

The background is a dark blue field with various geometric shapes in orange, green, pink, and light blue. At the top, there is a horizontal bar with a rainbow-like color gradient. In the center, there is a target icon consisting of a green circle with a white outline and a white crosshair.

Michael Düro

Crosswalking EUR-Lex:
a proposal for a metadata mapping
to improve access to EU documents



Publications Office

Michael Düro

**Crosswalking EUR-Lex:
a proposal for a metadata mapping
to improve access to EU documents**



Publications Office

The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the official position of the European Communities. The information and opinions contained herein are the sole responsibility of the author.

***Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers
to your questions about the European Union***

Freephone number (*):

00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

(*) Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00 800 numbers or these calls may be billed.

More information on the European Union is available on the Internet
(<http://europa.eu>).

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2009

ISBN 978-92-78-40511-3

© European Communities, 2009

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

Printed in France

PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER

Contents

1. Introduction	11
1.1. General objectives and the purpose of the metadata applications proposed	11
1.2. Overview	15
1.3. Transparency and the access to documents of the European institutions	17
2. An interinstitutional issue: public access to documents	19
2.1. Early provisions	19
2.2. The treaty article: Article 255 TEC	24
2.3. Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001	25
2.3.1. The decision-making process	26
2.3.2. The provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001	27
2.3.3. Further implications: the agencies and bodies	29
2.4. The Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe (Constitutional Treaty)	34
3. An essential obligation from Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001: the document registers of the institutions	37
3.1. The Commission's Register of Documents	37
3.2. Access to Council documents: the public register	41
3.3. The European Parliament Public Register of Documents	43
4. Other tools: PreLex, the Legislative Observatory (OeIL) and the Commission's Register of Comitology	49
4.1. PreLex: monitoring the decision-making process between institutions	49
4.2. The Legislative Observatory	53
4.3. The Commission's Register of Comitology	60
5. The interinstitutional access to European law: EUR-Lex	65
5.1. The beginnings: the CELEX database	65
5.1.1. CELEX history: an overview	65
5.1.1.1. The start as an internal database	66
5.1.1.2. The gradual opening of access and full language coverage	68
5.1.1.3. CELEX on the Internet	73
5.1.1.4. CELEX and the old EUR-Lex portal	75
5.1.1.5. 2004: CELEX's last active year	79



5.1.2.	The content of the CELEX database: the sector structure	82
5.1.2.1.	Sector 1: the treaties	84
5.1.2.2.	Sector 2: international agreements	85
5.1.2.3.	Sector 3: secondary legislation	86
5.1.2.4.	Sector 4: supplementary legislation	87
5.1.2.5.	Sector 5: preparatory acts	87
5.1.2.6.	Sector 6: jurisprudence	89
5.1.2.7.	Sector 7: national implementation measures of directives	90
5.1.2.8.	Sector 8: national jurisprudence	90
5.1.2.9.	Sector 9: Parliamentary questions	91
5.1.2.10.	Sector E: EFTA documents	91
5.1.2.11.	Sector C: Other documents published in the OJ	92
5.1.2.12.	Sector 0: consolidated documents	93
5.1.3.	The CELEX search	93
5.1.3.1.	CELEX menu: a browsing approach	94
5.1.3.2.	CELEX expert: the sophisticated search function	97
5.1.4.	Data availability and coverage by the search options	103
5.2.	The documentary analysis of the content	112
5.2.1.	The CELEX number	113
5.2.2.	The Eurovoc thesaurus	114
5.2.3.	The classification of the <i>Directory of Community legislation in force</i>	115
5.2.4.	The list of subject-matter descriptors	116
5.3.	The predecessor: the 'old' EUR-Lex portal	116
5.4.	EUR-Lex: description of the new system	120
5.4.1.	The presentation of the Official Journal	123
5.4.2.	The simple search	124
5.4.3.	The presentation of the collections	129
5.4.3.1.	The treaties	129
5.4.3.2.	Legislation in force	130
5.4.3.3.	Preparatory acts	130
5.4.3.4.	Case-law	131

6. A proposal for simplifying the access to documents: mapping the institutions' metadata to the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set	133
6.1. The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES)	138
6.1.1. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI)	139
6.1.2. Elements and refinements: an introduction	140
6.2. A crosswalk for EUR-Lex's metadata to DCMES	144
6.2.1. Defining EUR-Lex metadata	144
6.2.2. A proposal: mapping EUR-Lex metadata to DCMES	148
6.2.3. EUR-Lex — DCMES: comments and additional rules	149
6.3. A crosswalk for the registers' metadata to Dublin Core	151
6.3.1. A DC crosswalk for the metadata of the Commission's register	151
6.3.1.1. Defining the metadata of the Commission's register	152
6.3.1.2. A proposal: mapping the metadata of the Commission's register to DCMES	152
6.3.1.3. The Commission's register — DCMES: comments and additional rules	153
6.3.2. A DC crosswalk for the metadata of the Council's register	153
6.3.2.1. Defining the metadata of the Council's register	153
6.3.2.2. A proposal: mapping the metadata of the Council's register to DCMES	154
6.3.2.3. The Council's register — DCMES: comments and additional rules	155
6.3.3. A DC crosswalk for the metadata of the Parliament's register	155
6.3.3.1. Defining the metadata of the Parliament's register	155
6.3.3.2. A proposal: mapping the metadata of the Parliament's register to DCMES	157
6.3.3.3. The Parliament's register — DCMES: comments and additional rules	157
6.4. A crosswalk for the other tools' metadata to Dublin Core	158
6.4.1. A DC crosswalk for the PreLex metadata	159
6.4.1.1. Defining PreLex metadata	159
6.4.1.2. A proposal: mapping PreLex metadata to DCMES	160
6.4.1.3. PreLex — DCMES: comments and additional rules	161
6.4.2. A DC crosswalk for the metadata of the Legislative Observatory	162



6.4.2.1.	Defining the Legislative Observatory’s metadata	162
6.4.2.2.	A proposal: mapping the Legislative Observatory’s metadata to DCMES	165
6.4.2.3.	The Legislative Observatory — DCMES: comments and additional rules	166
6.4.3.	A DC crosswalk for the metadata of the Register of Comitology	167
6.4.3.1.	Defining the Register of Comitology’s metadata	167
6.4.3.2.	A proposal: mapping the Register of Comitology’s metadata to DCMES	168
6.4.3.3.	The Register of Comitology — DCMES: comments and additional rules	168
6.5.	Simple Dublin Core and the fields mapped from the other tools	169
7.	A proposal for improving the access to documents: mapping the institutions’ metadata to EUR-Lex	179
7.1.	The EUR-Lex metadata set as the target element set	179
7.2.	Defining the metadata elements of the source and the target element sets	182
7.3.	Proposing crosswalks for the registers’ metadata to EUR-Lex	183
7.3.1.	An EUR-Lex crosswalk for the metadata of the Commission’s register	184
7.3.2.	An EUR-Lex crosswalk for the metadata of the Council’s register	185
7.3.3.	An EUR-Lex crosswalk for the metadata of the Parliament’s register	186
7.4.	Proposing crosswalks for the other tools’ metadata to EUR-Lex	188
7.4.1.	An EUR-Lex crosswalk for the PreLex metadata	189
7.4.2.	An EUR-Lex crosswalk for the metadata of the Legislative Observatory	190
7.4.3.	An EUR-Lex crosswalk for the metadata of the Register of Comitology	192
7.5.	The EUR-Lex metadata mapping and EUR-Lex’s potentially new role	193

8. Summary	199
9. Lists of figures, tables and screenshots	205
9.1. List of figures	205
9.2. List of tables	205
9.3. List of screenshots	207
10. Bibliography	209
10.1. Part I: Sources with CELEX/EUR-Lex references	209
10.2. Part II: Other sources in alphabetical order	214
Annexes	227
Annex I: Events and documents preceding the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001	229
Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens	233
Selection lists extracted from EUR-Lex	234
Selection lists extracted from the Commission's Register of Documents	256
Selection lists extracted from the Council's Register of Documents	258
Selection lists extracted from the Parliament's Register of Documents	267
Selection lists extracted from PreLex	271
Selection lists extracted from the Legislative Observatory	284
Selection lists extracted from the Register of Comitology	306
Annex III: Screenshots from the 'old' EUR-Lex portal	321
Annex IV: Set of files illustrating an automated mapping: EUR-Lex to Simple DC	323
The source file: EUR-Lex XML file for Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 (32001R1049)	323
The XSL style sheet transforming EUR-Lex metadata to Simple Dublin Core	332
The resulting XML file representing EUR-Lex metadata in Simple Dublin Core	336

Preface

Facilitating easy access to EU documents is central to the task of bringing the EU closer to its citizens. Openness and transparency strengthen the democratic nature of the legislative procedures and improve the public's confidence in the administration.

The EU institutions are today more open and transparent than they have ever been. EUR-Lex, the legal information system run by the Publications Office, guarantees the online distribution and easy access to EU law. EUR-Lex publishes the Official Journal of the European Union and with developments under way to finally achieve an authentic electronic version there will be an increased need to focus on offering easier access and added value through extensive, high quality metadata. The inter-institutional mandate of the Publications Office means that it is best equipped to meet this challenge.

And the European institutions have each set up their own tools to grant public access to their documents. Much has happened over the past years. However, the time is right to discuss the existing situation.

The thesis contained in this publication does not propose a complete overhaul of the existing tools facilitating access to EU documents but rather builds on what has been achieved over the years. The proposal to bring together EUR-Lex and the institutions' online tools will certainly fuel the transparency debate.

It is fitting that proposals are made within the Publications Office on the facilitation of access to EU documents. It is in keeping with the spirit of a discussion on the improvement of transparency and openness that such proposals are published.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Martine Reicherts". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

MARTINE REICHERTS

Director-General of the Publications Office

1 | Introduction

On the occasion of the author's first 'personal' encounter with Dublin Core metadata, when visiting the workshop 'MetaData: Interoperability and Heterogeneity' ⁽¹⁾, held in Bonn, Germany, from 10 to 12 December 1998, he had the opportunity, during a coffee break, to address to Stuart L. Weibel, one of the pioneers of the Dublin Core project, a question on the role and applicability of Dublin Core metadata in a legal context. The hardly surprising reply was that metadata should not be applied for their own sake ⁽²⁾ and that their application in whatever context, including the legal one, should aim at fulfilling a clearly defined purpose.

The metadata applications proposed in the course of this thesis have the potential to fulfil two purposes, both of which are elaborated in the first part of this introduction. The general objectives of this thesis are presented together with some clarification on the terminology used.

To allow for a quick overview, the second part of the introduction presents a guide through the main chapters.

In the final part of the introduction, some general remarks on the need for openness and transparency on behalf of the European institutions prepare the ground for, and lead into, the first chapter.

1.1. General objectives and the purpose of the metadata applications proposed

The overall objective of this thesis is to contribute to improving public access to the European institutions' documents.

The first, and admittedly very general means to the abovementioned objective is to raise awareness of EUR-Lex and the other online tools provided by the European institutions to enhance access to their documents ⁽³⁾. An overview of these instruments is given, which includes the analysis of their searchable metadata. The meaning of 'metadata', for the context of this thesis, is going beyond the general definition of 'data about data' or functional interpretation of 'structured data about data' ⁽⁴⁾. The Desire project ⁽⁵⁾ provides a more specific definition of metadata as:

⁽¹⁾ Workshop 'Metadata: Interoperability and Heterogeneity — MetaData Working Group of the IuK Commission of Learned Societies in Germany' (<http://www.mathematik.uni-osnabrueck.de/ak-technik/workshop98/>), last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽²⁾ Or as Herberger (1998a) puts it when discussing the question 'Can computing in the law contribute to more justice?' (Abs. 6): 'the "is" — without further arguments — does not imply the "ought".'

⁽³⁾ For some ideas from the early days of computing and focusing on linguistic aspects to facilitate their use for documentation purposes in the legal context, see Bauer-Bernet (1973) and Zimmermann (1978, 1984).

⁽⁴⁾ Both definitions are available from the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (<http://dublincore.org/documents/2001/04/12/usageguide/glossary.shtml#metadata>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽⁵⁾ See Desire — 'An overview of resource description issues.'



‘data associated with objects which relieves their potential users of having to have full advance knowledge of their existence or characteristics’.

(Desire — An overview of resource description issues, ‘Metadata and its uses’)

This is an important aspect: the potential user does not need to know in advance about the existence or characteristics of an object — in this context a document — but will be provided with the necessary support through the metadata. This forms an analogy to the average citizen user trying to consult documents from the institutions’ registers or other tools, where it can be assumed that it is not always clear at the beginning of a search which document the user is actually looking for.

The definition of ‘document’ is taken from Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 ⁽⁶⁾:

‘document shall mean any content whatever its medium (written on paper or stored in electronic form or as a sound, visual or audiovisual recording) concerning a matter relating to the policies, activities and decisions falling within the institution’s sphere of responsibility’.

(32001R1049, Article 3(a))

In addition, Advocat-General Léger stated in his opinion ⁽⁷⁾ on Case C-353/99 P ⁽⁸⁾, *Council of the European Union v Heidi Hautala*, which dealt with partial access to documents, that:

‘the distinction between documents and information seems to me to be purely formal’.

(61999C0353, para. 92)

He continued:

‘It is necessary, therefore, to interpret the concept of the right of access to documents as a right of access to the information contained in the documents’.

(61999C0353, para. 94)

This position sees the document not only as a limited entity but, in its entirety, as a uniquely identifiable information entity, which is the basis of all administrative action and basically of the working procedures of the institutions. The right of access to documents is considered to include the right of access to information which might be contained in a document, although in practice the latter right can reach far beyond the first.

A different viewpoint, and a clear distinction between ‘document’ and ‘information’ was postulated by the Order of the Court of First Instance T-106/99 referring to Decision 94/40/ECSC, EC, Euratom ⁽⁹⁾.

⁽⁶⁾ 32001R1049: Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (see 2.3. Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001; p. 25)

⁽⁷⁾ 61999C0353: NB the opinion was given on 10 July 2001, i.e. after the publication of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001.

⁽⁸⁾ 61999J0353.

⁽⁹⁾ This decision is a predecessor to Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001.

‘In that respect, it is necessary, for the purposes of applying Decision 94/40, to maintain a distinction between the concept of a document and that of information. [...] It cannot therefore be inferred from Decision 94/90 that the public’s right of access to a Commission document implies a duty on the part of the Commission to reply to any request for information from an individual.’

(61999B0106, Summary 2)

Using metadata for the search for documents can be seen as a ‘request for information’, and obviously the purpose of the search options of the registers provided by the institutions is to respond to requests of this kind. Following Leger’s interpretation, but not his disregard for the distinction between ‘document’ and ‘information’, the search for a document appears as a preliminary step to achieving information⁽¹⁰⁾. This achievement comprises two aspects, which can be derived from the definition of ‘information’ provided by Zimmermann as:

‘the transfer of knowledge or opinion (which means: a process) as well as the result of such process, with the change of knowledge on the recipient’s side influencing his action.’

(Zimmermann, 1995, p. 352)⁽¹¹⁾

Firstly, the metadata are a precondition for the transfer of any document (i.e. the process), and secondly, their existence, quality and use have a direct impact on the result of the transfer process. From the institutions’ point of view the result generally should be a more positive attitude towards the institutions due to the successful document retrieval, and, in addition, but less important in this context, the hopefully positive impact that the content of the retrieved document as such could have.

Zimmermann (ibid.) also mentions, among the factors potentially hindering the process, the heterogeneous forms of presentation. With regard to the seven tools described in this thesis, and the fact that even more are available (e.g. the increasing number registers of the agencies and bodies, see ‘2.3.3. Further implications: the agencies and bodies’, p. 29), this is one argument not only for bringing forward the proposals aiming at the simplification, and respectively the improvement of the access to the European institutions’ documents, but also for presenting descriptions of the heterogeneous instruments and their search options.

This presentation of the searchable metadata elements, as well as some of their predefined selection lists, is considered helpful when trying to benefit from a hands-on approach to actually selecting and using a particular system. In that sense, this first, descriptive part of the thesis (Chapters 3 to 5) aims to provide some inherent value for the expert, and even more for the interested citizen user, as no comparable printed source of information or documentation seems to be

⁽¹⁰⁾ For an exhaustive and in-depth approach to capturing the meaning and use of ‘information’ see Capurro, and for this thesis in particular: pp. 234–240.

⁽¹¹⁾ The German text was translated into English by the author.



available ⁽¹²⁾. Unfortunately, this description is solely based on material that is available to the public, which, by its nature, limits its scope.

In addition, it is probably true that any documentation of online tools comes with the weakness ⁽¹³⁾ of presenting a usually slightly outdated impression on a very quickly evolving matter. But this applies usually only to the surface (to be more precise: the interface) of the systems. For EUR-Lex, for example, the underlying data cover a period of more than 50 years. Whatever update or modification will be applied to its user interface over time, the value of the underlying data will continue to grow, firstly, because of its ever extending coverage and added value provided by the rich legal and documentary metadata and, secondly, because of the increasingly important role that European information will have to play for the ongoing process of European integration.

The second means, when it comes to achieving the objective of improving public access to the European institutions' documents, is to initiate a broader, and at the same time for the parties interested or directly concerned, a deeper discussion on the use of standardised metadata structures to improve the tools and the content available. The ideas, which form the central part of this thesis and will hopefully fuel this discussion, can be described as metadata mapping exercises following two distinctive tracks: a starting point for a short-term approach in the form of a single, simplified search across the systems; and the basis for a mid- to long-term solution for enhancing the access to documents by improving the underlying document and metadata collections.

Consequently, the proposals presented are also addressed to the European institutions in their capacity of providing online tools to enhance public access to their documents.

In addition, these two tracks represent the clearly defined purpose, which Stuart L. Weibel postulated as the precondition for any metadata use case. With the overall aim of both metadata-mapping approaches being the provision of a starting point for enhancing public access to the European institutions' documents, they both contribute, although in different ways, to the overall objective.

One major limitation of this thesis is that it can only deliver proposals for metadata mappings on a semantic level, and does not cover any further specification or implementation. Although the necessary specifications of the systems and, more importantly, their metadata, without doubt exist, they are not available to the public and cannot serve as a basis for any further step. In this context the definition of 'crosswalk', and its relationship to 'metadata mappings', is derived from St Pierre and LaPlant.

'A crosswalk is a set of transformations applied to the content of elements in a source metadata standard that result in the storage of appropriately modified content in the

⁽¹²⁾ Although reference can be made to the *CELEX reference manual*, which has provided useful and almost exhaustive documentation for the CELEX databases. Despite CELEX recently having been merged with the 'old' EUR-Lex portal to the new EUR-Lex. (see '5. The interinstitutional access to European law: EUR-Lex', p. 71), it remains useful to a certain extent with regard to the content of the new tool.

⁽¹³⁾ See Pauser for a similar critical argument when discussing Liebwald (2003).

analogous elements of a target metadata standard. A complete or fully specified cross-walk consists of both a semantic mapping and a metadata conversion specification.’

(St Pierre and LaPlant)

The synonymous use of the two terms, as found in the glossary⁽¹⁴⁾ provided by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, ignores the distinction between the semantic mapping and the additional rules which make up the conversion specification and can be of considerable importance. Because of the lack of exhaustive documentation of the metadata provided by the systems analysed, the focus of this thesis has to be on the semantic mapping. Nevertheless, some complementing remarks are added on the mapping exercise per element set.

The process for the creation of the metadata mappings in this thesis is derived from a common workshop agreement (CWA 14856:2003), which is a document in the organisational context and under the overall responsibility of the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN). The process was adapted to the specific needs, respecting the limitations mentioned above.

As the mapping exercises, and even a potential implementation of a single simple search based on Dublin Core, leave untouched the underlying systems, this thesis by no means proposes any modification of the existing registers and other tools. EUR-Lex forms an exception, because it serves as the target scheme for the second set of crosswalks proposed. Its assumed suitability to serve as a sound basis for a single document repository of the European institutions, agencies and bodies, together with the mappings proposed, provides remarkable potential for the overall objective of this thesis, which is to contribute to improving public access to the European institutions’ documents.

1.2. Overview

The ideas presented have as their starting point the citizens’ right on public access to documents of the European Parliament, the Commission and the Council. This right has its legal basis in a European regulation. The first chapter provides an introduction to this regulation, its coming into existence and the regulatory framework.

For the European Parliament, the Commission and the Council, the three institutions primarily involved in the legislative procedures at the European level, the setting up of document registers to enhance public access is one of the essential obligations arising from Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001. The second chapter presents these three document registers. The presentation puts an emphasis on the search screens, because they are the source for deriving the underlying metadata elements. Each of these metadata elements extracted is attributed a unique term name that will be referred to in the following chapters and the mapping procedure.

