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ADDENDUM TO THE NOTE

from:	Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
to :	Working Party on Legal Data Processing
Subject :	European Forum of Official Gazettes - Use of XML for the production and distribution of the official gazettes

Delegations will find hereafter a document prepared for the meeting of the European Forum of Official Gazettes on the Use of XML for the production and distribution of the official gazettes. (Copenhagen, 8-9 September 2005)

Use of XML for the production and distribution of the official gazettes

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Activity Report of the Working Group 'XML'

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0. Introduction

The working group 'XML: Common use of XML for the production and distribution of official gazettes' (short WG 'XML') was founded in the context of the *European Forum of Official Gazettes*. The basic mission is described as follows:

> The XML project aims that the cooperation between national and European official gazette publishers in the IT sector should lead to a vocabulary which simplifies the development and use of XML models which are specific for legislative documents. This type of vocabulary — in the form of an XML schema — would contain models for common objects but would also allow for definitions which take account of particularities in any given national legislation.

Starting from this point of view, the task of the working group was the development of XML models in form of XML Schema element definitions. These models are either related to the description of the document structures in legislative acts as well as to the markup of metadata information.

The working group is composed of representatives from these countries: the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Estonia, France, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and the European Union. Other countries expressed their interest of being informed about the result of the working group: Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Finland and the United Kingdom. In the beginning the working group was chaired by Nina Koch (Denmark). But because of other tasks in the context of the Forum she passed the chair to Søren Broberg Nielsen (Denmark).

In order to get to know the members of the working group, a questionnaire asking for the experiences and expectations was sent out to the designed members. The answers show that at least basic experiences are present concerning the XML based methodologies and technologies. But regarding the two techniques for designing XML based grammars — DTD (document type definitions) and XML Schema —, it becomes obvious that most experiences are limited to the DTD variant. This image gets clearer when the expectations are taken into account:

— the design of legal documents, which concentrates on the granularity used for the markup of the different document components,

— the exchange of experiences, which expresses the wish to discuss different approaches and to learn from the success and problems met in different steps of the work,

— publishing technologies which are based on or profit from the use of XML based markup and

— technical and organisational work with XML which includes experiences in the use and configuration of tools.

Two meetings were organised where some of the abovementioned aspects could already be discussed. The first meeting took place in March 2005, the second one in June. The main items of the first meeting were the following:

— Presentation of members,

— The XML view on legal documents,

— Presentation of the Circa discussion forum,

— Structure of European and national legislative acts,

— Transformation of European directives into national law,

— Terminology and metadata.

The second meeting concentrated on the following items:

— Status of XML in the different countries,

— Report on the Swedish project,

— NiR and the NiR editor,

— Discussion of editorial tools,

— Presentation of the Dutch legal information system and the consolidation approach,

— Metadata.

The minutes of the meetings are available in the Circa discussion forum.

The report is structured in different parts. The first one gives an overview on the use of XML in the legislative and publishing procedures in the different countries. In chapter 2 the need and constraints for editorial tools are described. It also takes into account ways how commercial desktop editors such as Microsoft's Word can be integrated. The third chapter concentrates on XML technologies, such as the markup of structural document components and metadata. The conclusion will point out that the work of this group is useful and should go on.

1. Use of XML in the different countries

Already in the first meeting, representatives of the countries, when talking about their different experiences in the work with XML, outlined that they all could profit from the exchange of experiences. The lack of intuitive and user friendly interfaces to the XML authoring tools was identified as one of the most serious problems for XML projects.

Countries	**XML**
EU	from 1.5.2004, the OJ will be composed using XML mark-up (so called "FORMEX v.4" - FORMEX: Formalised Exchange of Electronic Publications) (before, the Office used SGML (since 1990: FORMEX V.1, V.2, V.3)
Italia	NiR editor which was developed in the context of the Norme-in-rete project. The editor thus became the main editing tool in the Italian legislative process. NiR editor is based on XML technology. A good expertise on use of XML.
Sweden	Earlier adopter of XML. Their first project fails due to the reluctance of the users to deal with XML tag. Learning from their mistakes, the Sweden team present a new prototype which proves to be much more user-friendly than the first one and the acceptance by the users could be foreseen soon
Denmark	Denmark is about to use the Italian Nir editor in the LexDania project. The editor will be reconfigured for the needs and constraints of Legal process in Denmark.

