



Evaluation of Legal Security in Property Division Using OWA and Neutrosophic TOPSIS Methods

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Abstract

Legal security in property division is a crucial aspect within the field of civil and inheritance law. This process involves the equitable distribution of assets from an inheritance or marital community among heirs or co-owners, with the aim of guaranteeing their rights in a fair and transparent manner, in accordance with the law. This study focuses on examining various options to deepen understanding of the mechanisms that ensure legal security in this property division, with the goal of identifying best practices. To analyze each alternative in terms of scope and objective, the multicriteria decision-making methods OWA and TOPSIS were employed, using neutrosophic numbers as a modeling tool. The use of these methods highlights the challenges of legal inexperience and conflicts of interest, emphasizing the need for a precise and cautious approach. This analysis promotes the search for equitable solutions in property division, highlighting the importance of fair and transparent legal procedures.

Keywords: OWA Method; legal certainty; civil law; heirs; Neutrosophic TOPSIS

1. Introduction

Legal security emerges as a fundamental principle in the field of civil and inheritance law, especially during the complex process of property division, also known as inheritance distribution or settlement of a marital estate. This process, which seeks the equitable distribution of assets and liabilities among heirs or co-owners, becomes vitally important due to its legal nature and the need to ensure certainty, transparency, and protection for all parties involved. Moreover, in situations of mourning due to the loss of a loved one or when dissolving a marital partnership, legal security becomes even more crucial to prevent conflicts and confusion among stakeholders [1].

This approach, supported by the civil, inheritance, and family legislation of each country or jurisdiction, establishes the procedures and principles necessary for an appropriate division. The rights of the heirs or co-owners must be respected and protected throughout the process, ensuring their informed and equitable participation in the distribution of the inheritance or communal assets [2]. Moreover, it is important to consider the powers and obligations that arise for the successors once the legal relationship with the inheritance is formed. This relationship involves a series of actions and responsibilities, including the acceptance of the inheritance, the demand for division and allocation of assets, as well as the fulfillment of corresponding financial obligations [3].

The division of assets following the death of an individual is a legal process that involves distributing the deceased's assets and liabilities among their heirs or beneficiaries. This distribution is carried out according to the provisions set out in the deceased's will, if one exists, or according to the laws of intestate succession if no valid will was left. Heirs can include spouses, children, parents, or other relatives designated by law. The succession of assets can involve various steps, such as identifying and valuing the assets and liabilities of the deceased's estate, settling outstanding debts, and the equitable distribution of the assets among the heirs [4].

Heirs or beneficiaries may have different rights according to the applicable legislation and individual circumstances, which can lead to disputes among the parties involved. Legal security is the constitutional guarantee given to citizens by the State that their rights will not be violated, and if this occurs, they will be protected. It is the conviction, the assurance that citizens have that their legal situation will not be changed in any way other than by previously established procedures [1].

It is crucial to highlight that for timely and proper administration of justice, the legal framework must be clear and updated in accordance with societal development, to avoid unnecessary delays in the processes of estate division. In this sense, the lack of clarity in the regulations regarding the reasons for opposition in the division represents an obstacle to the effective application of justice. It is essential that clear and precise criteria be established that allow coherent and equitable action by judicial authorities.

The application of the multicriteria decision-making method TOPSIS in conjunction with OWA (Ordered Weighted Averaging) in a neutrosophic version is essential in this study to address the complexity and multifaceted nature of legal security in property division. These methods allow for a more detailed and nuanced evaluation that considers both the objectivity and subjectivity inherent in legal decision-making. By employing neutrosophic numbers, a new dimension is introduced into the analysis that captures uncertainty and indeterminacy, more faithfully reflecting the reality of legal conflicts. This approach facilitates the identification of optimal solutions by balancing contradictory criteria and ensures a more inclusive and representative decision-making process of the complex dynamics in property division, thereby raising the level of legal security and equity in the distribution of inheritances or communal properties.

Therefore, the **general objective** is set to analyze the procedures that promote security, transparency, and defense of the interests of successors or co-owners during the distribution and delivery of properties in inheritances or marriages.