In addition to the document registers, the institutions provide other online tools which serve different purposes but which are nevertheless of interest as regards

⁽¹⁴⁾ Glossary, see crosswalk (<http://dublincore.org/documents/2001/04/12/usageguide/glossary.shtml#crosswalk>), last visited 26.1.2006.



the access to documents. The Commission offers PreLex, and the Parliament offers the Legislative Observatory, to allow for the follow-up of ongoing and past legislative procedures. In addition to the registers, it is considered worth analysing their search options and underlying metadata. Together with the Commission's Register of Comitology, which was only recently launched and covers highly specific document types, PreLex and the Legislative Observatory are presented in Chapter 4.

Because it stands out from the other systems for several reasons, EUR-Lex is presented in more detail in Chapter 5. It is the only system with a truly inter-institutional approach concerning the document types covered and its organisational environment. As its document coverage over time is unique and guarantees the most exhaustive document collection of the systems described, the history of EUR-Lex, including that of its predecessors CELEX and the 'old' EUR-Lex portal⁽¹⁵⁾, is presented to allow for a better understanding of the content. Some structural information is given, together with an indication on the volume at sector and even document-type level, to allow for an overview of the content. In analogy to the registers and the other tools, the search options are analysed to extract the metadata elements and specify term names. Further remarks on the tools applied for the content analysis are complemented by reference to some recent developments, as EUR-Lex, at the time of the writing of this thesis⁽¹⁶⁾, still has to be considered as being in a transitional phase. The works on the merging of the two predecessor systems, CELEX and the 'old' EUR-Lex portal, are ongoing: the advanced search option, for example, is not yet available for the new system.

Chapters 2 to 5, which offer a description of the systems and their metadata, serve as the foundation for the second part of the thesis, which introduces the proposals for mapping the systems metadata.

The first metadata mapping proposed in Chapter 6 introduces the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set as the target scheme. A mapping is applied to all metadata sets extracted in the previous chapters and aims at simplifying the access to European institutions' documents by introducing the idea of a single search across the systems, based on Simple Dublin Core. The underlying systems and their data, in theory, remain untouched, but could contribute to a common search solution for the benefit of the citizen user.

The mappings proposed in the following chapter go beyond this idea of simplifying the access. In the long term it may be considered desirable to improve the access to documents by improving the document and metadata collections available. The exchange of documents requires the accompanying exchange of metadata. When introducing the idea of one single, additional document repository to complement the existing registers and tools, EUR-Lex plays the central role. Some arguments for EUR-Lex as the basis for such a system are given; in addition the mappings proposed confirm this approach. The mapping exercise uses

⁽¹⁵⁾ In this thesis, the naming convention to distinguish the systems follows the official EUR-Lex line: the new system is referred to as 'EUR-Lex' and the predecessor with the same name is cited as 'the "old" EUR-Lex portal'. Details about the systems can be found in the respective chapter (see '5. The interinstitutional access to European law: EUR-Lex', p. 71).

⁽¹⁶⁾ As at 31 December 2005.

the registers' and other tools' metadata as source element sets and matches them with the EUR-Lex metadata as the target set. The resulting tables potentially serve several purposes: one scenario described is the complementing, completion and correcting of the EUR-Lex document and metadata collection from the other sources. The limitations of the proposing character of the ideas presented are obvious: the extraction method from the search screens and the resulting data basis limit the mapping exercise to a semantic level. Any further specification and approach to implement the mappings proposed to achieve the objectives described require intense interinstitutional cooperation.

In closing, Chapter 8 sums up the results and puts them into perspective with regard to the discussion on transparency on European level.

1.3. Transparency and the access to documents of the European institutions

The challenge the European institutions are facing concerning public access to their documents is of a different nature than that which a single Member State would have experienced⁽¹⁷⁾. Already in 1995 the European Parliament mentioned a 'distance between the public and the European institutions, which has already reached a disturbing level' (51995IP0038, recital F). The perception of the European institutions as being remote and unnecessarily bureaucratic leads to serious concerns among European citizens and now and again to unfounded rejection. Actual cases of corruption, abuse of power or pure maladministration, which are extensively discussed in the media, do not create a good reputation in the eyes of the public.

With regard to the resignation of the Santer Commission, the repeated referendums on the Nice Treaty in Ireland, and the outcome of the recent referendums on the Constitutional Treaty in France and the Netherlands, to name some important milestones in the history of European integration, the European institutions see themselves forced, inter alia, to provide more transparency and openness. Further indicators are the level of participation in elections for the European Parliament, which has gradually decreased from 63 % in 1979 to 45.6 % in 2004⁽¹⁸⁾, and the figures and conclusions presented on a frequent basis by the *Eurobarometer* surveys. In *Eurobarometer 63/First results*⁽¹⁹⁾, the figures in the subchapter 'Information in the European Union' are summarised as 'A feeling of relatively limited knowledge about the European Union' (ibid., p. 17) and the chapter entitled 'Confidence in European institutions' provides the summaries 'Confidence in the Commission has fallen' (ibid., p. 19) and 'Fewer people also have confidence in the European Parliament' (ibid., p. 20). Overall the 'The European Union's image' is summed up as 'a relatively less positive image' (ibid., p. 14).

⁽¹⁷⁾ Although Zimmermann (1985) states in relation to the introduction of Juris in Germany: 'Insgesamt soll eine Verbesserung der Funktionsfähigkeit der Rechtsordnung erreicht werden. Teilziele sind: [...] Verbesserung der Durchschaubarkeit (Transparenz) der Rechtsordnung', p. 1.

⁽¹⁸⁾ Turnout trends at European elections (http://www.elections2004.eu.int/ep-election/sites/en/results1306/turnout_ep/turnout_table.html), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽¹⁹⁾ *Eurobarometer 63: The first results (Eurobarometer 63/First results)* was published in July 2005; the full report (*Eurobarometer 63/Full report*) was published in September 2005; the fieldwork for No 63 was carried out in May and June 2005.



The full report (*Eurobarometer 63/Full report*) puts the opinion about the European Union in perspective with the situation in the citizen's respective country: although 'a majority of citizens believe that their voice does not count in the European Union' (ibid., p. 18), 49 % (ibid., p. 22) declared that they are satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union. With only slightly more respondents (53 %) (ibid.) being satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, the gap between the perception of democracy on national and European levels seems to be rather small.

The European institutions have nevertheless realised that it takes a proactive approach ⁽²⁰⁾ to improve their own public reputation. The notion that the opening of the institutions and their procedures has advanced to satisfy only certain categories of citizens, like researchers, lawyers or information professionals, is to a certain extent outdated. With more and more fields of policies and legislation being transferred from national to European level, the average citizen is getting more and more involved in the European process. But the citizens' right to know what the bodies of administration, legislation or jurisprudence are doing in their name and on their behalf is — at European level — only one side to the story. In addition, an active participation of the citizen is postulated ⁽²¹⁾, for which a certain level of transparency with regard to the complex procedures is certainly a precondition. At the end of the year 2005, and with regard to the broad discussion in literature ⁽²²⁾, it seems that a request for more transparency and openness addressed to the European institutions hardly needs any further justification ⁽²³⁾.

The policy on public access to documents forms an important part of the efforts in the greater scheme of openness and transparency and the resulting citizens' right of access can be regarded as an essential precondition. Still, the best possible means of granting the right of access as such will hardly improve the institutions' public reputation or attract the citizens' attention to European issues. But once the citizen makes the effort to consult the institutions' tools, the metadata and documents available should allow for the citizen to be informed in the sense, and hopefully with the results, described above.

The citizens' right of public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents is set out in Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. As the obligation for the institutions to set up document registers, the access to which should be provided in electronic form ⁽²⁴⁾, is also derived from this regulation, the first chapter provides an introduction to this piece of legislation.

⁽²⁰⁾ For an overview of the information activities and networks on European level, see Düro 2003b, pp. 207 ff.

⁽²¹⁾ See Curtin, p. 110.

⁽²²⁾ See for example: Upson, 2.13; Transparency, p. 16; Schefbeck, p. 103; Burkert (2003, 2004); or even Simitis, p. 46; or from the institutions: 52005DC0012, p. 5; 52003DC0567, p. 7 and, as such, 52005DC0494; Commission (2005).

⁽²³⁾ Although the European institutions presumably will never go as far as the 'Charter of civil rights for a sustainable knowledge society', which postulates not only that 'access to knowledge must be free' (ibid., p. 5), but also that 'everyone has an unlimited right of access to documents of public and publicly controlled bodies' (ibid., p. 7). For limitations to the right of access to the institutions' documents see 32001R1049, Art. 4.

⁽²⁴⁾ See 32001R1049 Art. 11, which is in line with Herberger (2002) These 4: 'Elektronische Publikation schafft die Voraussetzung für eine intensivere Rezeption der so publizierten Texte'.

2 | An interinstitutional issue: public access to documents

The discussion on openness and transparency is to a large extent focusing on the question of public access to documents, to which Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 is of central importance. To allow for a better understanding of the provisions of this regulation, the earlier developments are presented, starting with the early provisions, up to the introduction into the Treaty establishing the European Community of Article 255 (former Article 191a) as the applicable legal basis for the adoption.

2.1. Early provisions

The first time public access to information of the institutions is officially mentioned at the highest regulatory level and in the context of achieving more transparency and openness is within Declaration No 17 on the right of access to information ⁽²⁵⁾ annexed to the Maastricht Treaty, signed on 7 February 1992. The declaration is based on the consideration that:

‘transparency of the decision-making process strengthens the democratic nature of the institutions and the public’s confidence in the administration.’

It therefore recommends that:

‘the Commission submit to the Council no later than 1993 a report on measures designed to improve public access to the information available to the institutions’.

The Birmingham Declaration ⁽²⁶⁾ (after the Birmingham Council on 16 October 1992) can be considered as another major contribution to developing the idea of openness and transparency. Under the heading ‘A Community close to its citizens’ it reaffirms that:

‘decisions must be taken as closely as possible to the citizen.’

(Ibid., p. 5)

In December 1993 the Commission and the Council agreed upon a code of conduct (93/730/EC) ⁽²⁷⁾ concerning access to documents, which states that the public shall have ‘the widest possible access to documents held’ (ibid., p. 41) by these two institutions. It followed the adoption of a Commission decision (94/90/

⁽²⁵⁾ 11992M/AFI/DCL/17: Treaty on European Union — Declaration on the right of access to information.

⁽²⁶⁾ Annex I to Council (1992a) SN 343/1/92.

⁽²⁷⁾ 31993X0730: Code of conduct concerning public access to Council and Commission documents.



ECSC, EC, Euratom) ⁽²⁸⁾ and of a Council decision (93/731/EC) ⁽²⁹⁾ on the public access to documents of the particular institution.

The Council will be used as an example to give an overview of the developments in the years following the decision. The role and intention of Decision 93/731/EC as an internal rule of procedure were discussed. It was intended as a means of organising the internal functioning of the Council's services in the interest of good administration ⁽³⁰⁾ rather than 'to confer on European citizens a right of access to documents held by the Council' (Öberg, p. 315).

After two years the Council published the first report on the implementation of the decision, following Article 9. This biannual report was not only to cover the implementation, but also the further developments in the field of access to Council documents. The first report was presented in June 1996 and covered 1994/95 ⁽³¹⁾, a second in 1998 covered 1996/97 ⁽³²⁾ and a third in 2000 ⁽³³⁾ covered 1998/99.

Table 1 provides basic statistical data on the application of the decision, which was extracted from the abovementioned reports.

Table 1: Statistics on access to Council documents (1994–2000)

Number of ...	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (1st half)
... applicants	70	72	169	282	338	889	684
... documents involved	378	894	2 431	3 984	6 747	4 051	
... documents supplied on initial application	185	631	1 787	2 947	5 406	3 514	
... confirmatory applications	16	24	37	36	43	18	
... documents supplied on confirmatory application	37	63	124	338	238	21	
... documents, to which access was not granted	156	200	520	699	1 103	516	

Criteria for further analysis ⁽³⁴⁾ of these figures in the reports include the subject of the applications, the geographical origin or professional background of the applicant and also the reasons for an eventual refusal of access.

In addition to the statistical coverage of the reporting period, an attempt is made to present recent developments and new tendencies in this field of policy and the experiences in the practical application.

⁽²⁸⁾ 31994D0090: Commission decision of 8 February 1994 on public access to Commission documents.

⁽²⁹⁾ 31993D0731: Council decision of 20 December 1993 on public access to Council documents.

⁽³⁰⁾ 61989J0069: Case C-69/89, para. 49.

⁽³¹⁾ Council (1996): Report on the implementation of the Council decision on public access to Council documents.

⁽³²⁾ Council (1998): Second report drawn up by the Secretary-General of the Council on the implementation of the Council decision on public access to Council documents (1996–97).

⁽³³⁾ Council (2000b): 13275/00.

⁽³⁴⁾ See the particular report for details.

The first report covers the initial phase, which is later regarded as the ‘running-in period for document access’ (Council, 1998, p. 1). Although this period includes only a comparatively low number of applications, the workload arising out of the procedure prescribed in the decision is nevertheless considered a problem. Extended use of the option to ask the applicant to specify his — formerly vague — request had not proven very practical, as it required additional human resources, because most applicants did not seem to be aware as to which documents were available at all. The creation of a register of Council documents was suggested as a solution.

Apart from the not ‘sufficiently precise’ applications, those requests which are ‘manifestly excessive’ (e.g. a single applicant submitting 14 requests involving more than 150 documents) cause disproportionate costs. To allow for their refusal, examination of the reasons for the applicant’s interest was suggested as a solution. A change of the procedures prescribed through the decision was also proposed. This change concerned the confirmatory applications, which — following the decision — had to be examined by several levels of experts up to the Council meeting. Allowing the General Secretariat, which was dealing with the initial application, to attribute categories to the documents requested was intended to facilitate the procedure and to benefit the institution and the applicants at the same time. To extend the one-month period in which the applicant had to receive a reply was also described as of potential mutual benefit. It was hardly fitting with the legitimate expectation of a transparent procedure that the applicant had to consider that failure to receive a reply within this time frame, or to receive a reply at all, was equivalent to a refusal of access at that stage.

During the reporting period, Decision 24/95 of the General Secretariat of the Council ⁽³⁵⁾ entered into force (on 1 March 1995) and allowed the Council to grant access to documents which might have been classified under that particular decision. The sole effect of Article 8 of Decision 93/731/EC that the respective documents will be ‘declassified’ before access is granted to them did not necessarily imply improved access. The pure (non-)existence of classified documents was just as problematic with regard to the transparency discussion as the decisions concerning declassification based on content which was not accessible to the citizen.

As this first reporting period covered the very first experiences, especially of the General Secretariat of the Council, of the application of Decision 93/731/EC, it seemed natural that, with the introduction of such rules, there were delays.

The second report covered the years 1996 and 1997, which were considered a consolidation period for the Council’s document access policy. The second report stated that there were applications for access to more than 2 400 Council documents.

The resulting gradual increase in the Council’s practice of applying Decision 93/731/EC led to a standardisation of the procedure and was supported by the ‘awareness that greater transparency was necessary’ (see Council, 1998, p. 1).

⁽³⁵⁾ Reference taken from Council (1996), p. 5: ‘3.4. Classified information.’



Another result worth mentioning is that the percentage of documents supplied by the General Secretariat in reply to an initial application rose from 48.9 % in the previous report to 72.7 % in the more recent reporting period. The overall percentage of documents supplied increased from 58.7 % to 78.3 %.

In addition to the statistics, the report described further transparency measures implemented by the Council but which were to a certain extent aimed at journalists and the media.

Council Decision 96/705/EC ⁽³⁶⁾ entered into force during the reporting period (on 14 December 1996), introducing a one-month extension to the time limits for reply, for practical reasons.

Important developments with regard to the citizen were the setting up of a website together with the plans to publish and maintain a register of Council documents via the Internet from 1998 onwards. The putting into operation of a register was meant to tackle the problem of the insufficiently precise applications, which represented a growing number within the overall increase.

An interesting detail is that, as happened in the first reporting period, it was again individuals from NGOs testing the system, i.e. two individuals being responsible for the applications for 58 % of the documents applied for overall.

The period covered by the third report, which was the first of the reports to be referenced with a Council document number (i.e. Council, 2000b), saw in January 1999 the entry into service of the online Register of Documents of the Council. That the register should contain titles, dates and document references of unclassified documents had already been decided on 19 March 1998, whereas the decision that the document numbers of classified documents should also be included was only taken on 6 December 1999 ⁽³⁷⁾. The register focused on those documents, which the Council was dealing with in its legislative capacity, as they were considered of most interest to the citizen.

The following document categories involved in the legislative procedure were to be entered into the register systematically:

- (a) cover notes and copies of letters to the Council, from other institutions and bodies of the European Union or from a Member State, concerning a legislative act;
- (b) information notes, reports, interim reports and progress reports on the proceedings of the Council or of one of its preparatory bodies which do not reflect delegations' individual positions;
- (c) "I/A" and "A" item notes and legislative documents referred to therein;
- (d) decisions adopted by the Council during the co-decision procedure (common position, decision on the rejection/approval of Parliament amendments under Article 21(3) TEC and the joint draft approved by the Conciliation Committee (Article 251(5) TEC);

⁽³⁶⁾ 31996D0705: Council Decision 1996/705/EC, ECSC, Euratom of 6 December 1996 amending Decision 93/731/EC on public access to Council documents.

⁽³⁷⁾ 32000D0023: Council Decision 2000/23/EC of 6 December 1999 on the improvement of information on the Council's legislative activities and the public register of Council documents.

- (e) any final version of a legislative act text finalised by the Working Party of Legal/Linguistic Experts which is for adoption by the Council and publication in the Official Journal.’

(Council, 2000b, pp. 4–6)

In addition the following non-legislative documents would also be accessible via the register:

- documents external to the Council made accessible by their drafter at the time of their submission to the Council;
- provisional agendas for meetings of the Council and of its preparatory bodies;
- any documents intended for release to the public, whether through publication in the Official Journal, through the Internet, through a press release or through any other means, in particular any final version of a text to be adopted by the Council or Coreper (Article 17(4) of the Council’s Rules of Procedure);
- Council meeting minutes approved by the Council.’

(Council, 2000b, pp. 5–6)

As this variety of document types and their role in the different procedures was likely to confuse the layman, it created an urgent need for appropriate organisational structures within the Council to add the data and documents to the register and to deal with the increasing number of incoming applications. A Transparency Unit was set up to be in charge of the applications in the first instance, and a Public Information Unit was created to take care of those applications which could not be dealt with following the procedure for public access to documents. As the rise in numbers of applications was *inter alia* related to the widespread use of e-mail (i.e. to send the applications) and the Internet, it became evident that the register was used not only to reference the documents sought for, but more and more to access the full text version of Council documents. On 16 November 2000, the number of documents available in full text on the register in all languages was 13 396 (see Council, 2000b, p. 4) compared with approximately 85 000 references (covering all languages) available at 31 December 1999 (*ibid.*, p. 2).

Referring to the introduction of Article 255 ⁽³⁸⁾ into the Treaty establishing the European Community, the Council stated in its third report, dated 22 December 2000, that neither the Council rules on access to documents nor the amendment to these rules of 14 August 2000 ⁽³⁹⁾ needed to be reviewed in the light of implementation of the new Article 255.

Nevertheless, the introduction of the general principle and limits of the right of public access to documents through this new article marked an important cornerstone, and not only for the Commission, the Council and the Parliament.

⁽³⁸⁾ 11997E255.

⁽³⁹⁾ 32000D0527: Council Decision 2000/527/EC of 14 August 2000 amending Decision 93/731/EC on public access to Council documents (‘Solana Decision’) and Council Decision 2000/23/EC on the improvement of information on the Council’s legislative activities and the public register of Council documents.



2.2. The treaty article: Article 255 TEC

With relevance to the access to documents of the institutions, the Treaty on European Union, signed in Maastricht in 1992, introduced the following declaration of political will in Article A:

‘This Treaty marks a new stage in the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe, in which decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen.’

(11992MA)

This concept was further elaborated by the Treaty of Amsterdam ⁽⁴⁰⁾ adding to what was from now on Article 1, that:

‘[...] decisions are taken as openly as possible and as closely as possible to the citizen.’
(11997M001, respectively in the most recent consolidated version 12002M001)

In addition to this statement of rather political value, the introduction of Article 191a through the Treaty of Amsterdam (Article 2(45)) which, since the renumbering has become Article 255, amended the Treaty establishing the European Community and obliged the institutions directly.

‘45. The following Article shall be inserted:

“*Article 191a*

1. Any citizen of the Union, and any natural or legal person residing or having their registered office in a Member State, shall have a right of access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents, subject to the principles and the conditions to be defined in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3.
2. General principles and limits on grounds of public or private interest governing this right of access to documents shall be determined by the Council, acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 189b within two years of the entry into force of the Treaty of Amsterdam.
3. Each institution referred to above shall elaborate in its own Rules of Procedure specific provisions regarding access to its documents.”

