

# Summer School LEX 2010, Ravenna, Italy

## Managing Legal Resources in the Semantic Web

### *BASIC MODULE 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> September*

DATE	TEACHER	TITLE AND CONTENT DESCRIPTION
6th Sept.	Chairman: Vitali	<b>Introductory overview – BASIC MODULE</b>
9,00-10,45	Vitali	<p><b>TITLE: XML tutorial: electronic management of documents</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT:</b> The purpose of this section is to introduce the principal aspects of electronic management of documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What we actually mean by documents (the FRBR hierarchy)</li> <li>• What are the components of documents</li> <li>• What do we mean by data and metadata about documents</li> </ul> <p><b>LECTURE SESSION</b></p>
Coffee 10,45-11,15		
11,15-13,00	Vitali	<p><b>TITLE: XML tutorial: Markup languages and web technologies</b></p> <p>Presentation of the main concepts of markup languages, XML characteristics, technical issues.</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT:</b> The purpose of this section is to introduce some technologies related to electronic management of documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• XML</li> <li>• DTDs</li> <li>• XML Schema</li> <li>• XSLT</li> <li>• RDF and OWL</li> </ul> <p>all somehow connected and related to parliamentary documents and other types of documents.</p> <p><b>LECTURE SESSION</b></p>
Lunch 13,00-14,15		
14,30-15,30	Palmirani- Di Iorio- Cervone	<p><b>PRACTICAL SECTION</b></p> <p><b>Analysis of a simple legal text.</b> Presentation of how to markup a legal document (law): structure and references.</p> <p><b>Analysis of the legal standard Akoma Ntoso</b> Present the Akoma Ntoso general structure. Markup together a document.</p>
Coffee 15,30-16,00		
16,00-18,00	Palmirani- Cervone	<p><b>PRACTICAL SECTION</b></p> <p><b>Project presentation</b> A practical project is assigned to groups. How to mark up legislative document, document metadata, normative references</p> <p><b>Practical: Tagging the structure of a legislative Act</b> The aim of this practical section is to tag a legislative Act: structure, annexes, document metadata, references, quoted text and modificatory provisions.</p>
18,00-19,00		<b>Welcome Cocktail</b>

DATE	TEACHER	TITLE AND CONTENT DESCRIPTION
7th Sept.	Chairman: Sartor	<b>TITLE: Structure, Naming, Processes in the legal domain – BASIC MODULE</b>
9,00-10,00		<p><b>Opening section and welcome</b></p> <p>Mayor of Ravenna City Fondazione Flaminia Provincia di Ravenna Ordine degli Avvocati di Ravenna</p> <p>EUI representative CIRSFID representative ITTIG representative</p>
10,00-10,45	Sartor	<p><b>TITLE: Legal sources on the web: rationale, benefits, principles, methodologies and tools</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT:</b> Introduction to XML in legal informatics, in particular about the legal sources on-line. Some examples of concrete benefits in the legal sector should be presented.</p> <p><i>LECTURE SESSION</i></p>
Coffee 10,45-11,15		
11,15-12,00	Sartor/ Schefbeck	<p><b>TITLE: Legislative traditions and drafting guidelines: pre-requirement of the legislative document management</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT:</b> The legislative drafting process comprises several distinct steps: It is based on the requirement of analyzing (and “understanding”) the respective political instructions, and it includes designing, composing, editing, and scrutinizing legislative documents. This regularly is to be done within a framework of legislative drafting rules, which in different normative systems may belong to different kinds of regulations, ranging from mere recommendations to binding legal rules.</p> <p>The lecture will stimulate reflection on different legislative traditions and legislative drafting rules, but it will focus on a specific set of drafting guidelines developed within the Akoma Ntoso project and based upon the Akoma Ntoso standard. This set of legislative drafting guidelines takes into account the experiences of different normative systems belonging to the Continental as well as Anglo-Saxon traditions.</p> <p>Finally, some practical advice and examples will be given. They will cover the different issues of style and usage in writing laws, as well as the “architecture” or systematic organization of legal regulations. Based on the experiences presented, four basic principles for legislative drafting may be developed: economy, clearness, system and formalism.</p> <p><i>LECTURE SESSION</i></p>
12,00-13,00	Francesconi, Spinosa	<p><b>TITLE: Naming legislative resource</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT:</b> The growing desire for improved quality and accessibility of legal information amplifies the need for interoperability among legal information systems at the national, transnational and international level. A shared, open standard for identifying sources of law is an essential prerequisite for interoperability.</p> <p>In this talk an overview of the motivations as well as the technical aspects</p>

		<p>dealing with unequivocal, persistent, location-independent identifiers for legal materials on the Web will be presented. In particular a possible implementation using the URN technique will be shown. Similarly examples of tools and services able to implement such a standard will be presented.</p> <p>Benefits related to the adoption of this standard will be illustrated. In particular, besides legal content providers, Internet content creators including publishers operating well outside the traditional arenas of legal publishing (news, technical documentation providers, etc.) will benefit from a standard for identifying legal materials because it facilitates linking of legal documents and reduces the cost of maintaining documents containing references.</p> <p>In the last few years a number of initiatives both in and outside Europe have arisen in the field of legal document standards to improve legal document accessibility on the Internet.</p> <p>A proposal for a unique identifier for <i>sources of law</i> based on URN technique, capable of scaling beyond national boundaries, is presented as well: it is based on the definition of a namespace convention (LEX) and a structure for creating and managing identifiers of XML-encoded legal documents. This proposal is based on a shared modality of identifying legal acts through a set of metadata, common to other schema (as CEN-Metalex), able to identify any source of law at various levels of abstraction (work, expression and manifestation).</p> <p><b>LECTURE SESSION</b></p>
Lunch 13,00- 14,15		
14,30- 15,30	Vitali	<p><b>TITLE: Structuring legislative documents with XML standards</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT:</b> We will consider how modern Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are instrumental to the best access of citizens to legislation. Only through standards for data, processes and identification of legislation document we can exploit the advantages of ICT. For this reason we will introduce discuss standards and standardization activities with particular attention to legislative and parliamentary documents</p> <p><b>LECTURE SESSION</b></p>
Coffee 15,30- 16,00		
16,00- 18,00	Palmirani	<p><b>TITLE: Modelling the legislative lifecycle</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT:</b> Legal resources are no longer isolated document and they result from a complex lifecycle including versioning, variant and derived sub-products. More and more the attention of the legislative informatics is moving from the eLegislation model to a new eParliament approach. In the latter approach all lifecycle events are modelled in digital way and proper metadata are capture in any phase of the legislative process and beyond in the publishing sector.</p> <p>The lecture presents the metadata for modelling the lifecycle, the methodologies of consolidation/versioning, the metadata for tracking all the workflow inside of the legislative process.</p> <p><b>LECTURE SESSION AND PRACTICAL SECTION</b></p>
<b>Informal Dinner on the beach (not cover by the fee)</b>		