

Automatic Verification for Computational Law

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- **Computational laws** specify algorithms: taxes, social benefits, etc.
- Administrations implement them as programs
- Critical: *e.g.* French military payroll system Louvois: 120k military personnel over- or under-paid, overpayments totalling 545M € to pay back

Article 1

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Structure of computational law: income tax example

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If the income is less than \$10,000, the percentage mentioned at article 1 is 10%.

Article 4

For people in charge of 3 or more children, the percentage mentioned at article 1 is 15%.

Structure of computational law: income tax example

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Article 3

exception

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Article 4

exception

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Default logic

The Catala domain-specific language

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```catala
scope IncomeTaxComputation:
 definition income_tax equals
 house.income * tax_rate
  ```
```

Article 2

The fixed percentage mentioned at article 1 is 20%.

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- Literate programming

Article 3

If the income is less than \$10,000, the percentage mentioned at article 1 is 10%.

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```catala
scope IncomeTaxComputation:
 exception definition tax_rate
 under condition house.income <= $10,000
 consequence equals 10%
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Article 4

For people in charge of 3 or more children, the percentage mentioned at article 1 is 15%.

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```catala
scope IncomeTaxComputation:
 exception definition tax_rate
 under condition house.nb_children >= 3
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- Literate programming
- Follows the exception/default structure of the law

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 - interpretation conflicts, e.g. `income = $9,000` and `children = 4`
 - unhandled cases
 - in Catala: ambiguity = runtime error
 - resolved by lawyers/administration if implementation is correct
- Other errors: division by zero, assertion error, etc.

Finding errors

What properties do we want in our search for errors?

- Find errors automatically
- Systematically:
 - find complex corner cases
 - complete coverage
- Handle default logic
- Generate (counter-)examples for non-programmer users

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- ~**200k test cases** in less than **7h** on real-world example
- But some features are hard to encode symbolically

Future work

- Incremental analysis *e.g.* for amendments
- Conformance testing *e.g.* for simulators
- Handle complex features *e.g.* dates
- Improve user-friendliness for non-programmers

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