(11997D002/P45)

The general principles and limits of this right were at that stage to be determined by the Council within two years after the entering into force of the Treaty of Amsterdam, i.e. two years after 1 May 1999. The legislative procedure to be applied is the co-decision procedure, as described in Article 251 TEC (12002E251), former Article 189b. From the European Parliament’s perspective this meant that it was now involved in the procedure, whereas the adoption of the former Commission and the Council decisions (Commission Decision 94/90/ECSC, EC, Euratom and Council Decision 93/731/EC) had been, despite the EP’s call for new proposals and its wish to be involved ⁽⁴¹⁾, regarded as matters of purely internal organisation for the two institutions. The fact that the scope of the Treaty provision was explicitly

⁽⁴⁰⁾ 11997D/TXT: Treaty of Amsterdam amending the Treaty on European Union, the Treaties establishing the European Communities and certain related acts — Contents.

⁽⁴¹⁾ 51993AP0666: Resolution on the proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the security measures applicable to classified information produced or transmitted in connection with EEC or Euratom activities.

limited to those institutions primarily involved in the legislative procedures was satisfactory only with regard to aiming at an increased interest or participation of the citizen in these legislative procedures. Focusing on the citizens' confidence in the 'Brussels' administration in more general terms raised the question as to why the policy of openness and transparency, of which the right of public access to documents was an essential part, was intentionally divided into different categories, depending on what institution was involved. This indicated the reluctance of the parties involved when it came to taking steps in the direction of more openness without actually being forced. For exactly the same reason it could be considered symptomatic that the right on public access to documents was not to be found in Part Two of the Treaty together with the other rights conferred on the citizens, but in the 'Provisions common to several institutions' in Part Five. This may even refer back to the idea, that the former Council and Commission decisions were primarily considered measures of internal organisation and not at all with conferring a substantive right of access to documents on European citizens.

Nevertheless, the Parliament recognised in its 'Report on the Treaty of Amsterdam' ⁽⁴²⁾ that there had been:

'progress in the area of transparency [...] through rules in the Treaty on access to documents'

and:

'stresses, however, that the principle of public access requires the completion of these efforts with implementing measures to ensure that the public really have efficient access to information.'

(Para. 13)

Basically, the success of the institutions' efforts with regard to openness and transparency depended not only on the introduction of this Treaty article, but very much on the content of the secondary legislation introduced on the basis of the article. Aspects of further relevance were the implementing rules and the way they were applied and finally the citizens, who were to prove whether the instruments offered, met their expectations and needs.

2.3. Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001

The decision-making process in the enacting of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 tells not only the somewhat peculiar story of the coming into existence of this particular regulation, but also gives an hands-on example for the co-decision procedure, as described in Article 251 TEC.

The following description of the regulation itself focuses on the improvements and changes it introduced. The good intentions were confirmed by the judgment of the European Court of Justice C-41/00 P, which cites the intentions of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 as:

⁽⁴²⁾ 51997IP0347: A4-0347/1997.



‘to guarantee that the administration enjoys greater legitimacy and is more effective.’
(62000J0041, para. 39).

That the discussion on openness and transparency had an impact not only on the access to documents of the Council, the Commission and the Parliament is documented in the subsequent changes to the relevant legal provisions of the other institutions and bodies, some of which are gathered in a non-exhaustive list under ‘2.3.3. Further implications: the agencies and bodies,’ p. 29.

2.3.1. The decision-making process

Details of the decision-making process and the comparably long and peculiar way to introduce the new Regulation can be collected from various sources.

PreLex (see ‘4.1. PreLex: monitoring the decision-making process between institutions’) is an online service offered by the Commission and basically provides a chronological list of the steps in the procedure together with the most important documents involved.

The Legal Observatory (OEIL, see ‘4.2. The Legislative Observatory’) provided by the Parliament is a similarly structured service offered by the Parliament, which in addition offers an explanation and background information on the most important steps taken. The observations of the non-governmental organisation Statewatch⁽⁴³⁾ are a third source of information; these include documents which are not published by the institutions and which can be considered as supporting a rather critical approach.

Annex I: Events and documents preceding the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 (p. 229) offers dates and document references in chronological order taken from these three sources⁽⁴⁴⁾.

The following very brief overview of the official steps taken can nevertheless also be considered as a summary of this particular example of the co-decision procedure (following Article 251 TEC).

The first step was the adoption of a Commission proposal⁽⁴⁵⁾ and its transmission to the Council and the Parliament on 28 January 2000. Before the procedure was continued, the Council amended its Decision 93/731/EC on public access to Council documents by Decision 2000/527/EC of 14 August 2000, which later came to be known as the ‘Solana Decision’⁽⁴⁶⁾.

The Parliament’s Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs was in charge and amended the proposal to the extent that the Parliament

⁽⁴³⁾ Statewatch homepage (<http://www.statewatch.org>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽⁴⁴⁾ A comparison — or even an analysis — of the several versions of the documents involved is not within the scope of this thesis, which, on this issue, rather intends to serve as a starting point for a more detailed discussion.

⁽⁴⁵⁾ 52000PC0030: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents.

⁽⁴⁶⁾ Interesting and critical reading on 32000D0527 and its development, the description of which cannot be included into this thesis, is provided by Tony Bunyan through Statewatch (<http://www.statewatch.org/news/2002/mar/16solana.htm>), last visited 30.11.2003, and freedominfo.org (<http://www.freedominfo.org/case/eustudy/ch6.htm>), last visited 26.1.2006.

in its first reading on 16 November decided ⁽⁴⁷⁾ to refer the amended proposal back to the Committee, instead of passing an associated legislative resolution for its first reading position. Basically, this was to allow for further discussion and to make sure that a compromise on the amendments with the Commission and the Council was still possible. The three institutions carried their different proposals into an informal trialogue, which began on 24 January ⁽⁴⁸⁾. A comparison of the different draft proposals at that stage is tabled in the Council's 'Working document for trialogue on 24 January 2001' ⁽⁴⁹⁾. The result of the trialogue was a compromise reached by 26 April, to be adopted by the Parliament in first reading on 3 May. The Council agreed on the amendments on 14 May and approved the amended proposal ⁽⁵⁰⁾ on 28 May. The final act was signed by the Council and Parliament on 30 May 2001.

Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents was published on 31 May. After entering into force on 3 June it became applicable from 3 December 2001 onwards. Within the six months between the entry into force of the regulation and its applicability, the institutions were to adjust their internal rules ⁽⁵¹⁾ to the new principles and limitations to the access of documents.

2.3.2. The provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001

Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents states clearly that it is not applicable to the other institutions or bodies. Even if the use of the general term 'the institutions' in the recitals might give the impression that all European institutions are concerned, it becomes clear from Article 1 that the regulation is only applicable to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the Commission.

Article 1 provides that one of the purposes of the regulation is:

'to define principles, conditions and limits on grounds of public or private interest governing the right of access to European Parliament, Council and Commission (hereinafter referred to as 'the institutions') documents provided for in Article 255 of the EC Treaty in such a way as to ensure the widest possible access to documents'.

The regulation brings some important improvements ⁽⁵²⁾.

⁽⁴⁷⁾ For a critical comment see Schluzki-Haddouti (2000).

⁽⁴⁸⁾ For a detailed documentation of the 'trialogue' see the Statewatch website (<http://www.statewatch.org/secret/observatory.htm>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽⁴⁹⁾ Council (2001d).

⁽⁵⁰⁾ 52001PC0299: Amended proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (presented by the Commission pursuant to Article 250(2) of the EC Treaty).

⁽⁵¹⁾ For the Commission: 32001D0937; Commission Decision of 5 December 2001 amending its rules of procedure. For the Council: 32001D0840; Council Decision of 29 November 2001 amending the Council's rules of procedure. For the Parliament: 32001D1229(01); Bureau decision on public access to European Parliament documents.

⁽⁵²⁾ For details: *Access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents — A user's guide*.



- For the first time there is a common set of rules for the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council.
- The regulation covers third party documents held by the institutions (Article 4(4) and (5)).
- The scope of the regulation covers all documents drawn up or received by the institution ⁽⁵³⁾ (Articles 2 and 3).
- For reasons of effectiveness all institutions concerned have to provide a publicly available Register of Documents to be operational by 3 June 2002.
- The deadline for reply to applications for access is reduced to 15 working days.
- The exceptions set out in Article 4(1) to (3) are applicable only if there is an overriding public interest in disclosure.
- If only parts of a document are covered by an exception, partial release is possible (Article 4(6)).

The requirement for an application to be made ‘in a sufficiently precise manner to enable the institution to identify the document’ (Article 6(1)) led to some practical problems which the institutions already had been dealing with since the first introduction of any legal provision applicable in the field of public access.

In the Code of Conduct concerning Council and Commission documents from 1993, ‘document’ was defined as:

‘any written text, whatever its medium, which contains existing data and is held by the Council or the Commission.’

(31993X0730, p. 41)

However, Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 provides the following definition (Article 3(a)) ⁽⁵⁴⁾:

“document” shall mean any content whatever its medium (written on paper or stored in electronic form or as a sound, visual or audiovisual recording) concerning a matter relating to the policies, activities and decisions falling within the institution’s sphere of responsibility’.

For ‘sufficiently precise’ requests for documents the following contact details of the institutions bound by the regulation were available:

- European Commission, Secretariat-General (sg-acc-doc@cec.eu.int),
- European Parliament, Register (register@europarl.eu.int),
- Council of the European Union, General Secretariat (access@consilium.eu.int).

⁽⁵³⁾ For a rather restrictive approach to the question whether all documents would necessarily need to be available in all official languages, which would eventually meet the citizens’ legitimate expectation when asking for access, see Berteloot, pp. 88-89.

⁽⁵⁴⁾ As indicated in the introduction, this generally raises questions on the distinction between a ‘document’ and ‘information’ and on partial access. Except for the introductory remarks, the discussion, which is visible in the case-law, cannot be dealt with in this thesis. For general references to cases concerning the access to documents, see also the reports of the institutions on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001.

Requests for general information on European issues should nevertheless rather be addressed to one of the contact points described in the ‘Communication from the Commission to the Council, European Parliament, Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions on a new framework for cooperation on activities concerning the information and communication policy of the European Union’ (52001DC0354). The expertise and experience available from the several information centres and the existing networks⁽⁵⁵⁾ should provide the applicant with the sufficiently precise reference to relevant documents (including maybe immediate access to those documents) or even contact details on where to turn to proceed with the request.

2.3.3. Further implications: the agencies and bodies

As described above (see ‘2.3.2. The provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001’), Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 does not cover the ‘other’ institutions or bodies. Article 7.1 TEC lists as institutions also the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors, and Article 7.2 TEC mentions the Committee of Regions and the Economic and Social Committee as having an advisory capacity. None of these appear in the text of the regulation. Nevertheless, a political statement is given with the joint declaration relating to the regulation, through which:

‘the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission call on the institutions and bodies not covered by paragraph 1 to adopt internal rules on public access to documents which take account of the principles and limits in this Regulation.’

(32001C0627(01))

The Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors⁽⁵⁶⁾ both claim an exceptional role due to the particular nature of their core business, which results in a more restrictive approach concerning the implementation of a policy of openness and transparency. The European Investment Bank and the European Central Bank follow a similar line of argument. As a result, the principles and limitations of the regulation were expected to apply to these institutions and bodies only when acting in their administrative capacity.

The websites of the Court of Auditors⁽⁵⁷⁾ and the European Investment Bank⁽⁵⁸⁾ at least provide access to the text of the relevant Court decision⁽⁵⁹⁾, respectively the rules adopted by the Management Committee of the Bank⁽⁶⁰⁾. That the level of secrecy varies is illustrated by the Court of Justice of the European Communi-

⁽⁵⁵⁾ See Europa > Europe near you (http://ec.europa.eu/comm/relays/index_en.htm), last visited 26.1.2006; or with an emphasis on the Czech Republic in the preaccession phase: Dürö (2003a).

⁽⁵⁶⁾ See for the Court of Auditors: 31998D0923(01), Article 1.

⁽⁵⁷⁾ European Court of Auditors > Right of access to documents (http://eca.eu.int/services/right_access/servicerright_access_index_en.htm), last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽⁵⁸⁾ Rules on public access to documents (<http://www.eib.org/publication.asp?publ=63>), last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽⁵⁹⁾ 32005D00012(01): Decision No 12-2005 of 10 March 2005 regarding public access to Court of Auditors documents (OJ C 96, 20.4.2005, p. 96).

⁽⁶⁰⁾ Public access to information: rules on public access to documents (http://www.eib.org/Attachments/strategies/pai_rules_en.pdf), last visited 28.12.2005.



ties and the European Central Bank, none of which seems ⁽⁶¹⁾ to be providing any information on public access to documents on their websites.

The situation concerning the numerous agencies and bodies varies greatly with regard to modifying their own legal provisions or activities to set up a document register. The following list (the sections of which are in alphabetical order of the names of the agency or body) includes the institutions not dealt with in more detail in this thesis and tries, without claiming to be exhaustive, to give an overview of the respective action (legal basis, available register URL) taken to comply with the political requirement formulated in the joint declaration mentioned above.

The first section (items 1 to 5) of the list includes agencies and bodies, the websites of which offered a reference to the legal basis applicable and to an online register of documents.

1. Committee of the Regions (CoR)

Legal basis:

32003D0064(01)

Register URL:

<http://www.cor.europa.eu/red/en/index.htm>, last visited 28.12.2005

2. Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO)

Legal basis:

32003R1650

Practical arrangements ⁽⁶²⁾ adopted by the Administrative Council of the CPVO on 24 March 2004

Register URL:

Directory of the CPVO legislation in force

<http://www.cpvo.eu.int/en/droit/legislation.htm>

Database of applications and grants

<http://www.cpvo.eu.int/en/bd/applicationtitle.php>

Decisions of the Board of Appeal of the CPVO

<http://www.cpvo.eu.int/en/droit/chambre recours.htm>, last visited 28.12.2005

Annual reports of the CPVO

<http://www.cpvo.eu.int/en/document/rapportannuel.html>, last visited 28.12.2005

Forms

<http://www.cpvo.eu.int/en/demande/forms.htm>, last visited 28.12.2005

⁽⁶¹⁾ The only support to this statement the author can offer is that the site maps and the search functions of the websites did not deliver any results, as of 28.12.2005. This is even more worth mentioning, as for example 32004D0003(01) 'Decision of the European Central Bank of 4 March 2004 on public access to European Central Bank documents (ECB/2004/03)' exists and was published in OJ L 80, 18.3.2004, pp. 42–44. This decision refers in recital 3 to the special conditions due to the activities of the ECB, and does not even foresee the setting up of a document register to facilitate access for the general public to the ECB's documents.

⁽⁶²⁾ <http://www.cpvo.eu.int/documents/accesdocs/PA20040037/PA20040037EN.pdf>, last visited 28.12.2005.

Decisions of the Administrative Council

http://www.cpvo.eu.int/documents/accesdocs/decisions_ac.php?lang=en, last visited 28.12.2005

3. European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

Legal basis:
32003D0603

Register URL:
http://www.eesc.europa.eu/activities/press/registry/index_en.asp, last visited 28.12.2005

4. European Training Foundation (ETF)

Legal basis:
32003R1648
GB decision ETF-GB-04-005 ⁽⁶³⁾ of 30 April 2004

Register URL:
<http://www.etf.europa.eu/WebSite.nsf/Pages/Public+access+to+documents?OpenDocument>

5. Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM)

Legal basis:
32003R1653
Decision No CA-03-22 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ of the Administrative Board
of 24 November 2003

Register URL:
<http://oami.europa.eu/en/office/preg/default.htm>

The second section of the list (items 6 to 18) contains agencies and bodies, for which at least a reference to the legal basis could be found, but for which no register of documents was found to be available online.

6. European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR)

Legal basis:
32003R1646

Decision ⁽⁶⁵⁾ of the Governing Board of the European Agency for Reconstruction on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to documents

⁽⁶³⁾ [http://www.etf.europa.eu/Wpubdocs.nsf/Att/A92BB5D72F95AC04C1256F0F00483229/\\$File/ETF-GB-04-005-Access%20to%20docs_EN.pdf?openElement&LAN=EN&DSPV=CAT](http://www.etf.europa.eu/Wpubdocs.nsf/Att/A92BB5D72F95AC04C1256F0F00483229/$File/ETF-GB-04-005-Access%20to%20docs_EN.pdf?openElement&LAN=EN&DSPV=CAT), last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽⁶⁴⁾ <http://oami.europa.eu/en/office/admin/pdf/CA-03-22-EN.pdf>, last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽⁶⁵⁾ <http://www.ear.eu.int/agency/main/documents/thessaloniki-042599-01RulesofprocedureRegulation1049-011.doc>, last visited 28.12.2005.



7. European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (OSHA)

Legal basis:
32003R1654

Decision ⁽⁶⁶⁾ of the Administrative Board of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work of 4 March 2004 on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to documents of the European Parliament, of the Council and of the Commission (OJ L 210, 11.6.2004)

Register URL:
http://osha.eu.int/about/internal_documents/document_register:
No register!

8. European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)

Legal basis:
32003R1643
EASA MB Decision No 1/2004 ⁽⁶⁷⁾

9. European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop)

Legal basis:
32003R1655

10. European Environment Agency (EEA)

Legal basis:
32003R1641

Rules ⁽⁶⁸⁾ concerning access to documents in the Agency adopted by the EEA Management Board on 22 June 2004

11. European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

Legal basis:
32003R1642

12. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound)

Legal basis:
32003R1649

Decision of the Administrative Board of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions of 26 March 2004 (OJ L 102, 7.4.2004, p. 81)

Implementing rules ⁽⁶⁹⁾

⁽⁶⁶⁾ http://osha.eu.int/about/internal_documents/board_decision/board_decision_en/download, last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽⁶⁷⁾ http://www.easa.eu.int/doc/About_EASA/Manag_Board/2004/mb_decision_0104.pdf, last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽⁶⁸⁾ <http://org.eea.europa.eu/documents/administrativedocuments/administrativedocuments/implementingrules.html>, last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽⁶⁹⁾ http://www.eurofound.eu.int/about/publicaccess/documents/pubaccess_implementing_rules_en.pdf, last visited 28.12.2005.

13. European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)

Legal basis:
32003R1644

Decision ⁽⁷⁰⁾ of EMSA Administrative Board concerning the arrangements to be applied by the Agency for public access to documents

14. European Agency for the evaluation of Medicinal Products (EMA)

Legal basis:
32003R1647

15. European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

Legal basis:
32003R1651

EMCDDA rules for public access to documents: EMCDDA/13/06 ⁽⁷¹⁾

16. European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC)

Legal basis:
32003R1652

Decision ⁽⁷²⁾ of the Management Board of the EUMC on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1048/2001 [*sic*] of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to documents

17. European Railway Agency (ERA)

Legal basis:
32004R881

Arrangements ⁽⁷³⁾ to be applied by the Agency for public access to documents

18. Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union (CdT)

Legal basis:
32003R1645

The third section of the list (items 19 to 24) gathers agencies and bodies, for which neither a legal basis nor a document register could be referenced.

19. European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders (Frontex)**20. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)****21. European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)**

⁽⁷⁰⁾ <http://www.emsa.eu.int/Docs/adminboard/25.06.2004.access%20to%20documents.pdf>, last visited 28.12.2006.

⁽⁷¹⁾ <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/index.cfm?fuseaction=public.AttachmentDownload&nNodeID=17604&slanguageISO=EN>, last visited 29.4.2006.

⁽⁷²⁾ http://eumc.eu.int/eumc/material/doc/40629dd9d935d_doc_EN.pdf, last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽⁷³⁾ <http://www.era.eu.int/public/documents/2004-10-28%20ERA%20AB%20-%20Arrangements%20to%20be%20applied%20by%20the%20Agency%20for%20public%20access%20to%20documents.pdf>, last visited 28.12.2005.



22. European Fundamental Rights Agency (EFRA)

23. European GNSS Supervisory Authority (EGSA)

24. European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA)

Better lawmaking can be considered ⁽⁷⁴⁾ as the main objective in gathering the amendments concerning the agencies existing at the time in a package and publishing them in one edition of the Official Journal. For each of the agencies, adding a clause stating that Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 applies to documents held by that agency amended its establishing regulation. The management of the particular agency was in charge of the administrative changes and rules to be defined to comply with the provisions on public access to documents. An additional clause refers to the rights to address a complaint to the European Ombudsman or to institute court proceedings. It is worth mentioning in the context of this thesis that, over time, obviously only some of the agencies individually started setting up registers which were made available on the Internet to allow for public access to their own documents.

This step-by-step progress in implementing similar principles and limits concerning the public access to documents within all European institutions and agencies was summed up by the respective provisions of the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe.

2.4. The Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe ⁽⁷⁵⁾ (Constitutional Treaty)

The idea of setting up a ‘European Convention on the future of Europe’ at the Laeken Council was fuelled by the expectation of this body delivering proposals, inter alia, on how to bring the European Union, its institutions and policies, closer to its citizens.

