

Susana Gómez

BOE- Spanish National ELI Coordinator

THE SPANISH ELI USE CASE

ENDORSE.

THE EUROPEAN DATA CONFERENCE ON REFERENCE DATA AND SEMANTICS



The Spanish Constitution of 1978 recognizes the right to autonomy (self-government)



- All 17 Autonomous Communities have legislative and regulatory powers
- All local entities are entitled to issue regulations



CITIZENS NEED TO ACCESS LEGISLATION FROM A GLOBAL POINT OF VIEW



1. Different Official Gazettes, managed independently

- The State Official Gazette (BOE)
- 17 Autonomic Official Gazettes
- 43 Provincial Official Gazettes

2. Multiplicity of legal information systems: the State, each Autonomous Community and many local entities have their own legal information system

- Legal information systems are run by each entity independently
- Legal information systems follow different models, so there is not uniform or compatible metadata

3. Multilingual context

- Spanish is the official language
- The Constitution recognizes four other languages as official in bilingual Communities: Basque, Catalán, Galician and Valencian



In a multilevel legal system, interoperability is a key factor to improve citizen's right to access to legislation.



**IN ORDER TO GET ALL ITS POTENTIAL BENEFITS,
ELI IMPLEMENTATION NEEDS A GLOBAL STRATEGY**

- ✓ A collaborative process by means of a specific governance structure
- ✓ A common technical document with the minimum guidelines for interoperability
- ✓ A flexible model suitable for the State, Autonomic and local legislation
 - Stage 1: State and Autonomic legislation: pillar 1, 2 (+3)
 - Stage 2: Local legislation: only provides an implementation model



1. The same URI template for all legislation (State, Autonomic and local)

`eli/{jurisdiction}/{type}/{year}/{month}/{day}/{number}/{version}/{version_date}/{language} /{format}`

2. The public authority responsible for issuing the legal resource is identified by `eli:jurisdiction`

3. Controlled vocabulary (<https://elidata.es/mdr/authority/>)

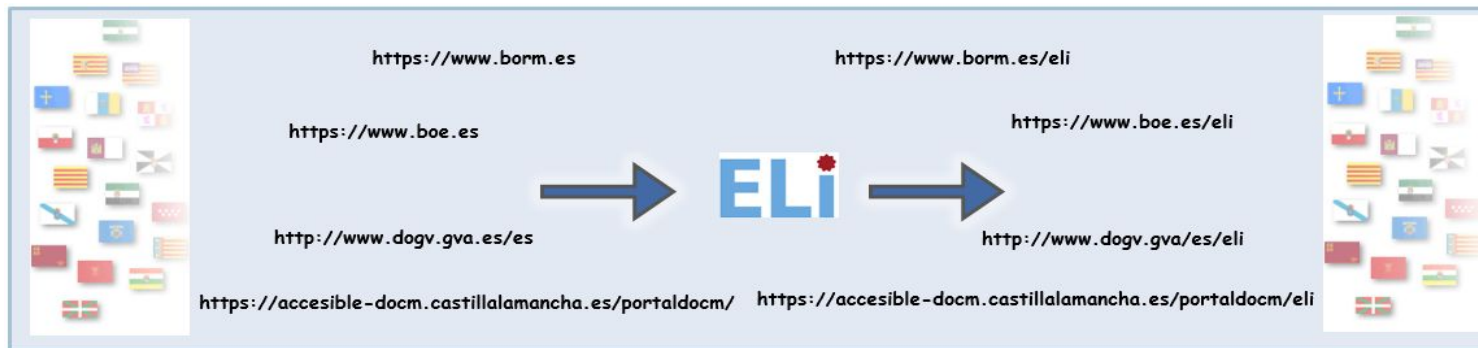
4. An “interoperability core”: minimum set of common metadata (<https://elidata.es/mdr/metadata/>)

5. Each entity is free to apply the other ELI metadata, according to its needs and situation



THE INTEROPERABILITY BENEFITS

Each legal information system has its own eli http:adress



THEY CAN INTEROPERATE BECAUSE NOW THEY SHARE
A SET OF ELI METADATA AND THE SAME AUTHORITY TABLES

- ✓ Referencing and linking is much easier, so citizens can browse from one legal system to the resources of the others
 - Linking the publication made by different official journals of the same legal resource
 - Linking initial and consolidated versions when they are available in different information systems
- ✓ Future services can give access to legislation issued by different territorial levels



ELI implementers:

- País Vasco: <https://www.legegunea.euskadi.eus/european-legislation-identifier-eli-en-legegunea/x59-contgral/es/>
- BOE <https://www.boe.es/legislacion/eli.php>
- Cataluña: <https://portaljuridic.gencat.cat/ca/sobre-el-portal/documents/projecte-eli/>
- Valencia: <http://www.dogv.gva.es/es/projecte-eli-identificador-legislatiu-europeu>
- Región de Murcia: <https://www.borm.es/#/eli>
- Castilla-La Mancha: <https://accesible-docm.castillalamancha.es/portaldocm/goToEliHelp.do#como-navegar>

Development based on LEOS for drafting

Common webpage: elidata.es

- Information about the ELI project for citizens
- Technical documents and resources for implementers



Thank you!

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