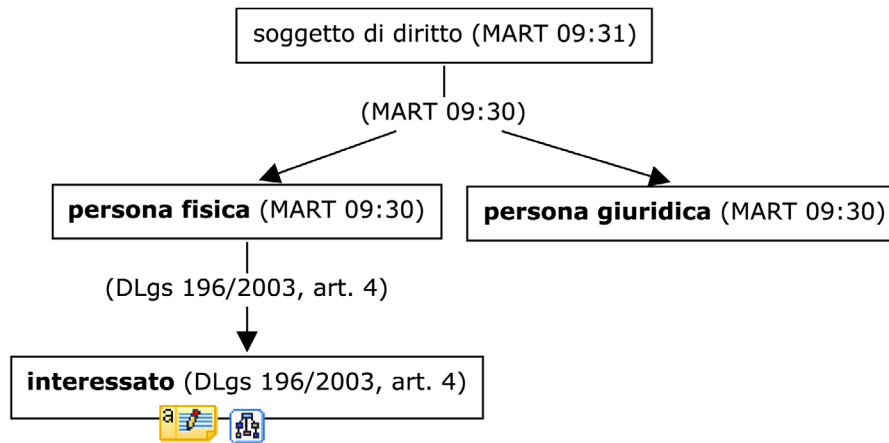
When giving information on changed definitions in the database as in the example of *interessato* (data subject), we indicate the old definition (natural person, legal person, entity or association to whom or which the personal data relate) as well as the new definition (natural person to whom the personal data relate), and when the change became effective (06.12.2011):

(3) Annotation on *interessato*:

*Il D.Lgs. 196/2003 (Codice in materia di protezione dei dati personali) definiva “interessato” come “la persona fisica, la persona giuridica, l’ente o l’associazione cui si riferiscono i dati personali”. Con decorrenza dal 06.12.2011 “interessato” assume un significato più ristretto, ovvero “la persona fisica cui si riferiscono i dati personali”.*

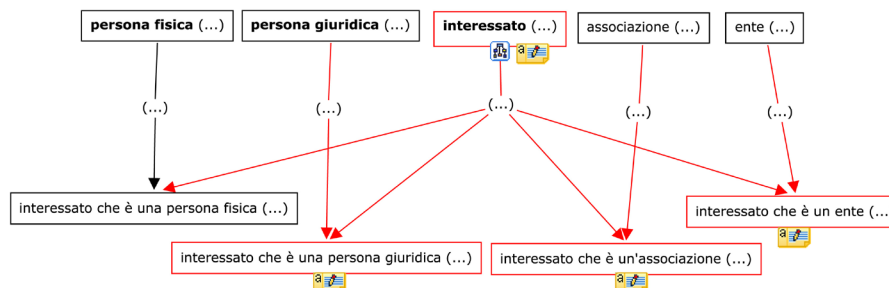
If terms are redefined, as in the example of *interessato*, we modify the corresponding concept relation map showing the current status, and link it to another cmap (as the single documents in CMapTools are called) which shows the previous version. In the concept relation map (or detail of such) shown in Fig. 5, the current situation is depicted with *interessato* being subordinate to *persona fisica* (natural person), since according to the current version of the Italian Data Protection Code (D.Lgs. 196/2003), all data subjects are natural persons. In an appropriate annotation (📄), we indicate that the situation has been different before the 6th December 2012.



Figure 5: *Interessato* – current version

By clicking on the symbol for linked cmaps (🔗) below the node of *interessato*, the cmap showing the previous version is opened (see Fig. 6).

In Fig. 6 the “old” concept designated by the term *interessato* is depicted with its four subordinate concepts: *interessato che è una persona fisica* (data subject which is a natural person), *interessato che è una persona giuridica* (data subject which is a legal person), *interessato che è un'associazione* (data subject which is an association) and *interessato che è un ente* (data subject which is an entity). Again in red, we indicate which elements are no more in force, marking in black the only one of the former subordinate concepts that is still existing: the data subject which is a natural person (for which the designation *interessato* is used presently). Again, appropriate annotations (📅) indicate that the situation has changed with 6th December 2012, and the blue symbol below the node of *interessato* (🔗) indicates the link to the concept relation map showing the current version depicted in Fig. 5.