With this objective in mind, one part of the efforts undertaken by the Convention was the drafting of a constitutional text incorporating the existing Treaties and structuring the provisions in a clearer and more comprehensive way. The resulting draft for a Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe was presented to the European Council meeting in Thessaloniki on 20 June 2003 under the Greek presidency.

This draft was not granted approval at the Intergovernmental Conference on 12 and 13 December 2003 under the Italian presidency in Brussels but, during the first half of 2004, the Irish presidency announced that it aimed to reach an agreement as soon as possible ⁽⁷⁶⁾, so that a final version was signed by the Heads of State or Government of the then 25 Member States on 29 October 2004.

⁽⁷⁴⁾ 52003DC0216: Report from the Commission on the application in 2002 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents, p. 9.

⁽⁷⁵⁾ Published in OJ C 310, 16.12.2004, pp. 1–474.

⁽⁷⁶⁾ *Bulletin Quotidien Europe*, No 8617, 7.1.2004, p. 5.

The ratification progressed through parliamentary procedures with a positive outcome in the following 13 Member States: Austria, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia and Slovenia. The first referendum held in Spain on 20 February 2005 resulted in 76.6 % voting ‘yes’, whereas on 29 May in France and on 1 June in the Netherlands the majority of voters decided against the Constitutional Treaty: 54.8 % in France and even 61.7 % in the Netherlands, where, in fact, the outcome has only a consultative value but is nevertheless considered of high political importance.

Although the Heads of State or Government had decided at their Council meeting on 16 and 17 June to have a ‘period of reflection’ before deciding any further steps on the constitutional project, the referendum in Luxembourg on 10 July again had a positive outcome (56.52 % voted ‘yes’).

Despite the Constitutional Treaty as such being put into question, it appears that, as an indicator for recent and future tendencies within the transparency policy, the Constitutional Treaty provisions on transparency and public access to documents are nevertheless worth mentioning.

Part I of the Constitutional Treaty deals in Title VI with the democratic life of the Union in general and stipulates in Article I-46(3) the principle of representative democracy that:

‘[...] Decisions shall be taken as openly and as closely as possible to the citizen.’

Under the same title, Article I-50 deals with the transparency of the proceedings of Union institutions, and proposes in paragraph 3 that:

‘Any citizen of the Union, and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State shall have, under the conditions laid down in Part III, a right of access to documents of the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, whatever their medium.’

The current regulatory framework, which includes Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 and the implementing provisions for the particular institutions, basically meets the requirements described in the second part of paragraph 3.

‘European laws shall lay down the general principles and limits which, on grounds of public or private interest, govern the right of access to such documents.’

Paragraph 4 adds the general mandate for the institutions to adjust their rules of procedure accordingly.

‘Each institution, body or agency shall determine in its own rules of procedure specific provisions regarding access to its documents, in accordance with the European law referred to in paragraph 3.’

The conditions for the public access mentioned in paragraph 3 are generally provided for in Part III, Title VI, on the functioning of the Union, which covers in Chapter I the provisions governing the institutions, including in Section 4 the provisions common to Union institutions, bodies and agencies. In particular, Article III-399 postulates the following in this context.



- ‘1. The institutions, bodies and agencies of the Union shall ensure transparency in their work and shall, pursuant to Article I-50, determine in their rules of procedure specific provisions for public access to documents. The Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank and the European Investment Bank shall be subject to the provisions of Article I-50(3) and to this article only when exercising their administrative tasks.
2. The European Parliament and the Council shall ensure publication of the documents relating to the legislative procedures under the terms laid down by the European law referred to in Article I-50(3).’

Like the recent Article 255 TEC, these provisions are located within the Constitutional Treaty in the context of the institutions and their working methods. That the evolving right of access to documents is in addition incorporated in ‘The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the Union’, which forms Part II of the Constitutional Treaty, shows its increasing importance: Title V thereof on citizens’ rights is explicitly addressed to the citizen and includes in Article II-102 the right of access to documents.

‘Any citizen of the Union, and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State has a right of access to documents of the Union institutions, bodies and agencies, whatever their medium.’

Concerning the future of these provisions as part of the Constitutional Treaty it is obvious that they are not at the centre of the political discussion. Nevertheless, the wording of the provisions reflects some progress achieved and can as such be considered a step forward to promoting public awareness.

3 | **An essential obligation from Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001: the document registers of the institutions**

The document registers in their existing form were set up by the Commission, the Council and the Parliament to fulfil their obligation from Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001. From the reading of this provision the institutions are not only obliged to ‘provide access to a Register of Documents’ (paragraph 1) ‘to make citizens’ rights under this Regulation effective’ (ibid.); in paragraph 2 this article stipulates that each document in the register shall contain:

- a reference number (including, where applicable, the interinstitutional reference);
- the subject matter and/or a short description of the content of the document; and
- the date on which it was received or drawn up and recorded in the register.

A closer look at the registers aims at answering the questions as to whether the institutions fulfil their obligation from this article concerning the information made available per document and whether these metadata, which are explicitly mentioned, are also available for the search ⁽⁷⁷⁾. In the greater context of this thesis the analysis also provides an answer to the question as to which searches, if any, can be performed to retrieve document references from the registers. The underlying metadata will be the registers’ basis for a metadata mapping involving the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set and aiming to provide a foundation for a future potential simple search across collections. In addition, a mapping to the metadata available in EUR-Lex (see ‘Table 43: EUR-Lex: 34 metadata elements’, p. 145) will open the view on potential synergies and fields for closer interinstitutional cooperation.

3.1. The Commission’s Register of Documents

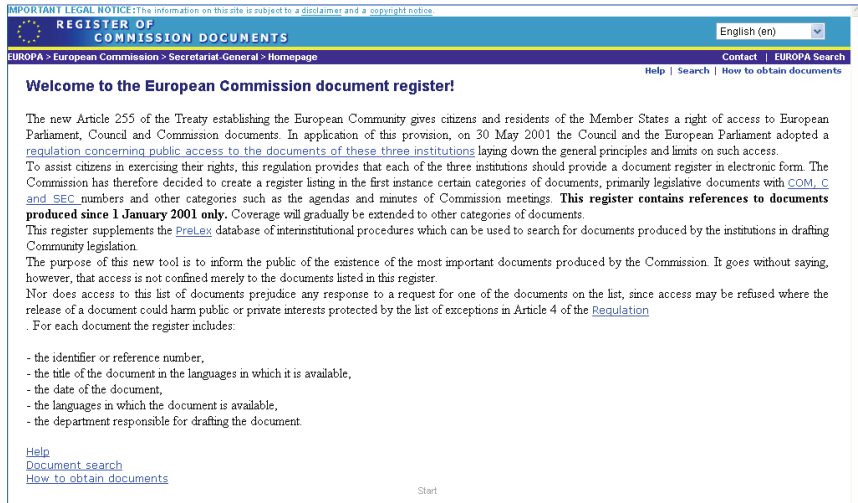
The Commission’s Register of Documents is embedded in the more general website ⁽⁷⁸⁾ on openness and access to documents. The information provided through this site includes the legal provisions relevant to the Commission, the Commission’s annual reports on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No

⁽⁷⁷⁾ Although the registers were set up to serve the same purpose, they differ in many aspects, which confirms the statement by Kunz and Rittel with regard to information systems: ‘Zweckgleichheit impliziert also keineswegs Strukturgleichheit’ (Kunz and Rittel, 1972, p. 42).

⁽⁷⁸⁾ See Europa > European Commission > Secretariat-General > Openness and access to documents (www.europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgc/acc_doc/index_en.htm), last visited 23.1.2006.



1049/2001 and a list of relevant case-law, as well as links to the other institutions' registers and other information sources provided by the Commission itself. Among these other Commission sources is listed a 'Register of the work of the Committees', which is more widely known as the Register of Comitology (see '4.3. The Commission's Register of Comitology', p. 60), and the existence of which gives evidence that for the Commission itself there exists more than one document register.



Screenshot 1: The Commission's Register of Documents homepage (http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/regdoc/registre.cfm?CL=en), last visited 26.1.2006.

The Commission's Register of Documents contains references to documents produced since 1 January 2001. Table 2 shows the number of references per year and document type (as a result of extractions on 23.1.2006 ⁽⁷⁹⁾):

The register's homepage ⁽⁸⁰⁾ states that the register includes for each document:

- the identifier,
- the title of the document in the languages in which it is available,
- the date of the document,
- the languages in which the document is available, and
- the department responsible for drafting the document.

⁽⁷⁹⁾ The figures differ from those given in SEC(2005) 1025 (52005SC1025), p.21: for the COM document (overall + 42), SEC document (overall + 55) and agendas (overall + 11) the number of references in the SEC(2005) 1025 is slightly higher, whereas for the C documents it is lower (overall – 562). The overall number (leaving out the studies) in the SEC document is 48 702 compared with the 50 181 resulting from the extraction.

⁽⁸⁰⁾ See the Commission's Register of Documents homepage (www.europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/regdoc/registre.cfm?CL=en), last visited 23.1.2006.

Table 2: The Commission’s Register of Documents: references per document type and year

	COM	C	SEC	Agendas	Minutes	Studies	Overall
2001	1 920	5 815	4 729	0	0	398	12 862
2002	2 083	6 570	3 051	134	116	344	12 298
2003	2 340	6 847	2 460	135	113	283	12 178
2004	2 331	7 504	2 729	134	145	0	12 843
2005	2 109	7 163	2 670	129	124	0	12 195
Overall	10 783	33 899	15 639	532	498	1 025	62 376

Source: Extraction from the register on 23.1.2006.

Comparing this list with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 leads to the conclusion that any information on the subject matter, or a short description of the content, is missing. Neither the title, nor the department responsible necessarily allow for any reliable assumptions concerning the content.

Concerning the information listed as being available in the register, it seems more important to the user, whether or not it can also be used for the search for documents, or is at least displayed in the results.

The register offers only one search interface, which presents eight search options. Out of these eight fields available in the register, seven are described in the online help ⁽⁸¹⁾ of the register. The one field listed in Table 3, but not in the online help, is the ‘comRegLanguage’, which is mentioned in the online help as an additional criterion for specifying the search for words in the title or subject. This option is of considerable importance in the European context, particularly for the citizen user, and also in the context of this thesis, as almost all online services provide this option. It is also listed in Table 3, which shows search criteria gathered from the search screen.

The search options cover a search by date and document number. So it can be concluded that these data are available for all documents in the register, which fulfils the requirement of the regulation for these fields.

The register provides a search by word(s) in the title or subject. The latter indicates that subject-related metadata are available. Unfortunately, neither the search page nor the result lists give any further information on any content indexing tool applied as a basis for this search option.

The availability of the metadata listed on the register’s homepage can be confirmed by the information gathered in Table 3. The search options required by the Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 are available, except for the subject-matter search, for which the situation remains unclear.

⁽⁸¹⁾ Register of Commission documents > Help > Search criteria (http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/regdoc/aide.cfm?page=aideprinc&CL=en), last visited 26.1.2006.



Screenshot 2: The Commission's Register of Documents search (http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/regdoc/recherche.cfm?CL=en), last visited 26.1.2006.

Table 3: The Commission's Register of Documents search: criteria and details

Search criteria		Presentation	Details ⁽⁸²⁾	Term name ⁽⁸³⁾
Document number	Type	Drop-down menu	5 + all	comRegType
	Year	Drop-down menu	2001–2006	comRegDateYear
	No	Form entry field	Free text	comRegNumber
		2 radio buttons	All versions — final versions only	comRegVersion
Document date		2 form entry fields	From; to	comRegDate
Department responsible		Drop-down menu	41 + all	comRegService
Word(s) in the title or subject		Form entry field	Free text	comRegTitle comRegSubject
	Language	Drop-down menu	20 + all	comRegLanguage
	Including	2 radio buttons	All words — one word at least	
Number of documents per page		Form entry field	3 digits (max. 999)	
Sort by		Drop-down menu	Number — Date of distribution	
What's new?		Drop-down menu	5 help messages/news by pop-up window	

Source: The Commission's Register of Documents (search).

⁽⁸²⁾ For selection lists available, vide *infra* Selection lists extracted from the Commission's Register of Documents, p. 256.

⁽⁸³⁾ The term name will be used in the following chapters to identify the search options and refer to the underlying fields.

The definition of the fields on a semantic level, which serve as a basis for the mapping itself, can be found in Chapter 7 (see ‘6.3.1.1. Defining the metadata of the Commission’s register’).

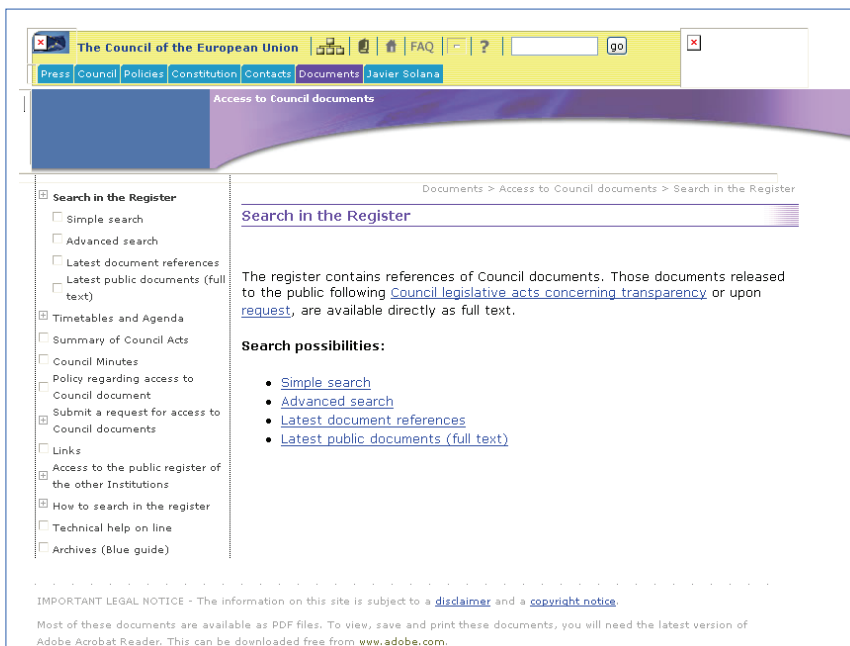
3.2. Access to Council documents: the public register

The general website of the Council offers an overview of its document reference databases and repositories on a page known as the document centre ⁽⁸⁴⁾. ‘Access to Council documents (public register)’ is one of the headings on this page.

The homepage of the Council’s document register ⁽⁸⁵⁾ offers not only a simple and an advanced search but also links to latest document (references) and Council legislative acts concerning transparency.

The register contains references to Council documents as from 1 January 1999.

If it comes to producing statistics concerning the number of references in the register, the search interfaces and the display options for the results cause certain limitations: a search specifying a document type is not available.

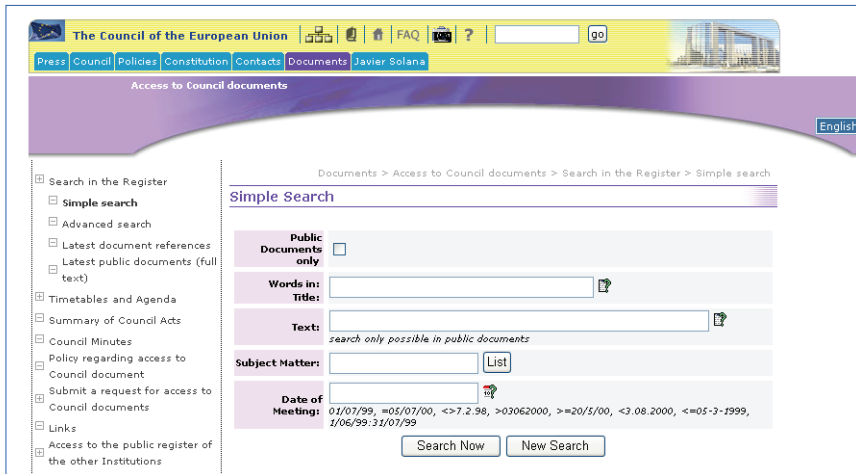


Screenshot 3: Access to Council documents (public register: homepage) (http://ue.eu.int/cms3_applications/showPage.asp?id=549&lang=en), last visited 26.1.2006.

More general searches, aiming to produce the number of references available per year, are limited to 400 rows (i.e. document references) in the result lists.

⁽⁸⁴⁾ The Council of the European Union > Documents (ue.eu.int/docCenter.asp?lang=en&cmsid=245), last visited 24.1.2006.

⁽⁸⁵⁾ The Council of the European Union > Search in the Register (ue.eu.int/cms3_applications/showPage.ASP?id=549&lang=en&mode=g), last visited 23.1.2006.



Screenshot 4: Access to Council documents (public register: simple search) (http://ue.eu.int/cms3_fo/showPage.asp?id=638&lang=EN&mode=g), last visited 26.1.2006.

As a consequence, the figures presented below were taken from the Council's annual reports on access to documents ⁽⁸⁶⁾, respectively a press release ⁽⁸⁷⁾, that was published on the occasion of the Online Information fair in London in early December 2005.

Table 4: Council document register: references available

31.12.2002	375 154 (2002 report)
31.12.2003	467 532 (2003 report)
21.2.2005	583 713 (2004 report)
17.11.2005	670 315 (press release)

Source: Extraction from the register, as at 23.1.2006; Council (2005b) press release.

With regard to comparing these figures with those given for the other registers and tools, one has to bear in mind that the Council 'number of references' includes all language versions ⁽⁸⁸⁾.

The 'Online Information' press release promotes the register and that a search can be performed within the register using:

- keywords,
- specific sector of activity (or subject code),
- specific file (i.e. interinstitutional file number).

⁽⁸⁶⁾ Council (2003e, 2004, 2005a) Council annual report on access to documents (ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/RapAnCons.ein03.pdf, ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/EN-AR-02.pdf, ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/new08896.en05INT.pdf, last visited 23.1.2006.

⁽⁸⁷⁾ Council (2005b), press release: The EU Council presents its information and communication services: Council's website and public register 'online'; London, 29.11.2005.

⁽⁸⁸⁾ See, for example, Council (2003e), p. 11.

Table 5: Council document register simple and advanced searches: criteria and details

Council document register — simple search			
Search criteria	Presentation	Details ⁽⁸⁹⁾	Term name ⁽⁹⁰⁾
Public documents only	Check box	Default: not selected	couRegPubId
Words in title	Form entry field	Free text	couRegTitle
Text	Form entry field	Free text	couRegText
Subject matter	Form entry field	Selection list (324 ⁽⁹⁰⁾)	couRegSubject
Date of meeting	Form entry field	Free text	couRegDateMeet

Council document register — advanced search			
Additional search criteria	Presentation	Details	Term name
Document number	Form entry field	Free text	couRegNumber
Interinstitutional file	Form entry field	Free text	couRegProcIdent
Document date	Form entry field	Free text	couRegDate
Archive date	Form entry field	Free text	couRegDateArch
Document language	Drop-down menu	21 + Multilingual + All	couRegLanguage
Rows per page	Drop-down menu	5/10/15/25/50	
Maximum result rows	Drop-down menu	100/200/300/400	
Order by	Drop-down menu	5 + none	

Source: Council document register (advanced search).

This list does not comprise any search by date, as required by the regulation. A closer look at the simple and advanced searches will help to answer the remaining questions as to whether such information is available in the register and what other search options are actually offered.

With regard to the complete list of search options available it is obvious that the requirements of the regulation are met: searches are inter alia possible by document identifier (and interinstitutional procedure code), by subject matter and also by different dates.

On the simple and advanced search pages the user finds help texts on every search criteria. The content of this help provides a major contribution to the definition of the fields (6.3.2.1. Defining the metadata of the Council's register').

Before performing an advanced search it might appear useful to be able select certain display options for the results (e.g. 'rows per page' or 'maximum result rows'). But it can turn into a disadvantage, especially for very long result lists, as the exact number of hits matching the query is only indicated when smaller than the number of 'maximum result rows'. It would be helpful for the user to see, on the result list page, the exact number of hits as well as a repetition of the search just performed.

3.3. The European Parliament Public Register of Documents

The European Parliament Public Register of Documents contains references to documents drawn up or received by the Parliament as from the date

⁽⁸⁹⁾ For selection lists available, see 'Selection lists extracted from the Council's Register of Documents', p. 258.

⁽⁹⁰⁾ The ID will be used in the following chapters to identify the search options and refer to the underlying fields.



of application of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, which was 3 December 2001 ⁽⁹¹⁾. The Parliament provides for its register a simple and an advanced search as the core functions. Additional information offered includes the interinstitutional guide *Access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents: a user's guide*, references to the legal provisions relevant to the Parliament and the contact information necessary to apply for access to Parliament documents.