2. Methodology

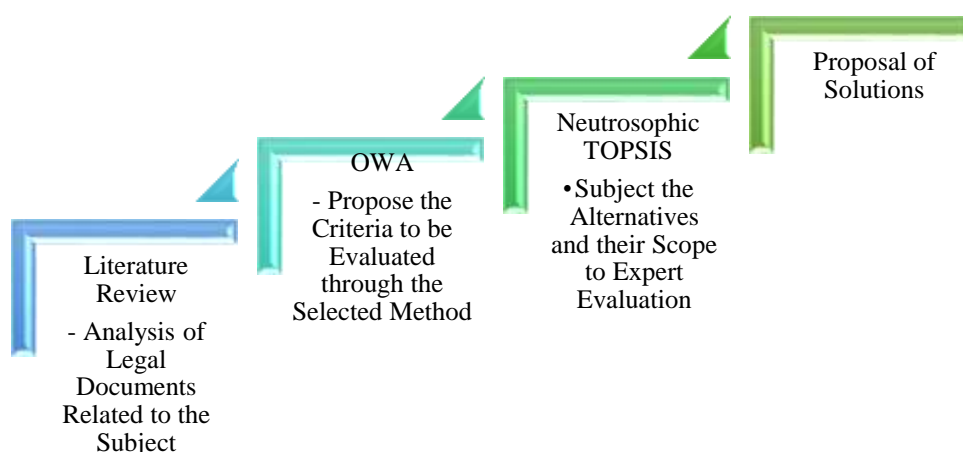


Figure 1: Methodology for the Execution of the Article. Source: own elaboration.

3. Multicriteria Decision Methods

The Ordered Weighted Averaging aggregation operators, commonly known as OWA operators, were introduced by Yager in 1988 to provide a parameterized class of mean-type aggregation operators [5, 6]. Many notable mean operators, such as the Max, arithmetic average, median, and Min, are members of this class. OWA operators have been widely used in computational intelligence due to their flexibility in modeling linguistically expressed aggregation instructions [7]. A comprehensive literature review and summary of OWA operators with diverse applications are provided in [8].

The TOPSIS (Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution) method is a valuable technique for addressing ranking problems. The core concept of TOPSIS is straightforward and logical: it involves initially measuring alternatives' distances to predefined ideal and anti-ideal points, and then aggregating these separate distance measures to arrive at comprehensive evaluation results. Some characteristics of TOPSIS include its clear and easily understandable geometric interpretation, consideration of both the best and worst scenarios simultaneously and ease of calculation and implementation. Various methods have been developed to expand upon the original concept of TOPSIS [6]. For the methodology, this approach has evolved towards Neutrosophy; hence, in this paper, linguistic terms will be associated with Single Value Neutrosophic Numbers (SVNN). This adaptation allows experts to conduct their evaluations in linguistic terms, which aligns more naturally with human reasoning [9-12].

4. Results

In the context of ensuring legal security in property division processes, six essential criteria have been developed to effectively evaluate this security in each case. These criteria have been carefully defined after consulting four experts in the field: a notary, a judge, a lawyer, and a prosecutor. The selection of these criteria ranges from transparency in the process to equity in the distribution of assets. To analyze and apply these criteria objectively, the OWA (Ordered Weighted Averaging) method has been chosen in its neutrosophic version. This approach will allow not only considering exact values but also incorporating the uncertainty and indeterminacy inherent in human perception and the opinions of experts, thus offering a richer and more nuanced evaluation of legal security in property division. The criteria were the following:

1. Inexperience in legal matters.
2. Absence of agreement among the involved parties.
3. Poor exchange of information.
4. Legal viability.
5. Conflict of interests.
6. Compliance with current regulations.

Through the analysis of the weight vectors linked to the indicators and derived preferences, the aggregation of information is carried out. This aggregation procedure involves organizing the evaluative indicators according to a specific order. Table 1 shows the resulting values obtained throughout this aggregation process.

Table 1: Weight vectors associated with the indicators and the result of the aggregation process.
Source: own elaboration

| Criteria | Weights | Preference | Aggregation |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Inexperience in legal matters. | [0.8, 0.15, 0.2] | [0.4, 0.65, 0.6] | [0.272, 0.442, 0.408] |
| Absence of agreement between the parties involved. | [0.8, 0.15, 0.2] | [0.7, 0.25, 0.3] | [0.013, 0.005, 0.005] |
| Poor exchange of information. | [0.4, 0.65, 0.6] | [0.0, 1.00, 1.0] | [0.000, 0.083, 0.083] |
| Legal viability. | [0.0, 1.00, 1.0] | [0.3, 0.75, 0.7] | [0.002, 0.005, 0.005] |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Conflict of interests. | [0.0, 1.00, 1.0] | [0.6, 0.35, 0.4] | [0.055, 0.032, 0.037] |
| Compliance with current regulations. | [0.3, 0.75, 0.7] | [0.4, 0.65, 0.6] | [0.048, 0.078, 0.072] |

Below are the alternatives identified as obstacles in the proper procedure of legal security in cases of property division. For each alternative, a series of actions is proposed to adjust and apply the processes appropriately.