Countries	XML
Germany	Bundesanzeiger print: partly XML-based eBundesanzeiger: XML-based Bundesgesetzblatt: partly XML-based Use of DTD
France	Use of XML and schema. Rely on dematerialization or digitize document in their production process
Netherlands	A good experience of XML. Develop an XML based tool to manage the consolidation process. Special interest was drawn to the consolidation facilities in that system which allows extracting a document in the particular form at any date in its life.

2. Editorial tools

Along the discussions about a common vocabulary of XML models it turned out that all the projects in the working group had considered the issue of an appropriate and user friendly editor for drafting legislation in a XML environment. That is no surprise when you take into account that a Google search on [XML legislation drafting editor] gives you nearly 15000 hits.

One of the main motives to concern about editors is the more and more widespread wish for capturing the legislative text at the source. If drafters write the legislative text in XML the text is ready for integration into information systems, publishing and archiving procedures, and there is no need for additional mark up in the prepress production. An additional mark up that is both costly and opens opportunities for mistakes and errors. Since the advantages of drafting in XML are so obvious why are the concerns about an XML editor so massive? An obvious answer to that question could be the so called “anglebracketphobia”, where drafters fully understandable are reluctant to write in XML with tags.

The working group examined the case of editors on the second meeting with a presentation and demonstration of the NIREditor which was developed in the context of the Norme-in-rete project. The editor thus became the main editing tool in the Italian legislative process. An important advantage of this editor is the fact that rules could be defined which prevent from an a posteriori validation.

The discussion in the working group showed that there are at least three solutions to the editor question:

- a specific editor (such as the NIREditor),
- a generic XML editor such as XMetal which was used in the Swedish project and which can be configured in a way that all tags are hidden for the user, or
- a generic word processor (e. g. Microsoft Word) with additional processing into XML such as LegisWrite from the EU.

The discussion showed that there were various arguments for and against the different approaches, and therefore there could not be drawn any specific conclusions. Some of the arguments are:

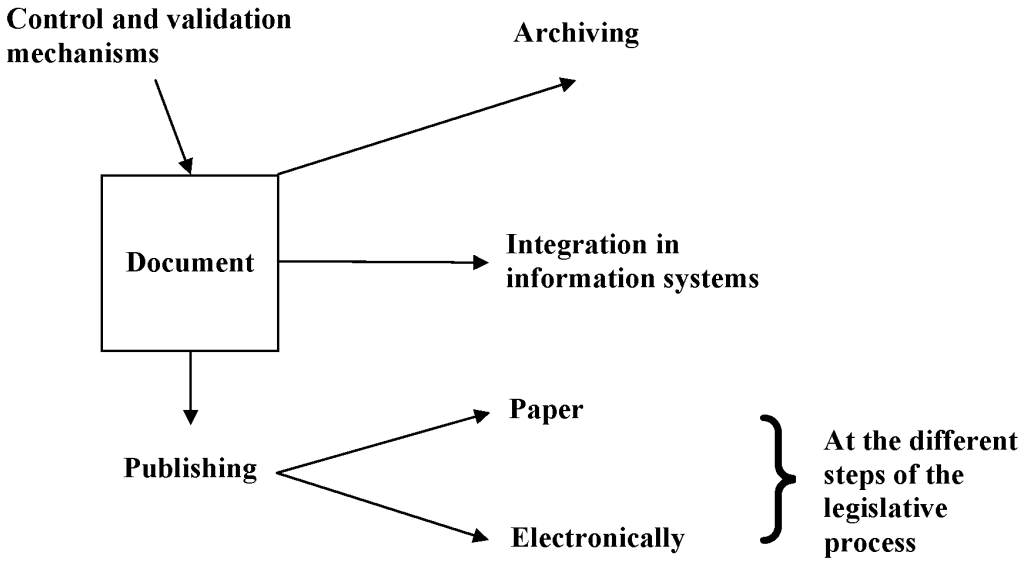
> "a specific editor will only allow valid XML with no use for an *a posteriori* validation to the annoyance of the drafter"
>
> "it is easier to do additional processing with the legislative texts than introducing a new editor to the users"
>
> "the cost to develop and support a specific editor is too high"
>
> "cost of software license for a generic XML editor is too high, if the editor should be used by all drafters"
>
> "a specific editor gives the possibilities to aid the drafter with legal techniques at a much higher level"

