Meeting Notes from 20/06/2019

Participants: Eugen and Juraj

Main use cases of LAM

1. Automatic validation of (new) data
2. Semi-automatic (partial) curation of existing and legacy data
3. Assist (guide) human in creating a legal document description
4. Interactive documentation of Legal Analisys Methodology (complete description of classes of documents, metadata fields and their relations, constraints on instances etc)
    a. interface to deal with LAM in a easy way, for lay people
    b. point of access for the method
    c. check/access versions of the LAM manual

Project scope and goals:

This project aims at modelling various levels of the LAM and provide a descriptive and formal specifications of the model.

This project does not aim at implementing any software or services usinf the LAM model. Rather various applications come as requirements that the mondel needs to support or enable.

The modelling goals are split in at least two iterations:

Iteration 1 (by 31 August):

- Curate and structure existing LAM data
- Build LAM-SKOS-AP for LAM data
- Express LAM data in LAM-SKOS-AP

Iteration 2:

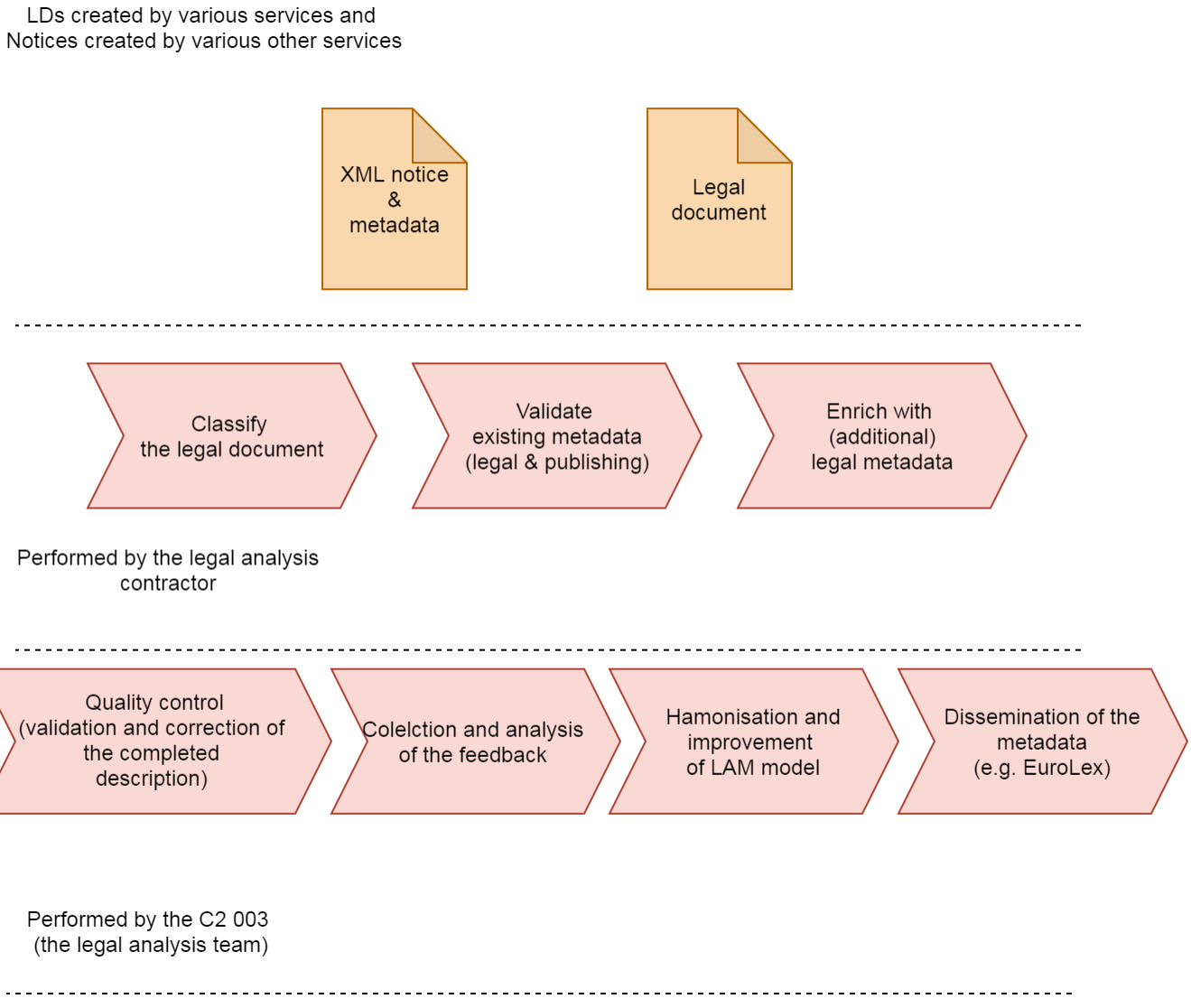
- Express LAM data as a comprehensible manual (PDF)
- Build LAM-OWL ontology
- Build LAM-SHACL shapes