- Absence of external control:
 - ✓ Establish an independent body responsible for ensuring compliance with the legislation.
 - ✓ Conduct periodic audits of division procedures.
 - ✓ Encourage the participation of non-governmental organizations and specialized associations in the process.
- Lack of familiarity of the heirs with the process.
 - ✓ Organize educational programs and workshops aimed at explaining to the heirs their rights and duties in the division.
 - ✓ Provide informative materials and easy-to-understand legal manuals.
 - ✓ Promote legal advice from the initial stages.
- Opacity in the execution of the procedure.
 - ✓ Develop a secure digital platform to share relevant information and documents.
 - ✓ Establish the obligation to inform the heirs about each phase of the process.
 - ✓ Promote the official publication of division procedures.
- Conflicts of interest between beneficiaries
 - ✓ Require the declaration of personal interests by heirs.
 - ✓ Appoint an impartial mediator or advisor in cases of conflicts of interest.
 - ✓ Establish a process of open consultation and debate among heirs.
- Ignorance of rights on the side of third parties involved.
 - ✓ Create mechanisms to notify creditors and holders of rights to the assets.
 - ✓ Encourage public disclosure of divisions to allow interested third parties to assert their rights.
 - ✓ Require third-party verification before finalizing the division process.
- Disputes between heirs.
 - ✓ Promote the use of mediation as an alternative to resolve conflicts.
 - ✓ Implement a weighted voting system for significant decisions.
 - ✓ Establish strict deadlines for decision-making and the conclusion of the division.

The vectors of importance were established based on the particular obligations and functions of these participants within the framework of the criminal justice system. A notary, responsible for authenticating documentation and procedures; a judge, who contributes their perspective on the application of the law; a lawyer, specialist in representing and defending the rights of the interested parties; and a prosecutor, who ensures compliance with legal regulations as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Evaluation by Expert 1. Source: own elaboration

| Expert 1 Matrix | Inexperience in legal matters. | Absence of agreement between the parties involved | Poor information exchange | Legal viability | Conflict of interests | Compliance with current regulations |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Lack of external control | [0.7498, 0.3327, 0.2927] | [0.8394, 0.0546, 0.0623] | [0.2232, 0.7964, 0.6404] | [0.1416, 0.8041, 0.9939] | [0.1664, 0.8424, 0.8363] | [0.1733, 0.6716, 0.7099] |
| Lack of familiarity of heirs with the process | [0.7727, 0.1019, 0.2447] | [0.6557, 0.102251, 0.1465] | [0.3824, 0.764, 0.479] | [0.1028, 0.9184, 0.809] | [0.1215, 0.8341, 0.813] | [0.4795, 0.9362, 0.8233] |
| Opacity in the execution of the procedure | [0.7218, 0.0341, 0.2736] | [0.7760, 0.0427, 0.1980] | [0.2137, 0.8137, 0.5035] | [0.1325, 0.8623, 0.9040] | [0.1093, 0.8369, 0.9939] | [0.4100, 0.9258, 0.8579] |
| Conflicts of interest between beneficiaries | [0.839, 0.3226, 0.0353] | [0.6783, 0.0158, 0.1301] | [0.3554, 0.5585, 0.7314] | [0.0713, 0.8561, 0.9085] | [0.0281, 0.9604, 0.8149] | [0.4947, 0.8588, 0.5794] |
| Ignorance of rights on the part of third parties involved | [0.6022, 0.2854, 0.2827] | [0.8916, 0.2699, 0.0296] | [0.3433, 0.4963, 0.7452] | [0.1246, 0.8661, 0.8127] | [0.0621, 0.8650, 0.9459] | [0.3550, 0.9048, 0.6888] |
| Disputes between heirs | [0.6478, 0.2496, 0.3043] | [0.8245, 0.2698, 0.1975] | [0.4090, 0.6210, 0.4101] | [0.0215, 0.8062, 0.9272] | [0.0628, 0.9017, 0.9815] | [0.1997, 0.7141, 0.8022] |