3. Common approach

As already outlined in the introduction, the original idea was to develop a vocabulary of XML models which could commonly be used for the drafting, publishing and archiving of legislative acts. For this work two issues have to be taken into account:

1. the markup of structural document components, where documents have to be seen in the largest sense of the word, so that publications including several documents which is general for official gazettes can also be handled,
2. the markup of metadata items which are supposed to describe the contents of the document.

The use of XML as metagrammar for the development of specific grammars for the markup is out of any doubts, as it offers the possibility to base all kinds of publishing work and archiving on the same format. As an important consequence the contents of the documents do not have to be retyped at the various steps of their lifecycle. The different influences on a given document as well as its re-use for different purposes are illustrated by the following design:



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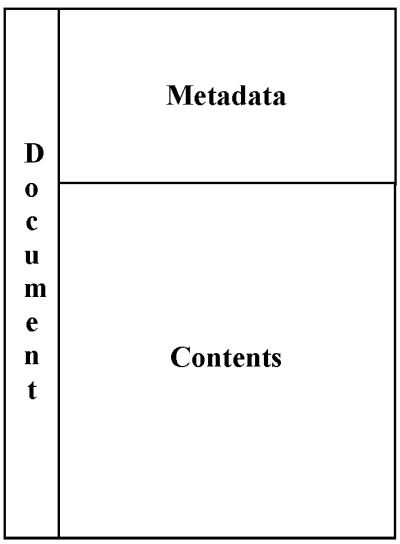
So if for example a document is extracted from the archive it can be handled in the same as before. The most important fact in this context is the used format for the electronical file. If it is a proprietary one, there might be problems because the application may have changed in the course of time. It should therefore be based on a standard which is supposed to be stable and compatible even after years of archiving. XML is a standard adopted by the World Wide Web Consortium. The characters used in an instance are either based on ISO 8859 or on Unicode. The data itself is stored as a chain of bytes encoded according to one of the mentioned standards. This means that, even if after some years the tools used for the production disappear, the content is still accessible.

The markup in XML instances consists of simple characters as well which nevertheless allow a clear distinction from the contents. The markup may, but must not be controlled by a grammar in form of a DTD or a schema. As these grammars consist of readable characters as well, it is not a problem to develop a tool which tokenizes the XML instance thus giving access to the different components.

An electronical document, in particular if it is supposed to be charged into an information system, is composed of two parts:

1. the contents with a description of its logical and/or semantic structure and
2. the description of the contents in form of meta-information.

The metadata will especially simplify procedures for the indexation, identification and retrieval of the document.