The simple search allows for a search on words in the title, which can be specified through radio buttons to distinguish between searching 'all words' (default) or 'at least one word'.

The simple search was used to gain evidence on the overall number of references available in the database. The other data gathered in Table 6 are derived from the Parliament's documentation ⁽⁹²⁾ on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001.

Table 6: Parliament document register: references and documents available

Date	Number of references	Number of documents	Source
2002	13 836	115 750	Parliament (2004a), p. 13
31.12.2003	48 622	308 219	Parliament (2004a), p. 13
2003	50 540	326 063	Parliament (2005b), p. 3
31.12.2004	89 348	500 989	Parliament (2005a), p. 2
24.1.2006	114 677 ⁽⁹³⁾	?	('the' in the simple search field)

Source: Cited documents and extraction from the register, as at 23.1.2006.

The browsing approach, available through the link to the 'List of Parliament documents', which offers 148 (sub)headings for document types ⁽⁹⁴⁾ attributed to the references in the database, allows for the extraction of further statistical data. The figures provided in Table 7 are based on extractions by document type, but limited to document types listed under the heading '3. Official documents forwarded by the other institutions' ⁽⁹⁵⁾. Only those document types for which a search in the Parliament's register produced results ⁽⁹⁶⁾ were considered.

⁽⁹¹⁾ See Parliament (2004b), p. 2.

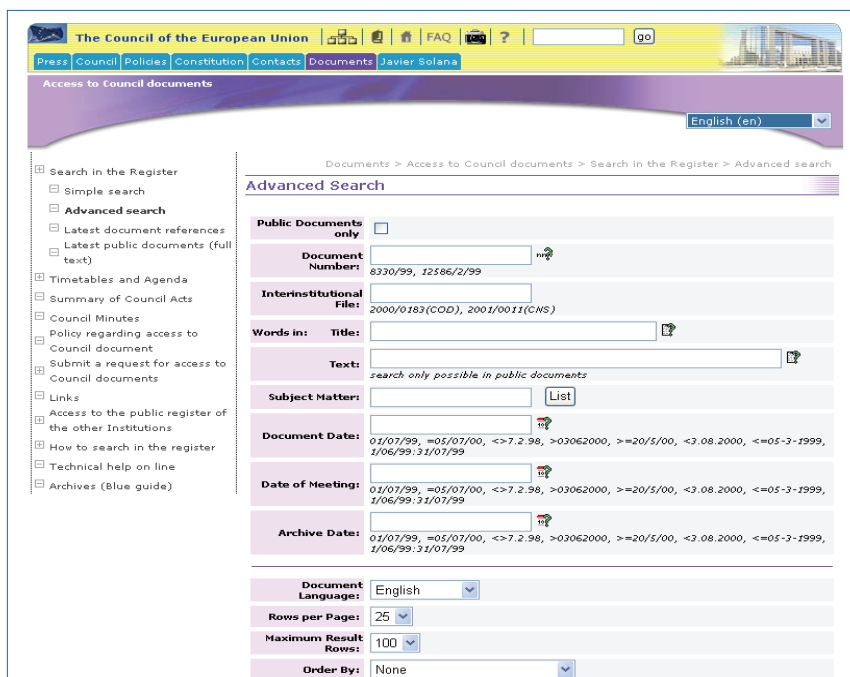
⁽⁹²⁾ See Parliament (2003c) and Parliament (2004a).

⁽⁹³⁾ European Parliament Public Register of Documents > Simple search (= Search on words in the title): 'the' or 'a' results in 114 677 references (as of 24.1.2006). For the same criteria the advanced search produces an error message, presumably due to the use of stop word list for this search function.

⁽⁹⁴⁾ List of Parliament documents accessible directly through the register (<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/registre/recherche/ListeDocuments.cfm>), last visited 26.1.2006, which does not match the list available from the search screen: Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens: 10. The Parliament's Register of Documents: Document type, p. 279.

⁽⁹⁵⁾ For a list of 87 document types that should be directly accessible: Parliament (2002b) P5_TA(2002)0216: Parliamentary register: European Parliament decision annexing to the rules of procedure a list of documents directly accessible through the register of Parliament documents (2002/2055 REG).

⁽⁹⁶⁾ For the document types listed, of which the Court of Auditors, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the Committee of Regions or the Economic and Social Committee is the author, only a link to the particular institution is provided in the document type list. See www.europarl.eu.int/registre/recherche/ListeDocuments.cfm, last visited 23.1.2006.



Screenshot 5: Access to Council documents (public register: advanced search) (http://ue.eu.int/cms3_fo/showPage.asp?id=639&lang=EN&mode=g), last visited 26.1.2006.

Table 7: Parliament document register: references per document type ‘Official documents forwarded by the other institutions’ (as at 23.1.2006)

COM	Commission decisions	SEC	Comitology (right of scrutiny)	Comitology (documents for information)	Council documents	Overall
2 076	174	982	1 436	8 805	722	14 218

Table 7 gives the number of non-Parliament documents that are available in the Parliament’s register and provides evidence for the duplication — and redundancy — of document availability across the institutions’ document registers. At the same time a comparison, for example with the number of SEC documents in the Commission’s register, raises the question about which documents in particular would be available within a certain document type like the SEC documents.

A confusing example in this context is SEC(2005) 1025 ⁽⁹⁷⁾, for which the Commission register lists only a French version to which an application for access to documents is necessary to actually receive this single language version. The register of the Parliament offers direct online access not only to a French version, but

⁽⁹⁷⁾ 52005SC1025: ‘Commission staff working paper, Annex to the: Report on the application in 2004 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents’ (COM(2005) 348 final).



Screenshot 6: European Parliament Public Register of Documents (simple search) (<http://www.europarl.eu.int/registre/recherche/RechercheSimplifiee.cfm?langue=EN>), last visited 26.1.2006.

also to German and English versions of that particular SEC document. From this example one might argue in favour of the redundancy of supplementary access points for the documents from the particular institutions but should, in the long term, wish for a uniform practice across the institutions for the online publication of certain document types.

To other institutions which produce documents of interest to the general public, like the European Investment Bank or the Court of Auditors, a link is only offered to a relevant page on documents and publications on their respective website. This may be due to the roles the Council and the Commission play in the legislative procedures but leaves unanswered the question as to whether this distinction is in the spirit of the Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 and whether it serves best the purpose of the registers.

To serve its purpose, the Parliament's register offers the options listed in Table 8 in the advanced search.

For the author, addressee and authority field, exhaustive lists are offered for selection to support the search, but they can take a while to load. A link to a pop-up window providing context-related help texts is available for all fields, except for the sorting options, which are self-explanatory. These context-related help texts will be used to further define the fields in Chapter 7 (see '6.3.3.1. Defining the metadata of the Parliament's register', p. 155).

No heading is available in the help text for the 'Topic (Press Division documents)' field, which is unfortunate, as for the availability of search criteria considered necessary in Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, the subject search seems the only one to use. It seems that the reference to 'Press Division documents' for the topic search means a specification of the document type on which the search will be performed, although there is no 'Press Division documents' type in the drop-down selection for the respective search criteria.

This would mean that whatever information on the content is available for all document types in the register, it is not exploited for the search. Performing a

Table 8: Parliament document register simple and advanced searches: criteria and details

Parliament document register — simple search			
Search criteria	Presentation	Details ⁽⁹⁸⁾	Term name ⁽⁹⁹⁾
Search in word in title	Form entry field	Free text	epRegTitle
	2 radio buttons	All words — at least one word	
Parliament document register — advanced search			
Search criteria	Presentation	Details	Term name
Reference	Form entry field	Free text	epRegNumber
Parliamentary term	Drop-down menu	All + 5 + 6	epRegDateTerm
Words in title	Form entry field	Free text	epRegTitle
	Drop-down menu	All words — at least one word — exact phrase — logical operators AND, OR, NOT	
Document type	Form entry field	Free text	epRegType
	Drop-down menu	All + 68	epRegType
Topic (Press Division documents)	Drop-down menu	All + 43	epRegSubject
Author	Form entry field	Free text	epRegAuthor
	Drop-down menu	All + author of mail + external author + member + official	epRegAuthorRole
Addressee	Form entry field	Free text	epRegAddressee
	Drop-down menu	All + inside EP + outside EP	epRegAddresseeRole
Authority	Form entry field	Free text	epRegAuthority
	Drop-down menu	All + external authorities + political groups + EP committees + EP secretariat + EP bodies	epRegAuthorityRole
Document date	Drop-down menu	All dates + document date + date of entry + event date	epRegDate epRegDateEntry epRegDateEvent
	6 form entry fields	Free text	
Sort by	Drop-down menu	Document date + 5	
	Drop-down menu	Descending order + ascending order	
Hits per page	Drop-down menu	25 + 5 + 10 + 15 + 50 + 100	

Source: European Parliament Public Register of Documents (simple search), (advanced search), as at 24.1.2006.

⁽⁹⁸⁾ For selection lists available, see 'Selection lists extracted from the Parliament's Register of Documents', p. 267.

⁽⁹⁹⁾ The ID will be used in the following chapters to identify the search options and refer to the underlying fields.



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

en - English

European Parliament Public Register of Documents: advanced search

Reference : Parliamentary term : All

Words in title : All words

Document type : All

Topic (Press Division documents) : All *Press Division documents

Author : All

Addressee : All

Authority : All

Document date : All dates from / / to / /

Sort by : Document date descending order Hits per page : 25

Cancel Search

Screenshot 7: European Parliament Public Register of Documents (advanced search) (<http://www.europarl.eu.int/registre/recherche/RechercheAvancee.cfm>), last visited 26.1.2006.

search by only choosing a topic from the list produces an error message stating that too many documents were retrieved and that the search should be refined. There is no information available on how many hits in the result list it takes to produce this message. Searches by topic, refined by a document type, deliver no result, which confirms the assumption that the topics are limited to press division documents. It is not possible to check the attribution of the topics from the presentation of search results, as this information is, at least for some document types (reports, texts adopted, working documents), not listed in the short title result list or in the detailed notice.

The selection lists supporting the following search options are available in Annex II to this thesis (see 'Selection lists extracted from the Parliament's Register of Documents', p. 267): 'parliamentary term', 'document type' and 'topic'. The 'author', 'authority' and 'addressee' lists present at least 4 800 values each and are not reproduced but are available online from the advanced search page.

4 | Other tools: PreLex, the Legislative Observatory (OEIL) and the Commission's Register of Comitology

The pure volume of the *acquis communautaire* and its complexity, as well as the need to follow-up their own activities, were the main reasons for the Commission and the Parliament to develop their own tools for monitoring ongoing legislative procedures. PreLex ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ is the Commission tool for 'monitoring the decision-making process between institutions', whereas the Legislative Observatory (OEIL) ⁽¹⁰¹⁾ aims to serve the same purpose for the Parliament. As the transparency discussion has a focus on legislative procedures, a short introduction to these two services is given. A rough overview of the search options is presented to elaborate the metadata available for the search.

Another tool promoted by the Commission in the context of the transparency discussion is the Commission's Register of Comitology. As it complements, from the Commission point of view, the Commission's Register of Documents, a short introduction will be provided together with an elaboration of the data available for the search.

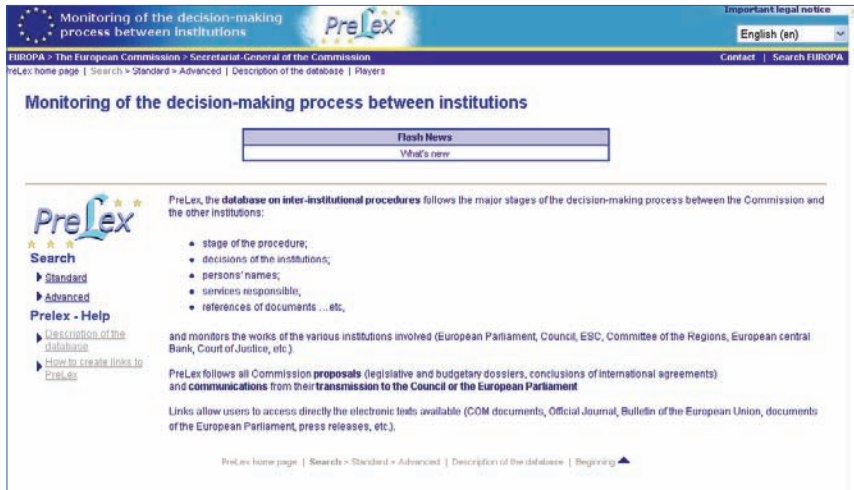
The data stored in these three systems is of considerable value with regard to the discussion on transparency. Similar to the registers (see 3. An essential obligation from Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001: the document registers of the institutions), the aim is to exploit this value to improve the access to documents through means proposed in this thesis. The metadata sets derived from the search screens of PreLex, OEIL and the Register of Comitology will also serve as a target for a mapping of the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (see 6.1. The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES)). Whereas this approach using Dublin Core aims at providing the basis for a simple cross-collection search option, a more elaborate mapping of the EUR-Lex metadata set will contribute to the development of a more exhaustive metadata set to describe and eventually retrieve the European institutions' documents.

4.1. PreLex: monitoring the decision-making process between institutions

PreLex is provided for by the Secretariat-General of the Commission. It aims to follow the major stages of the decision-making process between the Commission, exercising its power of initiative in the field of legislation, the EU budget and international agreements, and the other institutions.

⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ PreLex homepage (www.europa.eu.int/prelex/apcnet.cfm?CL=en#), last visited 28.12.2005.

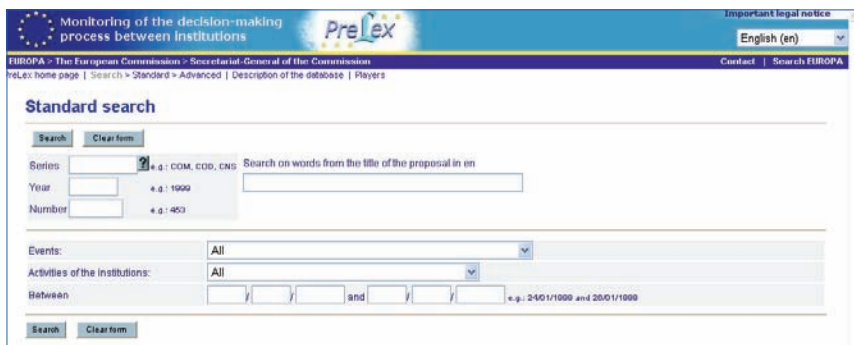
⁽¹⁰¹⁾ OEIL 5 homepage (www.europarl.eu.int/oeil/index.jsp?form=null&language=en), last visited 28.12.2005.



Screenshot 8: PreLex homepage
(<http://europa.eu.int/prelex/apcnet.cfm?CL=en>), last visited 26.1.2006.

The PreLex homepage is available in all 20 official languages. The website offers standard search and an advanced search. In its help section the user can find an exhaustive description of the database as well as information on how to create a link to the files in the database. For an introduction to the processes and players in the legislative procedures another reference leads to the relevant information in EUR-Lex. The database contains data and documents dating back to 1976⁽¹⁰²⁾ and covers 25 245 references (as at January 2006)⁽¹⁰³⁾ to documents originating from the Commission, the Council, the Parliament, the Committee of Regions, the Economic and Social Committee and other institutions and bodies.

The PreLex standard search can be derived from the top part of the more elaborate advanced search screen.



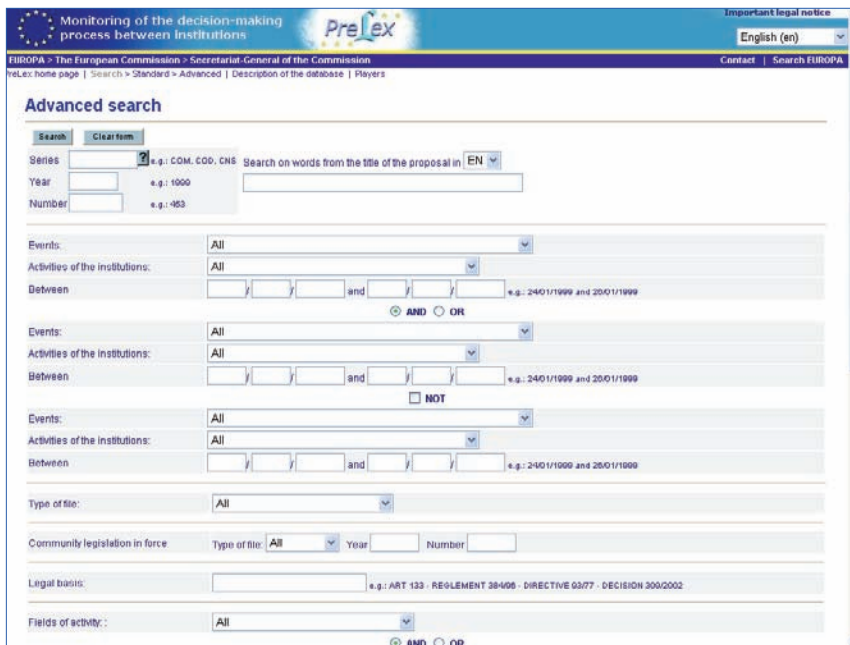
Screenshot 9: PreLex standard search
(http://europa.eu.int/prelex/rech_simple.cfm?CL=en), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽¹⁰²⁾ See PreLex Manual > Structure. Different information comes from a PreLex flyer, which states that the 'coverage extends back to 1964'.

⁽¹⁰³⁾ The number of references resulted from a simple search without any entry in a search field.

It offers a search by series, by year, by number, on words in the title of the language chosen, by events, by activities of the institutions and between two dates to be entered in the fields provided. A combination of the criteria listed is possible and recommended. The search using 'events' and 'activities of the institutions' is supported by drop-down menus which list all possible entries. For 'series', multiple lists for files (7), procedures (8) and documents (28) are offered in the form of a help screen. The relationship to the pull-down menu available for the document type in the advanced search, which offers 73 values, is not quite clear.

The advanced search adds additional search criteria at the bottom of the standard search page: for the 'events' and 'activities of the institutions', multiple selections can be combined using the Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT.



Screenshot 10: PreLex advanced search

(http://europa.eu.int/prelex/rech_avancee.cfm?CL=en), last visited 26.1.2006.

The further search criteria coming with the advanced search are exhaustively presented in Table 9. They include fields of activity, body (service) respectively person and role, for all of which the user can combine multiple entries with Boolean AND, respectively OR.

Depending on the number of hits a search retrieves, PreLex provides either a result list, for more than one hit, or direct access to the display page for the file in case of only a single hit. The result list presents the search criteria and, per hit in the list, the document reference, the title and the overall number of hits. If available, the interinstitutional procedure code is displayed together with the document reference. Both identifiers link to the display page of the file, which gathers in chronological order the events relevant to the file, if available, together with documents



Table 9: PreLex standard and advanced searches: criteria and details

PreLex — standard search				
Search criteria		Presentation	Details ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾	Term name ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾
Series		Form entry field + help screen: drop-down menus	Files: 7	preLexType
			Procedures: 8	preLexProcidnt
			Documents: 28	preLexType
Year		Form entry field	Free text	preLexDateYear
Number		Form entry field	Free text	preLexNumber
Search on words from the title of the proposal		Form entry field	Free text	preLexTitle
Events		Drop-down menu	129 + All	preLexEvent
Activities of the institutions		Drop-down menu	8 + All	preLexEvent
Between		6 form entry fields	Free text	preLexEventDate
PreLex — advanced search				
Search criteria		Presentation	Details	Term Name
Type of file		Drop-down menu	75 + All	preLexType
Community legislation in force	Type of file	Drop-down menu	3 + All	preLexType
	Year	Form entry field	Free text	preLexDateYear
	Number	Form entry field	Free text	preLexNumber
Legal basis		Form entry field	Free text	preLexLegalBasis
Fields of activity		2 drop-down menus	46 + All; AND, OR	preLexSubject
Body/service		2 drop-down menus	144 + All	AND, preLexService
Role		2 drop-down menus	11 + All	OR preLexServiceRole
Person		2 help screen: lists	2 356	AND, preLexPerson
Role		2 drop-down menus	6 + All	OR preLexPersonRole
Other search				
Pending legislative proposals for the service responsible is		Drop-down menu	92	preLexService
Proposals withdrawn by Commission since [date]		3 form entry fields	Free text	preLexEventDate

Source: PreLex homepage.

involved and details on the events. Most of the links to documents involved in a procedure refer to external sources like the CELEX database, the publication in the Official Journal or the Legislative Observatory. The data presented for the file match the criteria provided by the advanced search screen, but are occasionally enriched for example by textual information on the procedure concerned provided in the comments field.

Generally speaking, PreLex refers, when searching for any document involved in a particular procedure, to the file display page. Usually the Commission proposal provides the name for this file, e.g. COM(2000) 30 for the 2000/32/COD leading to the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 2001/1049.

⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ For selection lists available, see 'Selection lists extracted from PreLex', p. 271.

⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ The ID will be used in the following chapters to identify the search options and refer to the underlying fields.

Although the interinstitutional procedure code per file in the result list is linked to the file page, the link that finally comes with the procedure code on the file page itself refers to that procedure code in the Parliament's Legislative Observatory. Besides this inconsistency, the parallel use of the old and the new naming of the Commission's directorates-general for the 'body' search can produce misleading results. The same presumably applies to some double entries in the selection list of the overall 2 356 personal names. Depending on the language chosen, care also has to be taken of the spelling with or without accents, as pre-1998 data would in general come without accents.

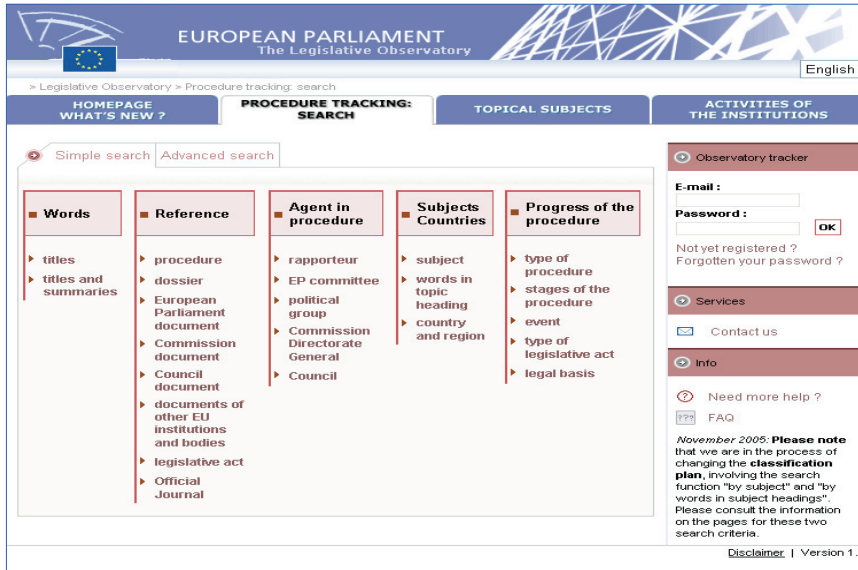
4.2. The Legislative Observatory

The Legislative Observatory (OEIL) is, within the European Parliament, under the responsibility of the Directorate-General Presidency, but the management and feeding of the database is organised in a decentralised way. Besides the Presidency, it involves the Directorates-General for Internal Policies, for Information and for External Policies. Its main purpose is similar to PreLex, the monitoring of the interinstitutional decision-making processes. Although having its focus on ongoing procedures, OEIL also includes data from the pre-legislative stage and from the follow-up after the adoption of a legal provision. It covers data since the beginning of the fourth legislative term in 1994, and comes with its own website⁽¹⁰⁶⁾, the link to which is somewhat hidden on the Parliament's homepage on the 'activities' section. Unfortunately, this Legislative Observatory website is available only in English and French, which by nature sets certain limits to its role and potential as a tool of general interest throughout the European Union.

Screenshot 11: Legislative Observatory homepage (<http://www.europarl.eu.int/oeil/index.jsp?language=en>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ OEIL 5 homepage (see <http://www.europarl.eu.int/oeil/>), last visited 28.12.2005.

The main entry points to the data gathered in the OEIL are the ‘procedure tracking: search’ and a browsing by ‘topical subject’. The procedure tracking comes with a simple search and an advanced search.



Screenshot 12: Legislative Observatory procedure tracking (simple search) (<http://www.europarl.eu.int/oeil/search.jsp>), last visited 26.1.2006.

The simple search offers all search criteria in a menu structure. Screenshot 13 shows an example for a search screen for a legislative act under the ‘reference’ heading in the simple search (Procedure tracking: search > simple search > reference > legislative act).



Screenshot 13: Legislative Observatory procedure tracking (simple search: reference/legislative act) (<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/search.jsp?form=/reference/legislativeacts>), last visited 26.1.2006.

The various search screens available via the menu structure of the simple search offer the options shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Legislative Observatory simple search: criteria and details

Search criteria		Presentation	Details ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾	Term name ⁽¹⁰⁸⁾
Words	Titles	4 form entry fields	Boolean AND, NOT	oeilTitle
	Titles and summaries			oeilSummary
Reference	Procedure	2 form entry fields	Year	oeilDateYear
			Number	oeilNumber
Dossier	3 form entry fields	3 form entry fields	Committee acronym	oeilService
			Parliamentary term	oeilDateTerm
			Number	oeilNumber
European Parliament document	Drop-down menu	4 form entry fields	5 document types	oeilType
			(Acronym)	oeilType
			Term	oeilDateTerm
			Number	oeilNumber
Commission document	Drop-down menu	3 form entry fields	Year	oeilDateYear
			Number	oeilNumber
			4 document types	oeilType
			(Acronym)	oeilType
Council document	3 form entry fields	3 form entry fields	Number	oeilNumber
			Version	oeilVersion
			Year	oeilDateYear
Documents of other EU institutions and bodies	Drop-down menu	2 form entry fields	5 institutions	oeilService
			Number	oeilNumber
			Year	oeilDateYear
Legislative acts	Drop-down menu	3 form entry fields	12 types of acts	oeilType
			Year	oeilDateYear
			(Acronym)	oeilType
Official Journal	Drop-down menu	3 form entry fields	3 OJ series	oeilOjSeries
			Year	oeilOjDateYear
			OJ number	oeilOjNumber
			Page	oeilOjPage

⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ For selection lists available, see 'Selection lists extracted from the Legislative Observatory', p. 284.

⁽¹⁰⁸⁾ The ID will be used in the following chapters to identify the search options and refer to the underlying fields.



Search criteria		Presentation	Details	Term name
Agent in procedure	Rapporteur	Form entry fields	Free text	oeilPerson
		Refinement options	Responsibility type	oeilPersonRole
			Period	oeilDateEvent
	Procedure group (3 + All)		oeilProcStatus	
	EP committee	Radio buttons	3 parliamentary terms	oeilDateTerm
		Drop-down menu	26 committees	oeilService
		Refinement options	Responsibility type	oeilServiceRole
			Period	oeilDateEvent
	Procedure group (4 + All)		oeilProcStatus	
	Political group	Radio buttons	2 parliamentary terms	oeilDateTerm
		Drop-down menu	8 political groups	oeilService
		Refinement options	Responsibility type	oeilServiceRole
			Period	oeilDateEvent
	Procedure group (3 + All)		oeilProcStatus	
	Commission directorate-general	Drop-down menu	36 DGs	oeilService
Refinement options		Period	oeilDateEvent	
		Procedure group (4 + All)	oeilProcStatus	
Council	Drop-down menu	10 Councils	oeilService	
	Refinement options	Period	oeilDateEvent	
		Procedure group (4 + All)	oeilProcStatus	
Subjects, countries	Subject	Drop-down menu	396 subject (sub) headings	oeilSubject
	Words in topic heading	2 form entry fields	Boolean AND	oeilTopic
	Country and region	Drop-down menu	257 countries, regions	oeilCoverage
		Refinement options	Period	oeilDateEvent
Procedure group (5 + All)	oeilProcStatus			

Search criteria		Presentation	Details	Term name
Progress of the procedure	Type of procedure	Drop-down menu	24 procedures, families or types	oeilProcIdent
		Refinement options	Period	oeilDateEvent
			Procedure group (5 + All)	oeilProcStatus
	Stages of the procedure	Drop-down menu	12 stages	oeilProcStage
	Event	Radio buttons	3 types of event	oeilEventType
		Drop-down menu	22 events (13 real, 5 forecast, 4 deadline)	oeilEvent
		Refinement options	Period	oeilDateEvent
	Type of legislative act	Drop-down menu	12 types of acts	oeilType
		Refinement options	Period	oeilDate
	Legal basis	Drop-down menu	4 treaties, EP rules of procedure	oeilLegalBasis
		3 form entry fields	Article/rule	oeilLegalBasisArt
			Paragraph	oeilLegalBasisPar
			Subparagraph	oeilLegalBasisSub
Refinement options	Period	oeilDate		

Source: OEIL 5, procedure tracking > simple search.

From this overview, as well as from the screenshot, it can be stated that despite the quite large number of different search options, their presentation is still clearly structured. If it comes to performing a search, the user should make use of the many drop-down menus, even where only a limited number of options are available for selection (e.g. 'Progress of the procedure > legal basis' with four entries or 'Reference > Official Journal' with only three options).



Screenshot 14: Legislative Observatory procedure tracking (advanced search)
(<http://www.europarl.eu.int/oeil/search.jsp?form=/multi/criteria>), last visited 26.1.2006.

Compared with PreLex, the Legislative Observatory establishes a different relation between the simple and the advanced search. Whereas in PreLex the advanced search screen is composed of the complete standard search plus additional search criteria, in OEIL it rather seems to be the other way round: the advanced search offers only criteria already presented in the standard search. It can thus be described as a combination of standard search options, which are accessible on a single screen.

Due to their presentation on one screen, the nine search options that make up the advanced search easily allow for a combination of multiple of the criteria shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Legislative Observatory advanced search: criteria and details

Search criteria	Presentation	Details ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾	Term name ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾
Procedure group	Drop-down menu	3 + All	oeilProcIdentGr
Stage reached in procedure	Drop-down menu	Max. 12 stages	oeilProcIdent
Subject	Drop-down menu	396 subject (sub) headings	oeilSubject
Rapporteur	Form entry field	Free text	oeilPerson
EP committee	Radio buttons	3 parliamentary terms	
	Drop-down menu	24 committees	oeilService
Political group	Radio buttons	2 parliamentary terms	oeilDateTerm
	Drop-down menu	8 political groups	oeilService
Family or type of procedure	Drop-down menu	24 procedures, families or types	oeilProcIdent
Event	Drop-down menu	22 events (13 real, 5 forecast, 4 deadline)	oeilEvent
Legal basis	Drop-down menu	4 treaties, EP rules of procedure	oeilLegalBasis
	3 form entry field	Article/rule	oeilLegalBasisArt
		Paragraph	oeilLegalBasisPar
		Subparagraph	oeilLegalBasisSub

Source: OEIL 5, procedure tracking > advanced search.

An alternative entry point to the data gathered in the OEIL is by using the following six headings presented as ‘topical subjects’.

- Enlargement: nine ⁽¹¹⁰⁾ subheadings and 51 matching references in the database overall.
- The budget: eight subheadings, 110 matching references.
- Employment, economic and social cohesion: six subheadings, 26 references overall.
- Area of freedom, security and justice: six subheadings, 57 references overall.
- Police, judicial and customs cooperation: 12 subheadings, 96 references overall.
- Consumer protection in general: five subheadings, 40 references overall.

The number of references accessible via the ‘topical subjects’ add up to 380, whereas the overall number of references one can retrieve using the advanced search within the procedure tracking is 5 379 ⁽¹¹¹⁾. The headings available in the

⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ The ID will be used in the following chapters to identify the search options and refer to the underlying fields.

⁽¹¹⁰⁾ Source: Legislative Observatory > Topical subjects (www.europarl.eu.int/oeil/actu.jsp), last visited January 2006.

⁽¹¹¹⁾ This figure is the sum of the numbers of hits for every subject available and presumably represents the number of factfiles available (see, for the concept of the factfiles: OEIL > FAQ).



‘topical subjects’ already indicate their selective nature; they only cover specific fields of interest. No information is available on the selection criteria for these headings, which are chosen ‘by those responsible for the Legislative Observatory’ (see ‘FAQ: What do you find under “Topical subjects?”’) ⁽¹¹²⁾. Far more elaborate, and exhaustive concerning the references that can be retrieved, is the ‘subject’ search within the ‘procedure tracking’. As a consequence, and due to the differences in coverage, the ‘procedure tracking: search’ and the ‘topical subjects’ cannot be considered as opening access to identical data collections.

If it comes to the presentation of results, the way of achieving them makes no difference. In the case of multiple hits, the references to the procedures are presented first, followed by documents for information. For each reference in the result list a standardised set of information is provided that depends on the document type, but it at least includes the reference number of the procedure and/or document as well as its title.

The concept of a ‘procedural fact file’ for the full display of a procedure can be compared to the presentation of a procedure in PreLex. In OEIL for the standard co-decision procedure (stage reached: procedure ended and published in the Official Journal) the user will find an identification section, an overview over the stages of the procedure with document references and dates, the persons and institutions involved and finally an abstract of the legislative act resulting from the procedure. In a ‘list of summaries’ the documents, which make up the procedure, are listed in chronological order. These summaries add a unique value to the rich information already available.

4.3. The Commission’s Register of Comitology

For the Commission it is an obligatory part of the exercising of its implementing powers, which were conferred on it by the ‘Comitology Decision’ ⁽¹¹³⁾, to make references of the documents involved in the comitology, or ‘committee procedure’, available to the public ⁽¹¹⁴⁾. To do so an own register, the Register of Comitology, was set up and fed with references of documents that had been transmitted, as part of the procedures, to the Parliament since 1 January 2003.

This Register of Comitology complements the Commission’s Register of Documents and allows an analogy to apply for access to documents referenced following the rules and procedures laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001.

⁽¹¹²⁾ Legislative Observatory > Topical subjects > FAQ (www.europarl.eu.int/oeil/faq.jsp?id=302), last visited December 2005.

⁽¹¹³⁾ 31999D0468: Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission.

⁽¹¹⁴⁾ See Article 7(5) of 31999D0468: Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission.

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE: The information on this site is subject to a disclaimer and a copyright notice.

REGISTER OF COMITOLGY English ▾

EUROPA > European Commission > Secretariat-General > Homepage Contact | Europa Search

FAQ | How to search for documents | Search | Document request

Welcome to the REGISTER OF COMITOLGY OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Welcome to the REGISTER OF COMITOLGY a web-based instrument.
 The instrument contains a register and repository of documents (see categories below) which relate to the work of comitology committees (see Frequently asked questions "FAQ" below) and that are transmitted from the Commission to the European Parliament.
 The register does not contain those comitology documents that are not sent to the European Parliament.
 The register covers transmitted documents since 1st of January 2003
 The Commission thus executes a legal obligation resulting from the Council Decision of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (1999/468/EC ; OJ L 184/23 of 17.7.1999) ("the Comitology Decision"). In Article 7 paragraph 5 of that Decision it is stipulated that references of the documents transmitted are made available to the public.
 To facilitate access to the documents in the register, the Commission has added - following a unilateral political commitment - a web-based repository to the register which enables the user to get direct access to certain documents. If a document is not made public in the repository, users will find a direct link in the register to introduce a request for access to documents in accordance with the rules of the Regulation N° 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 (OJ L 145/43 of 31.5.2001).
 The REGISTER OF COMITOLGY is an instrument complementing the existing REGISTER OF DOCUMENTS OF THE COMMISSION giving access to the documents COM, C and SEC.
 The documents contained in the register and repository are drawn up by the Commission services and do not engage the Commission as an institution (except the implementing measures which have been finally adopted by the Commission).
 The REGISTER OF COMITOLGY contains in general the following types of documents :
 - agendas of committee meetings,
 - draft implementing measures,
 - summary records of committee meetings,
 - voting results of opinions delivered by a committee.
 Each documents receives a code CMT/year/running number which identifies it in the register. The search may be undertaken by other criteria also, like the name of the committee, the title of the document, the date of the document, or a combination of these criteria. More detailed information about how to search for a document, can be obtained in the link "How to search for a document" below.

[FAQ](#)
[Search for documents](#)
[How to search for documents](#)
[Document request](#)

Start

Screenshot 15: Register of Comitology homepage

(http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/regcomito/registre.cfm?CL=en), last visited 26.1.2006.

The Register of Comitology website provides a short introductory text on comitology and the role of the register. The user can also find links to frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the same matter, the search function, a help text on how to search and finally the relevant page to eventually request access to documents.

Table 12 illustrates the coverage of the Register of Comitology, per document type and year.

Table 12: Register of Comitology references per document, type and year ⁽¹¹⁵⁾

	Draft measure	Summary record	Agenda	Voting result	Urgency letter	Other	Overall
2003	66	94	74	3	0	51	288
2004	681	837	728	194	0	708	3 148
2005	942	837	824	529	6	569	3 707
2006	67	46	55	27	0	7	202
Overall	1 756	1 814	1 681	753	6	1 335	7 345

Source: Extraction from the register, as at 25.1.2006.

⁽¹¹⁵⁾ The extractions are based on the search criteria 'document number: year' and 'type of document'.



IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE: The information on this site is subject to a disclaimer and a copyright notice.

REGISTER OF COMITOLOGY English

EUROPA > European Commission > Secretariat-General > Homepage Contact Europa Search

FAQ | How to search for documents | Search | Document request

Document number:	CMT Year: <input type="text"/> No <input type="text"/>
Document type:	All <input type="text"/>
Date of committee meeting:	from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/> e.g.: from 24/04/2001 to 26/04/2001
Document date:	from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/> e.g.: from 24/04/2001 to 26/04/2001
Department responsible:	<input type="text"/> ?
Word(s) in the title or subject:	<input type="text"/> Language: All <input type="text"/> ?
Committee:	All
Right of scrutiny:	all <input type="text"/>
Number of documents per page:	20 <input type="text"/> To increase or decrease the number of documents displayed on a page, modify this number.
Sort by:	Number <input type="text"/>

Screenshot 16: Register of Comitology search
(http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/regcomito/recherche.cfm?CL=e), last visited 26.1.2006.

Compared with the number of comitology documents available in the European Parliament Public Register of Documents, the overall number of references in the Commission database is smaller (7 345 vs 10 241), whereas the number of references for documents that come with the right of scrutiny ⁽¹¹⁶⁾ is higher on the Commission side (2 998 vs 1 436).

Although the database has only been fed since the beginning of 2003, and consequently the number of documents is comparably small, the search options are quite elaborate and seem to exploit the metadata available. The available online help lists nine fields of the register as search criteria in the 'search for documents' section ⁽¹¹⁷⁾, as shown in Table 13.

The fields listed in Table 13 that are not in the help section of the register are 'comitDateYear', which can be considered an extraction from the date field 'comitDate', and 'comitLanguage', which allows for the specifying of a document language other than that of the search screen when using the search for word in title or subject.

Not surprisingly, not only the 'look and feel' of the presentation but also the search options themselves are similar to those of the Commission's Register of Documents and, to a certain extent, to those of PreLex. Concerning the display of the search results, PreLex provides, due to its purpose, a more complex solution, but the two registers' result lists appear almost identical: the document reference, together with the document date in the Register of Comitology, is followed by the title. Again, for both registers, the user finds the languages in which a document is available at the end of the notice and the department responsible at the right side of the screen.

⁽¹¹⁶⁾ Draft implementing measures are sent to the European Parliament under the right of scrutiny (see Article 8 of 31999D0468: Council Decision 1999/448/EEC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission).

⁽¹¹⁷⁾ Register of Comitology > Help > Search for documents (http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/regcomito/aide/page=commentchercher&CL=en), last visited 26.1.2006.

Table 13: Register of Comitology search: criteria and details

Search criteria		Presentation	Details ⁽¹¹⁸⁾	Term name ⁽¹¹⁹⁾
Document number (CMT)	Year	Form entry field	Free text	comitDateYear
	Number	Form entry field	Free text	comitNumber
Document type		Drop-down menu	All + draft measure + summary record + agenda + voting result + other + urgency letter	comitType
Date of committee meeting		2 form entry fields	Free text	comitDateMeet
Document date		2 form entry fields	Free text	comitDate
Department responsible		Form entry field	32 (selection list available)	comitService
Word(s) in the title or subject		Form entry field	Free text	comitTitle comitSubject
	Language	Drop-down menu	All + 20 ⁽¹²⁰⁾	comitLanguage
	Including	2 radio buttons	All words — one word at least	
Committee		2 drop-down menus	All + 331	comitComit
Right of scrutiny		Drop-down menu	All + yes + no	comitScrutId
Number of documents per page		Drop-down menu	Free text (Default 20, max. 999)	
Sort by		Drop-down menu	Number + date of committee meeting + committee	

Source: Register of Comitology, as at 25.1.2006.

⁽¹¹⁸⁾ For selection lists available, see 'Selection lists extracted from the Register of Comitology', p. 306.

⁽¹¹⁹⁾ The ID will be used in the following chapters to identify the search options and refer to the underlying fields.

⁽¹²⁰⁾ The order, in which the languages are presented in this drop-down menu does not comply with the Interinstitutional style guide rules (Publications Office: Interinstitutional style guide (publications.eu.int/codes/en/en-000300.htm), last visited 24.1.2006), which require alphabetical order of the formal titles in their original written form (see publications.eu.int/codes/en/en-370201.htm#pc2). Here French is first on the list, followed by English and German.



For the Register of Comitology there are more data per document available in the result lists: the committee, an indicator on the right of scrutiny and the date of the committee meeting.