Table 3: Evaluation by Expert 2. Source: own elaboration

| Expert 2 Matrix | Inexperience in legal matters. | Absence of agreement between the parties involved | Poor information exchange | Legal viability | Conflict of interests | Compliance with current regulations |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Lack of external control | [0.6915, 0.0269, 0.1159] | [0.6644, 0.3253, 0.3232] | [0.4533, 0.7985, 0.7214] | [0.0373, 0.9785, 0.9078] | [0.1614, 0.9792, 0.8636] | [0.1440, 0.6411, 0.6708] |
| Lack of familiarity of heirs with the process | [0.9272, 0.3012, 0.0027] | [0.8042, 0.1460, 0.0888] | [0.2479, 0.5850, 0.7771] | [0.0646, 0.9037, 0.9406] | [0.0727, 0.9943, 0.9924] | [0.2007, 0.7488, 0.6203] |
| Opacity in the execution of the procedure | [0.7139, 0.0129, 0.2438] | [0.8010, 0.0180, 0.1114] | [0.5633, 0.5458, 0.4579] | [0.0978, 0.9971, 0.8484] | [0.1344, 0.9523, 0.8475] | [0.3912, 0.6971, 0.7529] |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Conflicts of interest between beneficiaries | [0.8534, 0.1875, 0.0361] | [0.9341, 0.1122, 0.0746] | [0.216, 0.6863, 0.6710] | [0.0033, 0.9024, 0.8452] | [0.1290, 0.8348, 0.9381] | [0.2546, 0.9246, 0.5550] |
| Ignorance of rights on the part of third parties involved | [0.7364, 0.0397, 0.3698] | [0.9509, 0.0902, 0.2639] | [0.5268, 0.6720, 0.611] | [0.0483, 0.8186, 0.9794] | [0.1800, 0.9266, 0.8678] | [0.2396, 0.8403, 0.8588] |
| Disputes between heirs | [0.9548, 0.2729, 0.2568] | [0.6336, 0.0565, 0.3594] | [0.4425, 0.4536, 0.4405] | [0.1327, 0.8010, 0.8321] | [0.1097, 0.9383, 0.9303] | [0.1897, 0.8348, 0.5949] |

Table 4: Evaluation by Expert 3. Source: own elaboration

| Expert 3 Matrix | Inexperience in legal matters. | Absence of agreement between the parties involved | Poor information exchange | Legal viability | Conflict of interests | Compliance with current regulations |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Lack of external control | [0.7301, 0.2612, 0.2598] | [0.9396, 0.2301, 0.2273] | [0.2374, 0.5970, 0.5060] | [0.0487, 0.9946, 0.8786] | [0.1784, 0.9262, 0.9589] | [0.3010, 0.7807, 0.6970] |
| Lack of familiarity of heirs with the process | [0.6780, 0.2528, 0.1123] | [0.6097, 0.2259, 0.0708] | [0.5761, 0.8315, 0.7659] | [0.0740, 0.8030, 0.9856] | [0.0856, 0.9933, 0.9927] | [0.4412, 0.667, 0.6540] |
| Opacity in the execution of the procedure | [0.9404, 0.1109, 0.0677] | [0.8227, 0.3276, 0.2784] | [0.4280, 0.4888, 0.6460] | [0.1980, 0.8280, 0.9036] | [0.1754, 0.9481, 0.9394] | [0.3809, 0.6937, 0.6174] |
| Conflicts of interest between beneficiaries | [0.9237, 0.2835, 0.3468] | [0.9652, 0.1789, 0.2006] | [0.5193, 0.7099, 0.6807] | [0.1591, 0.9780, 0.8675] | [0.0751, 0.8187, 0.9156] | [0.1143, 0.7362, 0.7170] |
| Ignorance of rights on the part of third parties involved | [0.7146, 0.2067, 0.012] | [0.6149, 0.2879, 0.1440] | [0.2508, 0.6588, 0.7079] | [0.0431, 0.9245, 0.8170] | [0.0103, 0.9062, 0.9081] | [0.3549, 0.8404, 0.8903] |
| Disputes between heirs | [0.8065, 0.1130, 0.3180] | [0.7083, 0.1536, 0.0313] | [0.2101, 0.8350, 0.7343] | [0.1391, 0.8817, 0.8346] | [0.0312, 0.8500, 0.9098] | [0.3858, 0.8140, 0.6119] |