Figure 6: *Interessato* – previous version

Such changes also affect the similarity relationship to concepts belonging to other legal systems. In the case of *interessato*, the new concept (new, because it has different intension and extension than the previous concept designated by *interessato*) is now more similar to the concept of data subject in Germany, called *Betroffener*, which is also a natural person (BDSG § 3, clause 1), but it is more different than the “old” *interessato* to the data subjects *Betroffener* and *betroffene Person* in Austria and Switzerland, which can be natural or legal persons, and in Austria also associations (DSG<sup>17</sup> art. 3, lit. b and DSG 2000 § 4, clause 3). Evidently, the corresponding entries in the database have to be adjusted to the new situation as far as the similarity relationship between the concepts is concerned.

### 3.5. Future changes

Laws may also give indications about future changes, for instance the Italian decree-law no. 179 of 18th October 2012 states that the new National Population Register *ANPR* is going to gradually substitute the National Index of Population Registers *INA* (*Indice nazionale delle anagrafi*), the

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register of Italian citizens living abroad *AIRE* (*Anagrafe della popolazione italiana residente all'estero*) as well as the respective municipal registers of the Italian citizens living abroad, and the municipal population registers *APR* (*anagrafe della popolazione residente*) by 31st December 2014 (D.L. 179/2012<sup>18</sup>, art. 2).

We find a similar example in the Austrian legal system: with 1st January 2014 (coming into effect of the *DSG-Novelle 2014* published in the Federal Law Gazette *BGBI. I Nr. 83/2013*) the Data Protection Commission (*Datenschutzkommission*), constituting an important concept in data protection in Austria (in the Austrian Data Protection Act), will be substituted by the Data Protection Authority (*Datenschutzbehörde*). The Authority takes over most of the functions of the Commission, but is, among other differences, composed differently.

However, *INA*, *AIRE*, *APR* and *Datenschutzkommission* are not yet “obsolete” concepts, hence we can't indicate them as out-dated in the database just yet, but we can give information that the relevant concepts are going to be obsolete or substituted by others. In the example of the municipal population registers *APR*, in the respective database entry, we indicate that they will be substituted gradually by the end of 2014 by the National Population Register *ANPR*, according to the decree-law no. 179 of 2012:

- (4) Annotation in the entry on *APR*:

*Le APR saranno gradualmente sostituite dall'ANPR entro il 31 dicembre 2014 (D.L. 179/2012).*

As shows Fig. 7, we indicate future changes in concept relation maps using the colour pink for concepts that are going to be obsolete. Fig. 7 depicts a detail of a concept relation map about public registers in the Italian legal system and shows that *AIRE* (the registers of Italian citizens living abroad), the national register maintained at the Ministry of Interior as well as the municipal ones, and the municipal population registers *APR* are soon out-dated. In appropriate annotations (📅), we indicate that these registers are being replaced until the end of 2014 by the newly introduced National Population Register.