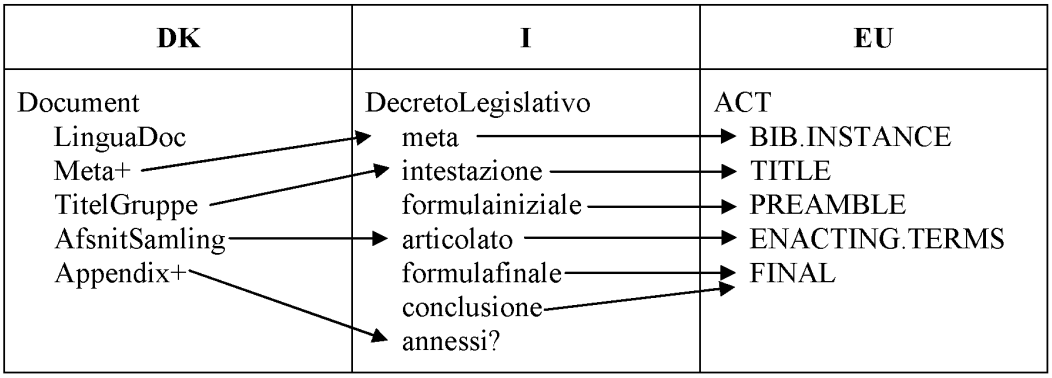


The format of both parts will be the same and based on an XML grammar. The whole document will be encapsulated by a common container.

It is a characteristic of XML that the names of the markup tags only underlie a small number of rules; in general the selection and composition of the names is free. This gives the opportunity to orient them to the identification of the components as it is done in the professional domain. So it is normal if the components of a legal act are named article, paragraph or alinea.

3.1. Structuring

A first view on legal acts in different countries proves that there are obvious similarities, but also important differences. The comparison of the document structure at the highest level makes this situation evident. The following synopsis shows the markup as chosen in Italian, Danish and European laws:



The differences mainly mean that corresponding elements are absent in other legislations. The number of these differences is even bigger when details are taken into account. The following example illustrates this situation:

IT *articolo* = EU *article*

≠ DA *artikel*

On the other side it is also clear that up to a certain extent, but only theoretically, the markup systems can be exchanged between countries if the chosen names had a meaning in the other country.

Having a look at the different approaches, it becomes obvious that the markup on the contents level is done on two levels, a semantic markup for the main structural document components and a more generic markup of elements on a deeper level. A common approach, however, could still be realised by using the following approach.

First of all, for the naming of elements semantic names have to be dropped and replaced by a system of recursive containers. Semantic information could be maintained on the attribute level. The advantage is that all validation rules are independent from a given language, so the control mechanisms could be re-used in all countries. National specific names could be integrated by means of predefined grammar fragments which are included in the moment when the DTD or schema is used.