Table 5: Evaluation by Expert 4. Source: own elaboration

| Expert 4 Matrix | Inexperience in legal matters. | Absence of agreement between the parties involved | Poor information exchange | Legal viability | Conflict of interests | Compliance with current regulations |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Lack of external control | [0.9819, 0.2582, 0.2217] | [0.8446, 0.1468, 0.0990] | [0.3423, 0.7531, 0.4057] | [0.0232, 0.8092, 0.8081] | [0.1710, 0.9407, 0.8948] | [0.1391, 0.7466, 0.6893] |
| Lack of familiarity of heirs with the process | [0.6692, 0.1518, 0.1594] | [0.8463, 0.2222, 0.0181] | [0.3498, 0.7003, 0.6012] | [0.1712, 0.9317, 0.8325] | [0.0141, 0.9284, 0.8053] | [0.3343, 0.9260, 0.730] |
| Opacity in the execution of the procedure | [0.7552, 0.2251, 0.1833] | [0.8182, 0.3295, 0.1544] | [0.5844, 0.8121, 0.4783] | [0.0138, 0.8201, 0.8036] | [0.0188, 0.9366, 0.8142] | [0.2275, 0.8879, 0.5093] |
| Conflicts of interest between beneficiaries | [0.9257, 0.0986, 0.0472] | [0.8786, 0.2201, 0.3509] | [0.4940, 0.7713, 0.5128] | [0.0354, 0.9501, 0.9613] | [0.1981, 0.8825, 0.8744] | [0.4105, 0.6863, 0.8723] |
| Ignorance of rights on the part of third parties involved | [0.9433, 0.1501, 0.3003] | [0.9018, 0.0360, 0.3610] | [0.4021, 0.7805, 0.5280] | [0.1791, 0.8778, 0.8021] | [0.1810, 0.8182, 0.8638] | [0.4800, 0.9302, 0.7293] |
| Disputes between heirs | [0.8527, 0.1569, 0.1172] | [0.7314, 0.2353, 0.3009] | [0.5166, 0.7658, 0.4364] | [0.0988, 0.8115, 0.9099] | [0.0883, 0.9775, 0.8701] | [0.1468, 0.6071, 0.8046] |

Table 6: Distances between the Negative and Positive Solutions. Source: own elaboration

| Alternative | s_i^+ | s_i^- | $\tilde{\rho}_j$ | Order |
|--|----------|----------|------------------|-------|
| 1. Absence of external control | 1.152214 | 1.28553 | 0.8395 | 2 |
| 2. Lack of familiarity of the heirs with the process | 1.458337 | 0.881624 | 0.7541 | 3 |
| 3. Opacity in the execution of the procedure | 1.691563 | 0.756212 | 0.6672 | 5 |
| 4. Conflicts of interest between beneficiaries | 1.011029 | 1.755967 | 0.9831 | 1 |
| 5. Ignorance of rights on the part of third parties involved | 1.629112 | 0.851627 | 0.7821 | 4 |
| 6. Disputes between heirs | 1.705945 | 0.704518 | 0.6572 | 6 |

As observed in the proximity indices ($\tilde{\rho}_j$), the Conflicts of Interest among beneficiaries (0.9831) are positioned as the supremely preferred alternative, closely aligning with the neutrosophic ideal solution. This denotes a marked presence of truth and minimal indeterminacy and falsehood in its evaluation, which underscores its robustness as an option within the set of alternatives. Subsequently, the Absence of External Control (0.8395) also shows a significant tendency towards the ideal solution, reflecting a solid congruence with the sought-after attributes, though with a slight indeterminacy that prevents it from reaching the first place.

5. Discussion

Regarding the application of the OWA Method, the weights assigned to the criteria show the relative importance of each in the overall decision. In this analysis, it is highlighted that Criterion 1 (Legal Inexperience) has the highest weight ([0.8, 0.15, 0.2]), indicating its preeminence in the overall

evaluation. This means that legal capacity and experience are considered the most crucial aspects of decision-making.

Preference is the original neutrosophic evaluation of each criterion before applying the OWA operator. The aggregation column shows the result of combining the preferences with the criteria weights using the neutrosophic OWA operator. The numbers in the aggregation column reflect the combined outcome of weighted truths, indeterminacies, and falsehoods, representing a global evaluation of each criterion under the prism of neutrosophy.