The overall number of hits is displayed above the result list together with a navigation bar in the case of multiple result pages. Both features can be considered essential as they provide additional value but the solution offered by the European Parliament Register of Public Documents lacks these basic functions.

5 | The interinstitutional access to European law: EUR-Lex

To allow for a better understanding of EUR-Lex, in its recent version, and especially its content, this part of the thesis puts some emphasis on its predecessor, the CELEX (*Communitatis Europaeae LEX*) database. An overview is given of the history of CELEX, the document types gathered in the system and the search options allowing retrieval of these resources. The CELEX search options refer to the underlying fields in the database, which are considered in the further analysis as the fields also available for EUR-Lex, as similarly exhaustive search options or documentation are not yet available for the new EUR-Lex itself. After some remarks on the documentary analysis applied to the content, and a short reminder on the 'old' EUR-Lex portal, the new EUR-Lex is presented in the version available online at the end of December 2005.

5.1. The beginnings: the CELEX database

CELEX was considered 'the best single source for legal research' (Deckmyn, p. 40) and is the result of a long lasting and major effort on behalf of the European institutions to provide a tool appropriate to the complexity of its content ⁽¹²¹⁾. In addition, it was said to have influenced almost all more recently developed legal databases ⁽¹²²⁾.

With the citizen becoming gradually the main target group for the service, the description of previous developments allows for a better understanding of some of the challenges this changing orientation provides.

A short overview over CELEX history is followed by the description of the structure and the content. Furthermore a closer look at the search options allows for the extraction of the underlying metadata fields that are available in CELEX through a menu and an expert search option.

5.1.1. CELEX history: an overview

The history of the idea — and implementation — of an automated documentation system in the field of European law is rather poorly documented. Being maybe not a very recent but at least a publicly available document, the *CELEX reference manual* ⁽¹²³⁾ provides only a list of important dates as 'Milestones of the

⁽¹²¹⁾ Schweighofer (1999a) appreciates the CELEX system for exploiting all possible representations of legal structural knowledge (p. 184).

⁽¹²²⁾ See Berger (1998), p. 2.

⁽¹²³⁾ http://www.cc.ccc/clxint/hm/doc/en/referencemanual_en.pdf, last visited 30.10.2003.



CELEX history.’ The following presentation in chronological order aims not only at giving an overview over some of the developments’ cornerstones, but also at giving some indication concerning the political impetus and the role the institutions played over time.

5.1.1.1. The start as an internal database

An introduction on why the idea of an automated legal documentation system came up can be found in a preparatory note of 28 May 1971 ⁽¹²⁴⁾:

‘Die Fülle der Rechtstexte, die Bedeutung und Häufigkeit der Aenderungen an diesen Texten und die wachsende Vielschichtigkeit ihres Inhalts stellen den Gesetzgeber, den Richter, den Rechtspraktiker sowie die Rechtssubjekte vor ein Dokumentationsproblem, das mit klassischen Methoden nicht mehr völlig zu bewältigen ist.’

(Council, 1971a)

The occurrence of these problems and the new upcoming information technology were catalysts in the testing of new instruments and methods of legal documentation on a national level. It is to be seen as part of these developments that the legal service of the European Communities had been dealing with preparatory works for an automation system in the field of Community law since 1967 (*ibid.*, p. 3). The number of legal acts published in 1970 (approximately 3 200) indicates that a profound knowledge of the legislation in force had to be considered — a very difficult issue.

The note mentioned above prepared the way for a decision taken by the Council of the European Communities at its 152nd meeting on 3 June 1971 in Luxembourg. With regard to the automation of legal documentation, the decision reads:

‘Der Rat hat

1. betont, dass er einer Automatisierung der juristischen Dokumentation Bedeutung beimisst und eine Koordinierung auf diesem Gebiet für notwendig hält;’

(Council, 1971b, p. 5)

and

‘3. Auf dem Gebiet des Gemeinschaftsrechts mit Nachdruck gefordert, dass [...], den zuständigen Personen und Behörden der Mitgliedsstaaten der Zugang zu diesen Dokumentationen garantiert und zuviel Arbeitsaufwand und Ueberschneidungen vermieden werden.’

(Council, 1971b, p. 6)

The preparatory documents to that decision gave some more detailed suggestions and proposed the system to be developed to cover the treaties, the legislation in force, the jurisprudence, national implementing measures and relevant case-law, preparatory works of the institutions and even academic research results on European law. With regard to a procedural approach, contacts between the institutions were deemed necessary on the issue. Regardless of the high ambitions

⁽¹²⁴⁾ This citation is given in German because the document is not available in English as at the time only Dutch, French, German and Italian were official languages of the Communities (i.e. before the accession of Ireland, Denmark and the UK in 1973).

at the preparatory stage and the finally rather political statement of the Council, the first version of CELEX became subsequently operational only as an internal Commission service in 1971.

The Council delivered a more hands-on approach in its resolution of 26 November 1974 on the automation of legal documentation' ⁽¹²⁵⁾.

Not only was an awareness

'of the increasing importance in the legal field of easily and rapidly accessible automated documentation in order to provide a better knowledge of Community and national law throughout the Community'

(31975Y0128(02), p. 1)

confirmed but the Council was

'convinced that, for the sake of efficiency, standard automation of documentation on Community law should be ensured by the Community institutions'

(31975Y0128(02), p. 1)

and considered

'it necessary that the Community institutions jointly introduce an inter-institutional system.'

(31975Y0128(02), p. 1)

A high-level interinstitutional working party was established to deal with the issue and to report to the Permanent Representatives Committee within six months of being set up.

The 'First report of the Working Party on Legal Data Processing to the Permanent Representative Committee' ⁽¹²⁶⁾ was presented on 23 July 1975. The working party admitted that it was, due to lack of time and means, unable to take sufficient account of certain points of the work programme prescribed by the Council resolution ⁽¹²⁷⁾. In addition it stressed that because of the inadequacy of the existing resources the legal documentation system:

'might well disappear entirely, which would adversely affect the institutions and the Member States as well as the right to obtain the information, which implied open access to documentation on Community law for all concerned.'

(Council, 1975, p. 14)

Nevertheless, this first report provided basic guidance and defined fundamental objectives.

A general aim of the system was to be economical and efficient and to offer easy retrieval of information for national users. It was stressed that the cost of input

⁽¹²⁵⁾ 31975Y0128(02).

⁽¹²⁶⁾ See Council (1975).

⁽¹²⁷⁾ Referred to as (a), (b), (d) and (f) in the Council resolution of 26 November 1975 and in particular dealing with the relationship of an interinstitutional system to the national systems, the technical or legal aspects or a medium-term development plan.



and the efficiency of retrieval had to be weighed against the need for objective and complete information.

The delegations representing the institutions in the working party offered to share the input and processing work, although they considered:

‘that, for want of satisfactory coordination introduced in time with the Member States, the institutions could, in the initial stage, be led to direct inter-institutional development mainly towards the satisfaction of their own needs.’

(Council, 1975, p. 5)

The European Parliament, although basically agreeing to the priority objectives introduced by the Commission, even openly insisted on having an exception clause and

‘reserved the right to make any corrections which it might consider appropriate.’

(Council, 1975, p. 11)

Without defining a particular target audience the working party postulated a better assessment to be made of the needs of potential users thus to enable the development to be guided in keeping with these needs. A closer definition on who may be considered a potential user was not given, but the planning for 1975–76 foresaw access through consoles to be granted to one department per institution other than the Commission, and to all Commission departments. Limited access was foreseen on an experimental basis for some external bodies, which marked the opening of CELEX to audiences outside the institutions and thus shifted focus concerning the question of who the future users might be.

In fact in 1975 the Commission had six terminals overall, three of them in Brussels and three in Luxembourg. Whereas the Council and the Parliament had not asked for computer time until 1976, the Court of Justice and the Economic and Social Committee at least intended asking for a console in the that year ⁽¹²⁸⁾.

5.1.1.2. The gradual opening of access and full language coverage

The opening of the CELEX database to the other institutions and the public was accompanied by strong efforts to implement a multilingual approach by providing the database in all official languages. The French version of CELEX was made available to the other institutions in 1980. After the conversion of the system to CII-Honeywell Bull Mistral software, the system covered ‘bibliographical analysis of the acts coming under documentation sectors 1 (basic treaties), 2 (law derived from external relations), 3 (secondary legislation), 4 (supplementary law), 5 (preparatory work, European Parliament acts), 6 (case-law of the Court of Justice) and 9 (Parliamentary questions)’ (Council, 1981, p. 2). The full text was available in French for sectors 1 and 6 as well as of certain documents in sector 3.

In a meeting of the Working Party on Legal Informatics on 19 October 1981 the Danish delegation showed itself surprised by the fact that the Member States had to conclude a contract with a private company (Honeywell Bull Ltd) and not with

⁽¹²⁸⁾ Commission (1976a), p. 12.

the Commission in order to access CELEX. It is assumed that this raised issues of the financial charge and the question of responsibility for the service.

The Commission representative gave efficiency as the main reason for making use of an external contractor for providing hosting services and that this service was derived not from an own tendering procedure, but from an 'overall contract' (ibid., p. 9) with that particular company.

With regard to another question, whether CELEX should be available free of charge to users outside the institutions, it was stated that 'the Commission had not adopted the principle of free access for the CELEX system' (ibid., p. 7).

From 1 January 1982 on, the CELEX team was no longer attached to the Legal Service of the Commission, but to the Informatics Directorate and consisted — solely for the French version — of 12 officials and four external university graduates ⁽¹²⁹⁾.

A pilot English version was under development at the end of 1982. This resulted in the launch of an English version in 1983 and of a German version later that year. Until the availability of a German manual in mid-1984, the German version was only available to a group of pilot users ⁽¹³⁰⁾. During 1984 the production of the other language versions (Italian, Dutch and Danish) depended on the reinforcement of human resources and was delayed. Nevertheless, a Dutch test version was ready at the end of that year, with its launch envisaged for 1985, as were a Danish version and an Italian version and a feasibility study on a Greek database ⁽¹³¹⁾. As a result of this at the end of 1985 CELEX existed in five language versions, three of them (English, French and German) accessible to the public and one (Dutch) to the other institutions ⁽¹³²⁾. Concerning the size and the growth of a particular language version database, the disk capacity might serve as an indicator for the coverage: the disk capacity of the French version increased from 277.41 MB at the end of 1983 to 398.6 MB at end of 1986. During the same period the English version grew from 206.85 MB to 334.29 MB and the German version from 209.86 MB to 359.17 MB ⁽¹³³⁾. The catching up on the backlog, i.e. the introduction of documents already published in print but not yet included in CELEX, was a major objective, where the French version had a certain priority, which was openly stated, probably for the sake of completeness ⁽¹³⁴⁾.

With the accession of Greece in 1981 and Portugal and Spain in 1986 the need for new language versions of CELEX added new challenges. The Spanish version was presented to the Council Working Party on Legal Data Processing in May 1990; the preparatory works for the Portuguese database only began in the same year ⁽¹³⁵⁾. The complete loading of the Greek database was delayed due to the special character set and planned for 1991 ⁽¹³⁶⁾.

⁽¹²⁹⁾ Commission (1992), Annex III, p. 7.

⁽¹³⁰⁾ Commission (1984), Resume, p. 1.

⁽¹³¹⁾ Commission (1985), Resume, p. 1.

⁽¹³²⁾ Commission (1986), Resume, p. 1.

⁽¹³³⁾ Commission (1986), Annex 5: Disk capacity.

⁽¹³⁴⁾ Commission (1988), Annex 1: Situation of the CELEX database as at 1 January 1987, in particular sectors 3 and 4 for NL, DE, EN, IT.

⁽¹³⁵⁾ Commission (1991), p. 7.

⁽¹³⁶⁾ Commission (1991), p. 9.



The varying percentage of full text coverage in the different CELEX databases on 1 January 1991 documents the unsatisfactory situation especially concerning the Greek ⁽¹³⁷⁾ version (for details on the content of the different sectors see ‘5.1.2. The content of the CELEX database: the sector structure’, p. 82).

Table 14: CELEX coverage per language (%), 1991

	Sectors	DA	DE	EN	ES	FR	EL	IT	NL
1	Treaties	40.46	98	97.29	0	97.46	0	68.25	48.32
2,3,4	Legislation	63.97	87.47	84	14.2	84.75	0.31	67.85	67.57
6	Case-law	61.46	86.16	84.20	0	95.99	51.21	88.97	83.77

Source: Commission (1975), Annex II.

These statistical data give evidence of the need to review the way the system operates, as:

‘existing structures of CELEX, which have hardly changed since 1975, no longer correspond to the current scale and state of the system, either from the point of view of the administrative framework or from that of organisation, staffing levels and the resources allocated to it.’

(Council, 1991a, p. 1)

The ‘Extract from the draft summary record’ ⁽¹³⁸⁾ of the 1 493rd meeting of the Permanent Representatives Committee, held on 16 October 1991, then presented some details on the problems encountered and the perspective for solution. The Greek, Spanish and Portuguese delegations saw the equal treatment of languages endangered and complained about the poor progress made on their respective language versions of CELEX despite the promises made by the Commission at an earlier stage (*ibid.*, pp. 3–4). The Commission representative referred to technical problems concerning the Greek version and stated that the modernisation of the system should have been dealt with before the completion of the Spanish and Portuguese versions, but that the modernisation project had in the meantime come to a standstill. As a result, the setting up and completing of the new database versions had, in fact, to be provided for beside the day-to-day business, i.e. with no additional resources (*ibid.*, p. 3). With regard to budgetary implication it was also stated that the attempt to entrust the running and further development of the system to an external contractor had failed in the early 1980s because the private sector considered the task unprofitable (*ibid.*, p. 5).

Being aware of these problems, the Committee suggested to the Council the adoption of a resolution dealing with the priority objectives concerning CELEX. After some minor modifications by the General Secretariat of the Council ⁽¹³⁹⁾ the report ⁽¹⁴⁰⁾ was presented to the Council and a resolution on the reorganisa-

⁽¹³⁷⁾ For details on the introduction of the Greek and Latin special characters see Alevantis and Marin-Navarro.

⁽¹³⁸⁾ Council (1991b).

⁽¹³⁹⁾ Council (1991d).

⁽¹⁴⁰⁾ Council (1991e).

tion of the operating structures of the CELEX system was approved in its meeting of 13 November 1991 ⁽¹⁴¹⁾.

The resolution, which was reaffirmed by the Conclusions of the Presidency of the Edinburgh Council ⁽¹⁴²⁾, again put an emphasis on the importance of the availability of the CELEX system and requested the Commission take appropriate action to make sure the priority objectives were met. The task was not only to provide ‘the full textual cover, in all language versions’ (ibid., p. 2) of the database. To tackle the underlying problems, the aim was the creation of an appropriate interinstitutional structure for CELEX and, in that context, to examine the conditions of the integration, at an appropriate level of responsibility, of the CELEX system in the Office for Official Publications. The Working Party on Legal Data Processing was meant to monitor the developments and to define objectives as well as to check whether they were fulfilled.

The ‘Proposal for the reorganisation of the operating structures of the CELEX system’ delivered reasons for the integration of CELEX into the Office for Publications: the Office was already running its own systems for electronic publication and was a major contributor to the CELEX system. In addition it was already handling the contractual relations with the national hosts offering access to the system and was responsible for the external marketing.

Transferring CELEX into the Office’s field of responsibility should therefore have resulted in improvement with regard to the production and the organisational framework. The budgetary autonomy and interinstitutional powers of decision-making of the Office were expected to reinforce the effectiveness of the system.

In fact, the first step of the CELEX integration into the Office for Publications was made in 1992 by attaching the CELEX team to the Office. The following year, 1993, saw CELEX entirely under the responsibility of the Publications Office. The new management structure for the system included the Management Board of the Publications Office, the Interinstitutional CELEX Group (ICG), the Council Working Party on Legal Data Processing and the management of the Publications Office ⁽¹⁴³⁾.

In practice the transfer created some problems concerning human resources, even though the number of staff was increased (two posts were added to the 14 posts available at the beginning of 1992). Since most members of the existing staff were not willing to move from Brussels to Luxembourg, the need for recruitment of new staff arose as early as 1993, but a part solution could be found only in 1994 ⁽¹⁴⁴⁾. Despite these organisational challenges, the main objectives of the routine work remained the same: the full-text coverage in all language versions and the reduction of the time lags before the bibliographic and textual updates were completed for new documents.

⁽¹⁴¹⁾ 31991Y1128(01): Council Resolution of 13 November 1991 on the reorganisation of the operating structures of the CELEX system (automated documentation on Community law).

⁽¹⁴²⁾ Council (1992b), Part A, Annex 3, p. 39.

⁽¹⁴³⁾ For details on the mandate of the different parties: Commission (1992), Annex III, pp. 8ff.

⁽¹⁴⁴⁾ Commission (1994), p. 4.



In addition, a project (Scopie 1) was started to apply a quality control approach to check the coherence and completeness of the databases in all languages. Early in 1993 the result that altogether more than 86 000 full texts were missing ⁽¹⁴⁵⁾ led to a more detailed analysis and to an enforcement of the efforts to provide full coverage. Scopie 2 then dealt with the correction of inconsistencies between analytical fields and the detecting and filling of gaps in the database. In another project from 1 July 1993 onwards a team of analysts worked on the introduction of amending documents (published since 1952) into the database.

The development plan for CELEX at this stage also put an emphasis on improved, i.e. simplified user access to the database. The dissemination of CELEX in 1993 saw 58.7 % of the users being within the institutions and the major part of the overall connection time (by all users and to all language versions) being covered by the French version (50.2 %) ⁽¹⁴⁶⁾.

In 1994 major progress was made on several levels ⁽¹⁴⁷⁾. A user-friendly menu interface using Mistral ⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ forms was introduced and made available to internal users in November (and covered after the first three weeks already 5 % of all connection time). Language coverage was finally adjusted to the recent number of official languages when — after accession in 1986 — Portuguese and a Spanish versions of CELEX were made available to external users on 1 September 1994. In addition, an English CELEX manual was published in four volumes and the French version was updated.

The accession of Sweden and Finland in 1995 ⁽¹⁴⁹⁾ provided new challenges to CELEX: not only did the Accession Treaty need to be entered into the database but, in addition to the daily workload, the setting up of the two new language versions required extraordinary effort. Concerning the full text coverage of the different language versions during 1995 the average percentage of coverage was able to be increased from 84 % to 97 % (ibid., p. 103). It seemed that the other language versions catching up with the French database were mainly responsible for this progress. So it was hardly surprising that the (external) users turned to their native language database version — and away mainly from the French one. In 1995 for the first time the most frequently used database was not the French, but the English ⁽¹⁵⁰⁾ one. The growing interest within the two Scandinavian and rather Anglophone countries coming in probably supported this tendency, because their own language versions (Swedish and Finnish) were not yet available (but already created in December 1995 to be made available during 1996).

⁽¹⁴⁵⁾ Commission (1994), p. 4.

⁽¹⁴⁶⁾ Commission (1994), Table 5a, p. 16.

⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ See, for details, Commission (1995).

⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ Mistral ('Modélisation en Informatique et Systèmes de Télécommunication: Recherche et Applications Logicielles' or 'Management of information, storage, text processing retrieval, automatic indexing with lexicons') is the retrieval language initially used for the CELEX databases, and which was regarded as not very user friendly but rather complicated (see Benda, p. 116). For details on Mistral V5.2, see Ruffing, pp. 35ff.

⁽¹⁴⁹⁾ See for details: Office (1996).

⁽¹⁵⁰⁾ Commission (1996), p. 3.

5.1.1.3. CELEX on the Internet

The growth of the Internet, and of the World Wide Web in particular, offered an excellent distribution channel for the CELEX system. As a first step from 15 October 1996 onwards a graphic user interface offered access to CELEX for internal users and improved the service with regard to its user friendliness and dissemination options. The coverage of the database includes, from 1996 ⁽¹⁵¹⁾ onwards, documents from the Committee of Regions and the Social and Economic Committee, as well as preparatory acts from the Council and the Commission published in the Official Journal. A first retrospective integration was to include all documents since 1 January 1995. Introduction of the resolutions of the European Parliament was envisaged for 1997.

On 1 August 1997, CELEX was presented to the public via the Europa server with a Web interface in four language versions (English, French, German and Spanish). Due to this new distribution channel the user statistics rapidly increased: direct consultations rose by 45 % up to 100 000 hours and the number of documents consulted increased to about 8 000 000 (a 49 % increase compared with 1996). Concerning the dissemination, the relation of the number of documents viewed in the traditional Mistral mode and via the Web interface was turned around from 1996 to 1997. The positive reputation of the service and the immediate success of the Web accessibility were also documented by the European Information Association's award for CELEX in the database category in 1997 ⁽¹⁵²⁾.