Although this method could be a solution, it will certainly not meet all the needs which exist in the different countries. On the other side the problem of indicating semantic correspondences is not solved, it is only transferred to another level. As the values for the attributes have to be defined outside the core grammar, the replacement of the DTD by schemas is nearly mandatory, especially because the conventions for creating a system of attribute values are rather limited for a DTD. Another fact concerns the readability for a human user. In general, it is said that XML instances are made for machines and the markup as shown in the following example only proves this opinion:

```
<document doc.type="act">
  <sem.obj sem.obj.type="title">
    <p type="doc.title">
      VERORDNUNG (EG) Nr. 362/2005 DER KOMMISSION
    </p>
    <p type="doc.title">
      vom 3. März 2005
    </p>
    <p type="doc.title">
      zur Ablehnung von Anträgen auf Erteilung von Ausfuhrlizenzen
      im Getreidesektor für Erzeugnisse des KN-Codes 1101 00 15
    </p>
  </sem.obj>
  <sem.obj sem.obj.type="preamble">
    <sem.obj sem.obj.type="preamble initialization">
   DIE KOMMISSION DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN —
    </sem.obj>
    <sem.obj sem.obj.type="group of visa">
      <p type="visa">
        gestützt auf den Vertrag zur Gründung der Europäischen
        Gemeinschaft,
      </p>
      <p type="visa">
      gestützt auf die Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1784/2003 des Rates vom
      29. September 2003 über die gemeinsame Marktorganisation für
      Getreide (1),
    </p>
    <p type="visa">
      gestützt auf die Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1342/2003 der Kommission
      vom 27. Juli 2003 mit besonderen Durchführungsbestimmungen über
      Einfuhr- und Ausfuhrlizenzen für Getreide und Reis (2),
      insbesondere auf Artikel 8 Absatz 1,
    </p>
  </sem.obj>
  <sem.obj type="group of recitals">
      <p type="group of recitals initialization">
        in Erwägung nachstehenden Grundes:
      </p>
      <p type="recital">
        Die Anzahl der Anträge auf im Voraus festgesetzte
        Erstattungen für Erzeugnisse des KN-Codes 1101 00 15 ist
        bedeutend und von spekulativem Charakter. Es sollten deshalb
        alle Anträge abgelehnt werden, die am 1. März 2005
        eingereicht wurden —
      </p>
    </sem.obj>
    <sem.obj type="preamble final">
      HAT FOLGENDE VERORDNUNG ERLASSEN:
    </sem.obj>
  </sem.obj>
  <sem.obj sem.obj.type="enacting terms">
    <sem.obj sem.obj.type="article">
      <p type="article header">
        Artikel 1
      </p>
      <p type="alinea">
        Gemäß Artikel 8 Absatz 1 der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1342/2003
        wird die am 1. März 2005 beantragte Erteilung von Lizenzen
        für die Ausfuhr von Erzeugnissen des KN-Codes 1101 00 15
        abgelehnt.
```

```
      </p>
    </sem.obj>
    <sem.obj sem.obj.type="article">
      <p type="article header">
        Artikel 2
      </p>
      <p type="alinea">
        Diese Verordnung tritt am 4. März 2005 in Kraft.
      </p>
    </sem.obj>
  </sem.obj>

<sem.obj type="final">
    <p type="applicability">
      Diese Verordnung ist in allen ihren Teilen verbindlich und gilt
      unmittelbar in jedem Mitgliedstaat.
    </p>
    <p type="place date">
      Brüssel, den 3. März 2005
    </p>
    <sem.obj sem.obj.type="signature">
      <p type="affiliation">
        Für die Kommission
      </p>
      <p type="signatory">
        J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
      </p>
      <p type="function">
        Generaldirektor für Landwirtschaft und Entwicklung des
        ländlichen Raumes
      </p>
    </sem.obj>
  </sem.obj>
</document>
```

Furthermore, the information on XML based projects in the different countries show that XML is used nearly in all countries. The development of grammars is finished or at a very advanced level. So for the development of a common vocabulary, problems might arise from the fact that resources already have been appointed, so replacing the home made solution which corresponds exactly to the needs will hardly be welcome.

So the development of a vocabulary for common structural markup does not seem to be feasible because of important differences in legislative culture on the one hand side and because of the advanced status of XML based projects in the different countries.

3.2. Metadata

The need of metadata for the description of document contents is in fact not new. International standards for the exchange of bibliographic information and/or library catalogues have been created and are used regularly.