Specifically for Criterion 1, with the highest weighting, the aggregation results in [0.272, 0.442, 0.408]. These values indicate that there is a strong belief in the relevance of legal inexperience, but there is also uncertainty and undesirable aspects that cannot be ignored. Therefore, it can be said that decisions must carefully consider legal experience due to its high impact on the overall evaluation, while also recognizing and managing areas of indeterminacy and the potential negative aspects associated with the other evaluated criteria.

In the TOPSIS method analysis, each alternative is valued in terms of its closeness to an ideal solution and its distance from a non-ideal solution, all framed in the indeterminacy that characterizes complex decisions. The ideal solution represents the confluence of the most favorable conditions under the established criteria, while the non-ideal solution symbolizes the least desirable scenario. In the neutrosophic context, this is expressed through three measures: truth ($si+$), indeterminacy, and falsehood ($si-$), which together make up the proximity coefficient (ρ_j).

The TOPSIS approach from a neutrosophic perspective allows not only to discern the alternative closest to the ideal solution but also to understand the magnitude of uncertainty and contradiction associated with each alternative. Consequently, "Conflicts of Interest among Beneficiaries" stands out as the alternative most in line with an ideal scenario, emphasizing the search for resolutions that harmonize interests and comply with legal and regulatory expectations while minimizing indeterminacy and discarding less favorable outcomes.

The practical application of OWA and TOPSIS in their neutrosophic version in the context of property division focuses on deeply and multidimensionally evaluating the critical factors affecting the final decision. Specifically, the preponderance of the criterion of legal inexperience, highlighted by its significant weight in the evaluation, underscores how this aspect is crucial in the decision-making process. This approach allows for a detailed consideration not only of legal knowledge and experience but also of the uncertainty and potential contradictions that may arise during the division of assets.

The application of these methods provides a valuable tool for legal professionals and the involved parties, by offering a mechanism to comprehensively and evenly evaluate the various factors at play, ensuring that the division of assets is carried out in a fair, transparent manner, and based on a deep understanding of the legal and personal implications involved. This lends greater validity to the principle of legal security that is sought to be achieved in Ecuador. As a result, the following best practices are suggested:

1. **Training:** It is essential to emphasize the importance of ongoing training for legal professionals, both in the judicial area and in decision-making tools, to achieve the desired effectiveness and ensure proper application of justice in property divisions [13].
2. **Promotion of Transparency:** Implementing secure digital platforms that allow the sharing of information and relevant documents among all involved parties. This includes creating systems to ensure that heirs are duly informed about each phase of the process, thus improving transparency and trust in legal procedures [14].
3. **Mediation and Conflict Resolution:** Given the emphasis on the importance of managing conflicts of interest among beneficiaries, the promotion of mediation as a tool for resolving disputes is recommended. Legal professionals should be equipped with mediation and negotiation skills to facilitate dialogue and reach equitable agreements without the need for prolonged litigation [15].
4. **Development of Clear Policies and Regulations:** Work on the development and updating of policies and regulations that clarify the procedures for property division, including criteria for asset evaluation and dispute resolution. This will help to minimize legal ambiguity and facilitate a more efficient and fair implementation of the processes [16].

5. Encouragement of Interdisciplinary Collaboration: The complexity of property divisions requires an interdisciplinary approach that combines legal knowledge with expertise in decision analysis and conflict resolution. Collaboration between legal professionals, economists, and decision-analysis experts can provide more innovative and effective solutions [17].

6. Conclusion

Legal clarity in the division of assets constitutes an essential support to ensure justice and equality in the allocation of assets and debts among heirs or co-owners. A defined and detailed legal environment, together with transparency throughout all phases of the procedure, is crucial to avoid conflicts and litigations that may compromise the emotional and social well-being of the participants. The inclusion of lawyers specializing in inheritances and experienced notaries not only simplifies this procedure but also ensures the protection of the rights of heirs or co-owners and prevents failures or anomalies that could invalidate the distribution of the inheritance or the dissolution of the community property regime.

Through the combination of preferences and weights of the criteria using the neutrosophic OWA operator, it is observed that legal inexperience is a dominant factor with both positive (highly weighted truth) and negative (significant uncertainty and falsehoods) implications, suggesting that decisions should cautiously address legal experience, considering its impact on comprehensive evaluation. The neutrosophic TOPSIS analysis shows that conflicts of interest among beneficiaries emerge as the preferred option, standing out for their proximity to the ideal solution and for presenting high certainty and low indeterminacy. This positions them as the alternative most aligned with the desired criteria, demonstrating the importance of balancing interests to approach the ideal while minimizing uncertainty in decision-making.

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