INTEROPERABLE MODEL LAND REGISTRY INFORMATION: IMOLA(RI)

1st Seminar

Madrid 2 April 2014

I PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

– Project`s technical vocabulary.

– Semantics.

– Methodology.

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IMOLA VOCABULARY

-Before start discussions, studie and contributions we must ensure we all are thinking about the same thing.

- This is not a specif vocabulary of legal concepts or placeholders for the template.

This is the vocabulary we will use as a tool for the imlemenmtation of the study.

It will be a dinamic list of words. Some of them from the beginning , others will progresively come up.

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- **First Block: Institutional**
  - Land Registry
  - Cadaster
  - Key Registers
  - Single contac point

- **Second Block: Organization**
  - Title system vs deed system
  - Real folio vs personal folio.
  - Land Registry entity

Third Block: Information

- LR Information:

    Certified copy

    Non certified information,

    excerpt,

- Template: free style information

- Reference Information:

    - *fact sheet.*

    - *Glossary*

Fourth Block: Nature of Data

- Basic data Vs complementary data

-Open data Vs restricted data

-Free of charge data Vs data for payment

- Legal data Vs informative data

-Operative data vs sustantive data

- structured data vs free text data

- Core data vs associated data.

-Phisical data vs legal data

SEMANTICS.-

Developing semantic assets entails **two phases** as the SEMIC group exposes in its e-Government core vocabulary 2012 document:

"The main phases of this work include the following:

a) **Conceptualisation phase** / Drafting Core Concepts: Social process of consensus building with stakeholders, primarily being Member States' representatives. Harmonisation of conflicting models, abstractions, modularisation, logic and knowledge engineering.

b) **Encoding phase** / Drafting Core Vocabularies: Concrete representations of Core Vocabularies are drafted in UML, XML, RDF and as Linked Data"

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II SEMANTICS

+An european legal template of land registry information must take into account ongoing actions in Eu in the field of legal semantics.

+ Ejustice action plan 2014-2019.

"65. Efforts should continue to make national and European legal data semantically interoperable for the purposes of e-Law and e-Justice."

Horizontal actions. Tools:

- Automated translation
- ECLI and ELI
- Court Data base
- Standard Multilingual forms
- Glossaries: legivoc
- European legal semantic web

ECLI

Council conclusions inviting the introduction of the European Case Law Identifier (ECLI) and a minimum set of uniform metadata for case law

(2011/C 127/01)

ELI

Council conclusions inviting the introduction of the European Legislation Identifier (ELI)

(2012/C 325/02)

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GLOSSARIES –LEGIVOC

This project will consist of setting up a server of multilingual legal vocabularies from the European Union MemberStates legal systems, which will be freely available, for other uses via an application programming interface (API).

"Legivoc will be a terminology database designed to facilitate the Member States' understanding of EU laws. It is aimed at providing an interoperable terminology system to be used in particular within the framework of legal computer-based projects concerning access to EU Member States laws and the promotion of legal exchanges of information between European networks for legal or judicial cooperation."

Legivoc – connecting laws in a changing world

Hughes-Jehan Vibert*, Pierre Jouvelot◦, Benoît Pin◦

III.- METHODOLOGY
1ST PHASE

1º   Define the nature of the template

2º   Agree the structure of the template. The connecting factor

3º   For each section, define its scope: what kind of information is allocated in each section

4º   Within each section, which are the different pieces of information given by each national system

-    Compare all data given in the different jurisdictions.

-    Find a common set of basic data (minimum common denominator).

For each data, define its main features:

.   Basic data vs, complementary/extended data.

.   Open data vs. restricted data (different users profiles, different restriction levels: authorities, professionals, general users…)

.   Free data vs, paid data.

Within each section, organize the structure information

making a subchapters corresponding with general categories: e.g. Property rights (iure in rem), limited property rights (iure in re aliena), security rights,

- Minimum core set of information.

"Familiy home".

- *Basic data Vs complementary data*

- *-Open data Vs restricted data*

- *-Free of charge data Vs data for payment*

- *- Legal data Vs informative data*

- *-Operative data vs sustantive data*

- *- structured data vs free text data*

- *- Core data vs associated data.*

- *-Phisical data vs legal data*

SECTION "A" or "B" or "C"

- **Define each box as a placeholder of specific property right:**

.   *Bottom up method. Describing main features of each institution: Bunch of powers, transferability, duration, extinction, etc.*

.   *By answering specific questions in each box describing different property rights in each legal system, we can identify common features and differences son that will enable:*

.   *To allocate the specific right in a certain box,*

.

METHODOLOGY

2nd Phase

To develop a explanatory information that will be used as complementary staff to be presented in a second level of information,

the explanatory assets, (integrated in the electronic scheme)

Thank you

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