One of these standards, perhaps the most important one, is *MARC21*, *Ma*chine *R*eadable *C*ataloguing, which was developed and is maintained by the American Library of Congress. It offers a record based system with rather a high variety of metadata fields. The XML adaptation of this standard is not very satisfying as it resembles the abovementioned approach for a common markup as can be seen in the following illustration:

```
<collection
xmlns="http://www.loc.gov/MARC21/slim">http://www.loc.gov/standards/marcxml/
  <record>
    <leader>01142cam 2200301 a 4500</leader>
    <controlfield tag="001">92005291</controlfield>
    <controlfield tag="003">DLC</controlfield>
    <controlfield tag="005">19930521155141.9</controlfield>
    <controlfield tag="008">920219s1993 caua j 000 0
    eng</controlfield>
  http://www.loc.gov/marc/  <datafield tag="010" ind1="" ind2="">
      <subfield code="a">92005291</subfield>
    </datafield>http://www.loc.gov/standards/marcxml/
    <datafield tag="020" ind1="" ind2="">
      <subfield code="a">0152038655 :</subfield>
      <subfield code="c">$15.95</subfield>
    </datafield>http://www.loc.gov/marc/
    <datafield tag="040" ind1="" ind2="">
      <subfield code="a">DLC</subfield>
      <subfield code="c">DLC</subfield>
      <subfield code="d">DLC</subfield>
    </datafield>http://www.loc.gov/marc/
    <datafield tag="042" ind1="" ind2="">
      <subfield code="a">lcac</subfield>
    </datafield>
    ...http://www.loc.gov/standards/marcxml/
    <datafield tag="520" ind1="" ind2="">
      <subfield code="a">A poem about numbers and their
        characteristics. Features anamorphic, or distorted, drawings
        which can be restored to normal by viewing from a particular
        angle or by viewing the image's reflection in the provided
        Mylar cone.</subfield>
    </datafield>http://www.loc.gov/marc/
    <datafield tag="650" ind1="" ind2="0">
      <subfield code="a">Arithmetic</subfield>
      <subfield code="x">Juvenile poetry.</subfield>
    </datafield>http://www.loc.gov/standards/marcxml/
    <datafield tag="650" ind1="" ind2="0">
      <subfield code="a">Children's poetry, American.</subfield>
    </datafield>http://www.loc.gov/standards/mets
    <datafield tag="650" ind1="" ind2="1">
      <subfield code="a">Arithmetic</subfield>
      <subfield code="x">Poetry.</subfield>
    </datafield>http://www.loc.gov/standards/mets
    <datafield tag="650" ind1="" ind2="1">
      <subfield code="a">American poetry.</subfield>
    </datafield>http://dublincore.org/
    <datafield tag="650" ind1="" ind2="1">
      <subfield code="a">Visual perception.</subfield>
    </datafield>http://dublincore.org/
    <datafield tag="700" ind1="1" ind2="">
      <subfield code="a">Rand, Ted,</subfield>
      <subfield code="e">ill.</subfield>
    </datafield>
  </record>
</collection>
```

Another standard is derived from MARC. METS, *M*etadata *E*ncoding & *T*ransmission *S*tandard, was also developed by the Library of Congress. It consists of 34 fields; its objective is as follows:

> The METS schema is a standard for encoding descriptive, administrative, and structural metadata regarding objects within a digital library expressed using the XML schema language of the Word Wide Web Consortium. The standard is maintained in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office of the Library of Congress, and is being developed as an initiative of the Digital Library Federation.

An interesting fact is that it is based on an XML grammar.

Another standard is frequently used in the context of XML based document markup, although it is originally not based on or limited to XML. DCMI, *D*ublin *C*ore *M*etadata *I*nitiative, offers 15 fields for the collection of metadata. They are often used as markup within the container system RDF (Resource Description Framework):

```
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/">
  <rdf:Description
    rdf:about="http://media.example.com/audio/guide.ra">
    <dc:creator>Rose Bush</dc:creator>
    <dc:title>A Guide to Growing Roses</dc:title>
    <dc:description>Describes process for planting and nurturing
      different kinds of rose bushes.</dc:description>
    <dc:date>2001-01-20</dc:date>
  </rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>
```

It is obvious for this approach that 15 fields might not be sufficient for certain projects. This is why DCMI offers the possibility of extending the fields by the definition of subfields. One project which proceeded on this way is MIReG, *M*anag*i*ng *R*esources for *e-G*overnment. MIReG is the result of an IDA project between the United Kingdom and the EU.

All these approaches are not appropriate for the juridical description of documents. On the first meeting of the working group a list of metadata fields was identified and completed meanwhile (see the synopsis in Annex 1). This list unveils the following circumstances:

— some of the mentioned fields are used in various countries under more or less the same name,

— other fields are specific for a certain country, the concept seems not to be taken into account elsewhere,

— some of the definitions are overlapping and need to be clarified.