A wider picture of the LAM deliverables is presented in the figure below. The diagram represents the flowchart for creating the LAM project deliverables, where each bloc signifies as follows. Parallelograms (brown) represent static assets such as input and output data and models. The rectabgles with an extra set of bars (blue) represent automatic processes executed by scripts while arrow shaped rectangles (pink) represent manually executed processes. In bold are marked the assets which

LAM business context

- A legal document (LD) is published in Cellar.

- The Legal Analisys team receives an XML Notice and access to the HTML content. The notice contains a minimal set of metadata which may or may not be correct.
- The goal now is to
    - verify the correctness of the existing metadata
    - classify the document according to LAM methodology
    - enrich the document with the corresponding metadata.
- The classification is performed using title structure (presence/absence of keywords), celex structure (if present), author and others. For example title contains string "communication of the commission" then author must be EC and the must be classifeid accordingly (specific LAM class)
- LAM must guide the user to create appropriate metadata and CELEX number (if not already provided)



LAM scope

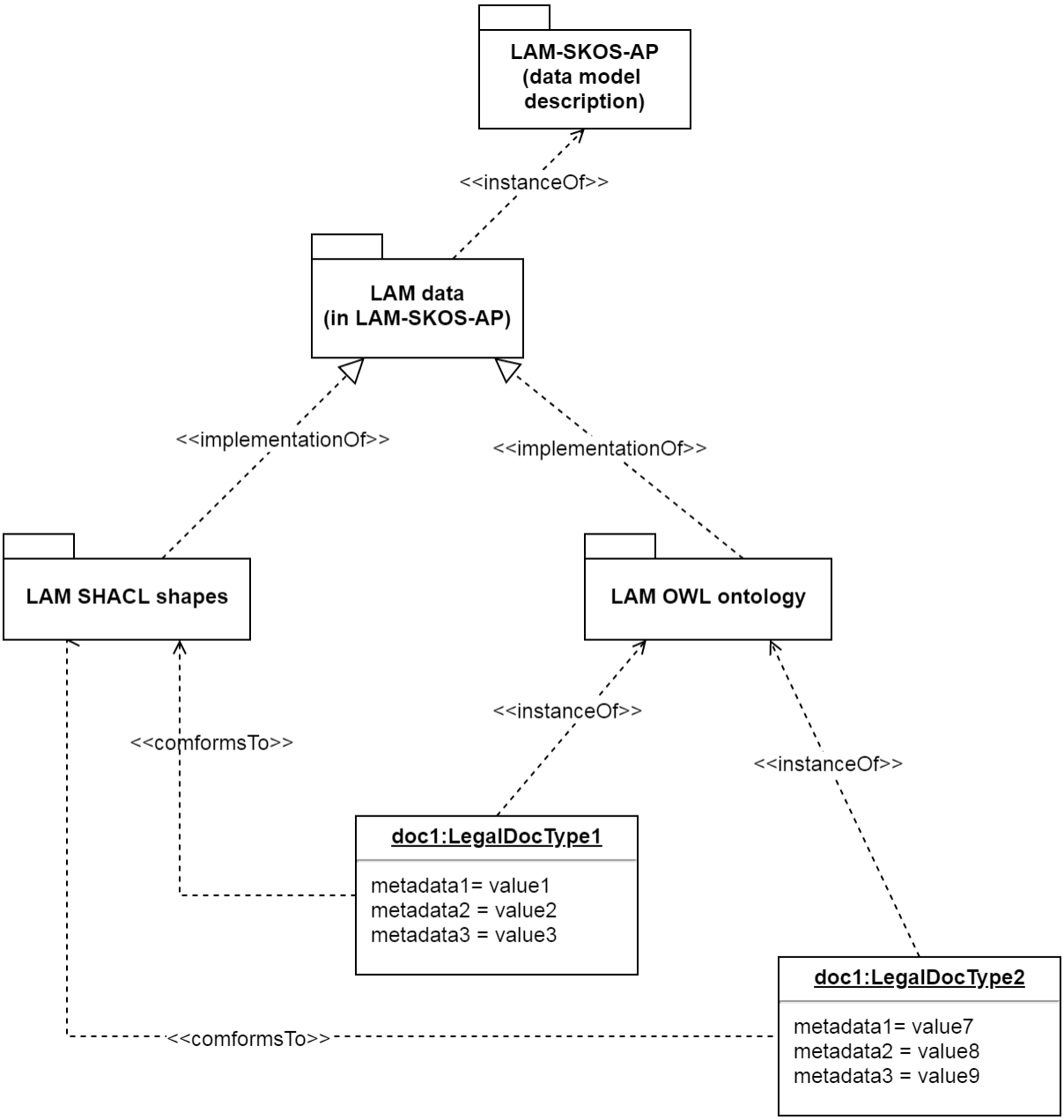
LAM data model must account for the following types of information:

- description of legal document classes
    - human readble descriptions
    - correspondences to other classifications (CELEX/ELI, CDM, ResourceType etc.) as (a) mappings and as (b) code grammars

    - publication metadata
- description of metada attached to legal documents
- description of the metadata annotations (property annotations)
- description of LD classification rules (fields to automatically/manually classify LDs)
- description of class shapes i.e. constraints on how the class is instantiated,
    - e.g. specific property value
    - e.g. cardinality constraints
    - e.g. range class
    - etc.
- descriptions of LD classes and LD property groupings (table of contents in the LAM word document and templates in the LAM webApp desctiption)

LAM ontology should describe classes of documents and (application) profiles for each of the calasses.

Since the LAM model is instantiable then the model for describing LAM model is a meta-description for the legal document descriptions.



LAM sources

Unstructured:

- Word document describing LAM in terms of metadata fields Legal analysis methodology 201706PLUS - working.doc
- CELEX structure CELEX numbers 042017.doc
- Interviews with LAM experts (Juraj)

Semi-structured:

- Excel sheets organising and describing classes (rows) and their metadata (columns)
    - processed and partially curated: LAM-mapping-input.xlsx,
    - orignal raw LAM - mapping - analysis.xlsx

Structured :

- CDM ontology (partially)
- ELI ontology (optional)

LAM stakeholders

1. Legal analisys sector of the European Publications Office
    - LAM model owner
    - LAM model editor and maintainer/manager
2. Legal Analisys constractor
    - instance data creator = LAM model user
    - feedback provider (of the LAM model suitability as they deal with the practical cases and concrete document instances. therefore they need some sort of user friendly interface to LAM to report mistakes, inconsistencies, contradictions, incomplete or ambiguous descriptions etc.)
3. GIL-GM forum
    - discussion group of LAM model design decissions (open questions in the methodology , creation of a new document type, etc.)
4. Publication agents/contractors
    - instance data creator (only for the documents they are mandated to create CLEX code) = LAM model user
    - responsible for publishing OJ, therefore they must follow / check the metadata constraints are respected