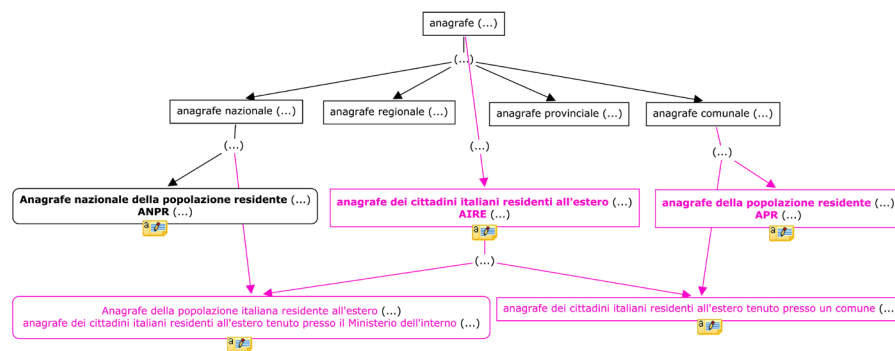


Figure 7: Future changes

### 4. Conclusions

As we have seen throughout this paper, changes in the subject field of law have notable impact on terminology work. Not only new concepts and designations have to be incorporated in the concept system and added to the terminological database, but we also have to deal with obsolete concepts, which we should try to keep in the database, obsolete contexts, which have to be changed, as well as changing designations and definitions, which require a revision of the relevant database entries and appropriate annotations with information on the changes for the user, for colleagues, but also for the terminologist him/herself.

Concluding, it can be said that, since the subject field is not static, the terminological data collection and concept system shouldn't be static either, and should reflect (to the best possible extent) the dynamics the subject field undergoes. Two strategies which were presented in

this paper by means of examples taken from practical terminology work in the field of legal terminology are annotations on the term and entry levels in the terminological database, and the use of concept relation maps, which proved valuable in our work at EURAC. We are confident that both strategies will be further enhanced in the process of our on-going terminology work, and that they are likely to prove their usefulness also beyond the subject field of law.

### 5. Notes

<sup>1</sup> On modelling normative modifications (using temporal defeasible logics) see Governatori et al. (2007) and Governatori & Rotolo (2010).

<sup>2</sup> “Totality of objects to which a concept corresponds” (ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.8).

<sup>3</sup> “Set of characteristics which makes up the concept” (ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.9).

<sup>4</sup> Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the council on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. See <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31995L0046:EN:HTML>, retrieved on 10.09.2013.

<sup>5</sup> Legge 31 dicembre 1996, n. 675 (Statute from 31<sup>st</sup> December 1996, no. 675).

<sup>6</sup> Decreto Legislativo 30 giugno 2003, n. 196 (Legislative decree from 30<sup>th</sup> June 2003, no. 196).

<sup>7</sup> Decreto Legge 6 dicembre 2011, n. 201 (Decree-law from 6<sup>th</sup> December 2011, no. 201), converted into statute Legge 22 dicembre 2011, n. 214.

<sup>8</sup> Decreto Legislativo 28 maggio 2012, n. 69 (Legislative decree from 28<sup>th</sup> May 2012, no. 96).

<sup>9</sup> See [http://ec.europa.eu/justice/newsroom/data-protection/news/120125\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/newsroom/data-protection/news/120125_en.htm), retrieved on 09.09.2013 and [http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/document/review2012/com\\_2012\\_11\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/document/review2012/com_2012_11_en.pdf), retrieved on 09.09.2013.

<sup>10</sup> Bundesdatenschutzgesetz (German Federal Data Protection Act).

<sup>11</sup> Datenschutzgesetz 2000 (Austrian Federal Data Protection Act).

<sup>12</sup> For information on the software *CMapTools*, see <http://cmap.ihmc.us>, retrieved on: 11.09.2013.

<sup>13</sup> Hierarchical relation between two concepts where the intension of the subordinate (= specific) concept includes the intension of the superordinate (= generic) concept and at least one additional delimiting characteristic (ISO 704:2009, 5.5.2.2.1).

<sup>14</sup> On the importance of annotations in legal terminology, see Chiocchetti et al. (2009) (text in Italian).

<sup>15</sup> Concept depicting or corresponding to a single object or an object comprising a unique composition of entities being considered a single entity (ISO 704:2009, 5.3).

<sup>16</sup> Concept depicting or corresponding to a set of two or more objects which form a group by reason of common properties (ISO 704:2009, 5.2).

<sup>17</sup> Datenschutzgesetz (Swiss Federal Act on Data Protection).

<sup>18</sup> Decreto Legge 18 ottobre 2012, n. 179 (Decree-law from 18<sup>th</sup> October 2012, no. 179), converted into statute Legge 17 dicembre 2012, no. 221.

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