In order to analyse how far existing standards could be used for the metadata fields collected in the synopsis, DCMI was applied leading to the following results:

Metadata fields collected in the synopsis	**DCMI**
identifier on metadata level	identifier
information (issue number, issue name, approval date, printing date)	identifier

Metadata fields collected in the synopsis	DCMI
reference to OJ	relation
subject	subject
act	./.
additionally used abbreviation	./.
authors service (ministry)	creator
code number	./.
consolidated or not	type
contents	description
date of adoption/signature	date
date of application	date
date of decision	date
date of enactment	date
date of entering into force	date
date of expiration	date
date of publishing/publication	date
date of repeal	date
date of the law	date
document type	./.
keywords (subject of the document)	subject
language of the document	language
nickname of the legal document (subject, friendly name)	./.
number used in the ministry archives	./.
official abbreviation	./.
original vs. amendment	./.
preamble	./.
reference to basic legislation	relation
reference to changing text (if consolidated)	relation
reference to directive (if applicable)	relation
reference to draft	source
reference to modified acts	relation

Metadata fields collected in the synopsis	DCMI
reference to next version (if consolidated)	relation
reference to previous version (if consolidated)	relation
reference to source (if consolidated)	relation
reference to translation	relation
references	relation
region code	./.
re-print or not	type
signature	creator
status (in force or not)	type
summary	./.
title	title

Some of the fields are indeed covered by corresponding descriptors in DCMI. However, most of these descriptors have to be used more than once, so the real meaning of a metadata field is no longer evident. Other fields are not at all covered. As a consequence the need of a specific markup system for metadata in legal documents became obvious.

So it was decided to identify relevant metadata fields and to define their roll within the juridical analysis of the object. The first draft of this approach is added in annex 2.

The last step concerns the translation of the glossary into an XML schema. As it was not yet discussed how this schema fragment could be integrated in local schemas the version in annex 3 should only be considered to be a draft or illustration.

4. Conclusion

The activity of the working group will concentrate on the definition of a schema for the markup of metadata. The identification of metadata fields has been started; the definitions need refinement, before they can be tested on real documents. The work is regarded as useful and can lead to a framework on the markup of metadata in legal acts. This is why the work of the group will continue.

Annex 1: Synopsis of metadata

Annex 2: Common glossary

Annex 3: XML models for items of common glossary

Annex 1: Synopsis of metadata

IDENTIFICATIONS

Item	EU	DK	EE	NL	SV	LT	PT	EL	CZ	DE	FR	RO
Document number	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X
Identifier in the legal information system	X	X			(X)					X		
Reference to the OJ	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	
Identifier on metadata level			X									
Database code				X		X	X					
Identifier								X		X		X
Code number								X	X		X	
Information (issue number, issue name, approval date, printing date)				X				X		X		X
Collection	X								X	X		
Subject										X	X	

CONTENT METADATA LEVEL

Item	EU	DK	EE	NL	SV	LT	PT	EL	CZ	DE	FR	RO
Title	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X
Status (in force or not)		X		X		X						X
Date of entering into force	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
Authors service (ministry)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Nickname of the legal document (subject, friendly name)		X		X						X	X	
Number used in the Ministry archives		X									X	
Consolidated or not			X	X						X		X
Date of publishing/publication			X	X	X		X				X	
Date of expiration			X	X	X	X						X
Reference to previous version (if consolidated)			X	X						X		X
Reference to next version (if consolidated)			X	X						X		X
Reference to sources (if consolidated)			X	X						X		
Reference to changing text (if consolidated)			X	X	X					X		
Signature	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X
Keywords (subject of document)			X			X				X	X	
Document type	X			X		X				X	X	X
Date of enactment				X						X		X
Date of repeal				X						X		X
Act					X							

Item	EU	DK	EE	NL	SV	LT	PT	EL	CZ	DE	FR	RO
Preamble					X							X
Original vs. amendments					X							
Reference to directive (if applicable)					X					X	X	
Date of decision					X							
Re-print or not					X							X
Reference to draft						X						
Reference to translation						X						
Summary							X	X				
Date of the law							X				X	
Code number								X				
References?								X		X		
Content?								X		X		X
Date of adoption/signature	X	X								X	X	X
Date of application										X	X	X
Reference to basic legislation	X			X						X		
Reference to modified acts	(X)									X		X
Region code										X		
Official abbreviation										X		
Additionally used abbreviations										X		

Annex 2: Common glossary

European Forum of Official Gazettes, working group 'XML'

Version α.00

Abbreviation, →Official abbreviation, →Other used abbreviation

Act, [basic element], an official legislative document, decree or law made by the legislative body (OALD, s.v. act $_4$)

Act number, [metadata element], official number of an →act, identification

Alias, →Nickname

Authority, [metadata element], competent body

Bibliographic citation, [metadata element], reference to another →act

Date of entering into force, [metadata element, date related to →act and →partition], date of entering into the legal systems

Date of passing, [metadata element, date related to →act], final acceptance by the Parliament

Date of publication, [metadata element, date related to →act], date of publication in the official medium

Date of signature, [metadata element, date related to →act], signature of the →act by the authority foreseen in the Constitution or similar

Nickname (var. Alias), [metadata element], title currently used in the spoken language

Norm, [basic element], interpretation of the →provision

Official abbreviation, [metadata element], abbreviation prescribed in the →act

Official title, [metadata element], name given to the resource, usually by the Creator or Publisher (RFC 2413, p. 3), indicates the object of the →act, informs about the subject of the →act as precisely as possible and necessary

Other used abbreviation, [metadata element], abbreviation currently used in the spoken language

Partition, [basic element], well identified part within the enacting terms of an →act

Provision [basic element], conceptual and textual entities, condition or stipulation in a legal document (OALD, s.v. provision $_4$)

Reference to the Official Journal, [metadata element], reference to the official publication of a legal →act

Short Title, [metadata element], citation title prescribed in the →act

Signatory, [metadata element], name(s) of person(s) empowered by a competent body to sign an →act

References

OALD : *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English.* A. S. Hornby. Fourth edition: chief editor: A. P. Cowie. Eighth impression with corrections. Oxford: University Press 1992. ISBN 0 19 431110 4.

RFC 2413 : Weibel, S.; Kunze, J.; Lagoze, C.; Wolf. M. 1998. *Dublin Core Metadata for Resource Discovery.* http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2413.txt [last visited: 4 July 2005]

Annex 3: XML models for items of common glossary

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  elementFormDefault="qualified" attributeFormDefault="unqualified">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Version: α.00</xs:documentation>
    <xs:documentation>All defined elements start with the prefix efog which
      stands for European Forum of Official Gazettes.</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:element name="efog.abbreviation">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>official: abbreviation prescribed in the act; other:
        abbreviation currently used in the spoken language</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:complexType mixed="true">
      <xs:attribute name="type">
        <xs:simpleType>
          <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
            <xs:enumeration value="official" />
            <xs:enumeration value="other" />
          </xs:restriction>
        </xs:simpleType>
      </xs:attribute>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="efog.act-number" type="xs:string">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>official number of an act,
identification</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="efog.authority" type="xs:string">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>competent body</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="efog.bibliographic-citation" type="xs:string">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>reference to another act</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="efog.date-enter-into-force" type="t_date">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>date of entering into the legal
systems</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="efog.date-passing" type="t_date">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>final acceptance by the Parliament</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="efog.date-publication" type="t_date">
    <xs:annotation>
```

```
      <xs:documentation>date of publication in the official
medium</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="efog.date-signature" type="t_date">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>signature of the act</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="efog.nickname" type="xs:string">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>title currently used in the spoken
        language</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="efog.reference-oj" type="xs:string">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>reference to the official publication of a legal
        act</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="efog.title">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>official: name given to the resource; short: citation title
        prescribed in the act</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:complexType mixed="true">
      <xs:attribute name="type">
        <xs:simpleType>
          <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
            <xs:enumeration value="official" />
            <xs:enumeration value="short" />
          </xs:restriction>
        </xs:simpleType>
      </xs:attribute>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:element name="efog.signatory" type="xs:string">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>name(s) of person(s) empowered by a competent body
        to sign an act</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:simpleType name="t_date">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>A date is supposed to be encoded according to the
        model yyyymmdd (y: year, m: month, d: day)</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
      <xs:pattern value="\d{8}" />
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>
</xs:schema>
```