In the same year the coverage ⁽¹⁵³⁾ of the databases averaged at 98 % for the nine 'older' languages, and was at about 44 % for Swedish and Finnish, which were available to external users from 1 May 1997.

Acts relating to the day-to-day management of the common agricultural policy were loaded into the database as well as the full text of the written questions of the Parliament (sector 9). An ongoing project ('Upgrading project') dealt with a quality analysis of the content and aimed at improvement in this field. Important steps concerning the classification were the verification of documentary data in sector 3 and sector 4, which included the application of the Eurovoc thesaurus and the verification of the subject and directory code.

In 1998, for the first time the 'policy of transparency aimed at guaranteeing the free access to Community legislation in force' was mentioned as having a potential impact on the development of CELEX and its future revenue (see Office, 1998, p. 119).

The objectives for 1998 remained to improve the coverage, in particular the Finnish and Swedish textual coverage, as well as the accessibility and quality of the database ⁽¹⁵⁴⁾. One forward step concerning the full coverage of the Finnish and Swedish versions was the frequent publication in the Official Journal of the par-

⁽¹⁵¹⁾ See for details: Office (1997).

⁽¹⁵²⁾ See EIA Awards for European Information Sources 1997 (<http://www.eia.org.uk/awards97.html>), last visited 24.1.2006.

⁽¹⁵³⁾ Office (1998), p. 21.

⁽¹⁵⁴⁾ Commission (1999) SEC(1999) 511, p. 3.



liamentary questions in those languages starting with Official Journal C 60 of 25 February 1998. Due to the fact that not all acts in force on the date of the Swedish and Finnish accession were translated, it may be rather misleading that almost all documents available in Finnish or Swedish were loaded into the database. For all documents not included in the special editions or the Official Journal since 1 January 1995 (as is the case for those titles and analytical data that are in Finnish or Swedish) the titles are provided in English or, if not available in English, in French ⁽¹⁵⁵⁾.

In addition to the full coverage of all language versions the aim was to extend the coverage concerning the documents types. A Commission internal document management project (Grefte 2000) was starting a test period in October 1998 and was to be fully operational in February 1999. The resulting document management system allowed for the integration of all COM documents into CELEX, which is particularly useful for obtaining documents not published in the Official Journal ⁽¹⁵⁶⁾.

Concerning the application of the Eurovoc thesaurus as a classification tool the coverage in sectors 2, 3 and 4 reached 97.5 % at the end of 1998. A retrieval function on these analytical data was planned for 1999. Already in October 1998 the introduction of a new www-interface provided a bilingual display of documents in HTML as a new feature, which is considered especially helpful to translators. An 'expert mode' replaced the Mistral native search mode.

Rather strategic future objectives were the review of the dissemination policy and the better use of synergies between the institutions' various information services. With regard to the dissemination, the legitimate expectations of the citizens for free access to the sources of European law is likely to greatly raise the cost of the analysis and work involved in the production of an added-value service like CELEX.

Making better use of synergies between the efforts made by the particular institution might contribute to balancing these interests in the future.

The number of documents visualised per year illustrates the growing success and importance of the online availability of CELEX: there is a continuous increase from 5 million in 1996 to 8 million in 1997 and 14 million in 1998. For different figures for 1998 see the *General Report of the Activities on the European Union* 'mentioning 10 million visualised documents (see para. 1069). For varying figures for 1999 even within the same document, consult the *Rapport annuel de gestion — 1999* with 15 million on page 133, and 16.5 million on page 26. For the same year the General Report 1999 mentions almost 20 million documents (see para. 1009). The enormous range within those figures raises questions concerning the origin and the value of the statistics.

⁽¹⁵⁵⁾ Commission (1999) SEC(1999) 511, p. 13.

⁽¹⁵⁶⁾ 52003PC0583 is one example where the full text is nevertheless not available in CELEX, but in EUR-Lex (PDF, HTML) or SG VISTA, the Commission's electronic document archive accessible only via the Commission intranet.

In 1999 the migration ⁽¹⁵⁷⁾ of the CELEX dissemination system from a Mistral platform on G-COS 8 to the Doris solution of the French company Ever SA led to a short period that brought a halt to all project efforts. Once on the new platform the plans for the extension of the database concerned the introduction of cases pending before the Court of Justice, the complete series C of the Official Journal, EFTA documents published in the Official Journal and some new document types such as second and third pillar documents. To gain improvement in the existing databases the German and Danish versions were completely reloaded to include the special characters used in these languages, like ö, ä, ü, ø, å and æ. And although the Working Party on Legal Data Processing described CELEX as a high-grade database serving [...] increasingly customers of the law and Europe's citizens in general (see Council, 1999, p. 5), the position, that CELEX in principle is a 'pay service', remained unchanged. To justify this position it was foreseen for the year 2000 to review and extend the online user assistance and to improve the menu search as well as the expert interface. The latter was tested on internal users from April 1999 onwards and finally opened to the public only at the beginning of 2000.

At the same time an interinstitutional task force postulated the implementation of an integrated, coherent and complete access to all electronically available legal documents on the Europa server ⁽¹⁵⁸⁾. CELEX was meant to be the core part of this online service. The approach foresaw action on three levels: to create a coherent data pool and improve the production chain, to eliminate and avoid redundancies and to provide a single entry point. In July 1999 the Management Board of the Office for Publications decided that EUR-Lex, which was launched in April 1998 and offers access to the Official Journal, should become the single gateway to allow — by being built around the CELEX database system — easy access to all legal information sources.

One month later, on 31 August 1999, the first issue of the Official Journal series E was published (C 247 E). This additional and exclusively electronically published edition contains texts that are not published in the paper version of the C series.

The opening of the new integrated service providing access to legal documents was scheduled for the end of 2000, as a considerable amount of preparatory work was necessary. Also in 2000 the Office for Publications was dealing with the migration of the CELEX publication system to a new IT platform (Doris/Oracle). This major activity may have partly been responsible for the need to postpone the opening of the gateway to the middle of 2001. The Working Party on Legal Data Processing once again put an emphasis on the 'common desire to increase transparency of Community acts adopted (particularly for the European citizens)' (Council, 2000a, p. 4).

5.1.1.4. CELEX and the old EUR-Lex portal

The Management Board of the Office finally decided the issue on 20 June 2001, so that the actual opening to the public of the EUR-Lex portal as an integrated

⁽¹⁵⁷⁾ For details on the migration, see Morel, François.

⁽¹⁵⁸⁾ *Service intégré d'accès aux documents juridiques*, p. 50.



system to access Community law and CELEX took place on 21 June 2001 ⁽¹⁵⁹⁾. Another decision taken was that from 1 January 2002 onwards ‘all texts of legal documents will be available free of charge in the HTML (ASCII), PDF and TIFF formats’ (Council, 2001b, p. 1). The availability of EUR-Lex and CELEX in parallel raised the question on the distinction between the two services, in particular on the added value the CELEX system offered to justify it still being a paid service. The political will to keep up the price policy for CELEX was repeatedly stated (see Council, 2001b, p. 1; Council, 2001a, p. 2; Council, 2001c, p. 2), although at the same time the discussion on transparency and openness of the European institutions and their law and decision-making procedures reached a new dimension due to the introduction of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 on public access to documents (see ‘2.3. Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001’, p. 26).

One feature common to EUR-Lex and CELEX is that they cover the latest issues of the Official Journal in the L and C series (as regards the OJ, CELEX has in the meantime been updated ⁽¹⁶⁰⁾ on a daily basis) (see Council, 2001a, p. 3). Despite these duplications of effort and the general strategy that ‘all future developments of CELEX will however take place in the light of the creation of an integrated EU electronic data system’ (ibid., p. 3) the Office attempted to defend the idea of a pay section in EUR-Lex, i.e. CELEX as a paid service in particular, during the second half of 2001. In a document on value-added in the pay section of the EUR-Lex portal (i.e. CELEX menu and CELEX expert), which was presented to the Council Working Group on Legal Data Processing and to the general public ⁽¹⁶¹⁾, the Office listed the following elements of potentially added-value services:

- fast and reliable access,
- advanced search functions,
- analytical data,
- export facilities,
- access to help, training and documentation,
- newsflashes,
- profiling services,
- alert services,
- interactive communication,
- extending the content,
- certified authenticity of documents.

⁽¹⁵⁹⁾ Council (2001a), p. 2.

⁽¹⁶⁰⁾ This confirms the belief, to be outdated, that legal online databases necessarily and naturally lag behind printed sources with regard to their coverage (as, for example, claimed by Ruffing, p. 71).

⁽¹⁶¹⁾ Council (2001b), which is in addition published as CELEX news on the CELEX website on 14.12.2001 (http://www.cc.cec/dxint/htm/doc/en/EN.value_added.pdf), last visited 28.10.2003.

To consider that some of the elements were ‘rather elementary’ (Council, 2001b, p. 2) was a gentle way of blurring the fact that they simply concern essential preconditions for the acceptance of the service as such (e.g. fast and reliable access or the availability of help, training and documentation). Others, like the extending of the content, have been considered priorities since the creation and are rather ongoing tasks, together with the introduction of features using new and upcoming technologies, e.g. the certified authenticity of documents or export facilities in new formats. The remaining elements concern CELEX à la carte ideas on the individualised and user profile-based provision of information, which are — with regard to similar developments on the Internet in general — ‘must have’ rather than ‘nice to have’ in the sense of added value. And to point out that ‘searching in the pay section is faster and more efficient than a search in the free portal’ (Council 2001b, p. 3) is — from the citizen’s perspective and using the very basic search function as an example — another confession that the features available are not fully exploited for the freely accessible part of the service.

In the light of the distinction between the freely accessible section and the pay section of CELEX it seems hard to believe in the full commitment of the political actors to grant free access to legal documents of the institutions as openly as possible. Concerning the availability of advanced search options only in the pay section, it became obvious that acceptable recall and precision values⁽¹⁶²⁾ were at that stage reserved, to a certain extent, for the paying customers and the internal users within the institutions, the importance of which was not only documented by the pure statistics⁽¹⁶³⁾ but was also due to their needs and insistence that the Mistral-like appearance of CELEX expert survived.

Regardless of this discussion the development of CELEX in 2001 included the extension of the content of the database to the Schengen *acquis* in sector 4 and the introduction of the new sectors 0 for consolidated texts and sector E for EFTA documents. Towards the end of 2001 the situation report provided by the Working Group on Legal Data Processing to the Committee of Permanent Representatives (Coreper) II stated that ‘the portal is now fully operational and functions as a single entry point to the legal databases of the European Union on the basis of basic search criteria’ (Council, 2001c, p. 1). About two weeks later a communication from the Commission on ‘Simplifying and improving the regulatory environment’⁽¹⁶⁴⁾ again put emphasis on the need for more accessible legislation to strengthen the democratic legitimacy (ibid., p. 2). By referring to the

‘current political contradiction [that] the *acquis communautaire* is highly regarded for its basic raft of rights and integrating provisions, and, at the same time, denigrated for its complexity of access [...]’

(ibid., p. 4)

⁽¹⁶²⁾ See for details: Panyr, pp. 303ff.

⁽¹⁶³⁾ For example Commission (1996), p. 8: number of users: Institutions: 3 348 being connected for 31 370 hours (1994) increases to 4 035/46 871 hours (1995); but external users: 1 393 being connected 10 120 hours (1994) increases only marginally to 1 426/10 619 (1995).

⁽¹⁶⁴⁾ 52001DC0726.



The 80 000 pages, the *acquis* consists of, make it:

‘clearly cumbersome for economic operators and the man on the street alike.’

(*ibid.*, p. 5)

In 2002 efforts were made to improve the quality of the CELEX database itself, which was still a paid service, as well as to better integrate it into the Internet portal. The integration of the access to preparatory acts, which were available in CELEX, into the portal was considered essential if it came to understanding the legislative procedures and processes, especially for the citizen. As it in turn proved inappropriate to the user needs of the citizen to provide only the pure access to legal provisions on the Internet, contextual explanations were to be added on the procedures and document types involved.

Concerning the CELEX database itself, another step to gain full coverage was taken by filling existing gaps that existed for the many missing annexes to legal acts. The revision of the documentation manual, which is the basis of the legal and documentary analysis, should have had a positive impact on the whole database. To give additional guidance to the users, the ‘Quick start guide’⁽¹⁶⁵⁾ was published online.

The Working Party on Legal Data Processing decided to continuously monitor the portal ‘in order to guarantee simpler and more user-friendly access to the legal data on the portal under optimum conditions’(Council, 2002, p. 2). The Working Group’s conclusion that ‘the European Union portal is already operating satisfactorily’ (*ibid.*, p. 5) was not based on any definition of what that in particular means, and appears a purely political statement. In the same document the two services, CELEX and EUR-Lex, were distinguished based on their history and target groups: CELEX was described as a specialised system for expert, professional users, which does not set out to simplify intrinsically complex legal details. Nevertheless, it was at that stage ultimately planned to make the two systems fully integrated. As a result the ‘intrinsically complex legal details’ would be available to the inexperienced, non-professional user as well. The reasons for the former distinction of the two systems, together with the perspective of their final integration, raised the question of which preparations were necessary to match the emerging system’s functionality and interface with the needs and expectations of the different audiences. As a consequence the European Parliament asked the Commission in its ‘Report on the draft general budget for the financial year 2003’⁽¹⁶⁶⁾ to ‘make proposals for structuring the CELEX database in order to make its access free of charge for the European citizens in line with Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001’ (*ibid.*, ref. 21). Not only should that access be user friendly and free but the systems should also be restructured to allow the immediate updating with texts and information available on the institutions’ registers to avoid duplication of texts and inconsistencies (*ibid.*, ref. 22).

⁽¹⁶⁵⁾ Available online in version of 30.6.2003 (http://www.cc.cec/clxint/htm/doc/en/chapter1_en.htm), last visited 24.1.2006.

⁽¹⁶⁶⁾ Parliament (2002d).

Since April 2003 the Commission COM documents were no longer published in full text in the Official Journal, but only in EUR-Lex ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾. The Official Journal only contained lists of titles. As a consequence the OJ version could no longer be used as a reference version or for archiving purposes. Concerning the transmission of the COM documents to the Publications Office the procedures changed so that the documents were sent by e-mail once they were adopted and translated to all language versions. Because this could take several weeks, this change could hardly be considered as an improvement. Even more so, as a guarantee that all documents were transmitted — or even a way of monitoring the complete delivery — did not exist.

Concerning the analysis of preparatory acts, improvements were expected to evolve out of the usage of data available in PreLex and the Legal Observatory of the European Parliament.

The — at that stage — latest developments on CELEX as such concerned the integration of a personalised notification system called ‘Lex-Alert’ and the work on the new professional interface ‘Expert4’, prototypes of which were to be presented during the year.

A standardised search interface for national services, called ‘N-Lex’ (former Nat-Lex), had already been presented but were not ready for production, as at that stage it only covered eight collections in four national databases. The difficulties in linking up the different systems were tackled by aiming at closer cooperation between the Publication Office and the Member States. One proposal on the question of how to make information on the system more easily accessible, and especially overcome language problems, included the wider application of a thesaurus. The Publications Office suggested that the Eurovoc thesaurus seemed suitable for providing the necessary functions.

Despite these efforts to create additional value for the user, the perspective for 2004 was to become a free service, which raised the question of how to compensate the loss of income. At the same time enlargement with the new languages coming in and other necessary improvements required substantial changes.

5.1.1.5. 2004: CELEX’s last active year

One of the first of the important dates for CELEX in 2004 was 9 March ⁽¹⁶⁸⁾, the day the new CELEX expert search ‘version 4’ was made available online in English and French. The other languages were to follow before the end of March 2004.

From 1 July 2004 the CELEX menu search finally became available free of charge ⁽¹⁶⁹⁾.

It seems that since that date, or at least since the opening of the new EUR-Lex on 1 November 2004, the policy of public access to the institutions’ documents and the faith and future of CELEX/EUR-Lex cannot be totally separated. CELEX

⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ See for details: Council (2003b).

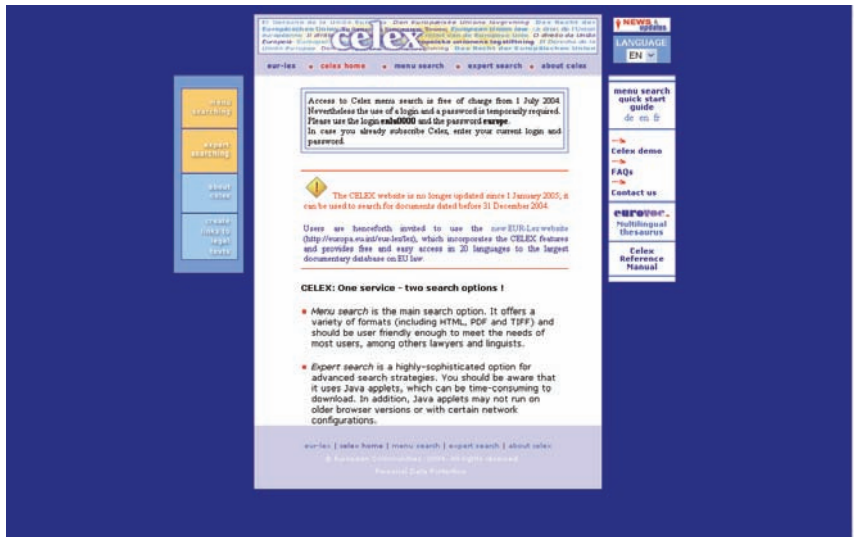
⁽¹⁶⁸⁾ See CELEX news, 9.3.2004.

⁽¹⁶⁹⁾ See Office (2005b), p. 12.



finally left its reputation as a cost service for legal experts behind and its rich data now form an important pillar of the freely accessible EUR-Lex, for which the citizen is the main target group.

A message on the homepage referred to the login 'enu0000' and the password 'europe', which allowed, from then on, every citizen ⁽¹⁷⁰⁾ to benefit from this free access.



Screenshot 17: CELEX homepage
(http://europa.eu.int/celex/htm/celex_en.htm), last visited 28.12.2005.

Before that date, the fees ⁽¹⁷¹⁾ for using CELEX depended on the access mode: a flat-fee subscription (unlimited usage, no parallel sessions) cost EUR 1 140 per year. The pay-per-view access was only available via the network of sales agents and came with the following prices per consumption for using the Internet interface (excluding VAT):

- search: per list of results EUR 0.20,
- full text: per document EUR 1.20,
- short display: per document EUR 0.30.

⁽¹⁷⁰⁾ Ruffing (p. 175) predicted already for the coming into existence of the single market that inexperienced user groups would to a larger extent be confronted with CELEX. Evidence for this expectation to have come true could not be found.

⁽¹⁷¹⁾ See CELEX > Subscribe to EU online databases (http://europa.eu.int/celex/htm/doc/en/subscribe_en.htm), last visited 28.12.2005.
Prices applicable in 1999: flat fee subscription: EUR 960, whereas the pay-per-view prices were the same as above (see Berger, 1999a, Note 8 CELEX (en ligne). For critical comments on the price to pay for EU law see Schulzki-Haddouti (2003).

The overall sum invoiced ⁽¹⁷²⁾ for the CELEX database was EUR 559 040 in 2003 (direct clients EUR 22 812; gateways EUR 127 097; flat fee EUR 409 131) and dropped by 69.15 % to only EUR 172 486 in 2004 (direct clients EUR 14 595; gateways EUR 55 853; flat fee EUR 102 038).

Regardless of these figures and the political value of the free-of-charge access to CELEX, it was still not the whole truth, when the Publication Office's Annual Management Report 2004 claimed:

'Further to the resolution of the European Parliament of 19 December 2003 ⁽¹⁷³⁾, the Publications Office offered free access to all CELEX search facilities from 1 July 2004 onwards.'

(Office, 2005a, p. 35)

The CELEX expert search (see '5.1.3.2. CELEX expert: the sophisticated search function', p. 97) has at no stage been available to the general public free of charge.

In parallel to the ongoing efforts concerning the merging of the 'old' EUR-Lex portal and CELEX to one integrated service, the European integration brought along another milestone on 1 May 2004: the accession of 10 new Member States. One consequence for the Publications Office, and for CELEX, was that on 30 April, i.e. on the immediate eve of accession coming with the obligation to publish in then 20 official languages, a record number of 55 issues of the Official Journal were published, comprising 85 690 pages ⁽¹⁷⁴⁾. On a smaller scale this accession meant for CELEX that, with some of the new languages, also new character codes had to be introduced. The following screenshot documents the language options available for CELEX at the end of 2004. The screens were only available in the 11 'old' languages, whereas the language list for the search for, and presentation of, documents already covered the 20 languages that were official on 1 May 2004.

⁽¹⁷²⁾ See Office (2005), p. 104: Table 25 — Invoicing: online products.

⁽¹⁷³⁾ This reference presumably should be to P5_TA(2002)0624, which was adopted on 19 December 2002: European Parliament resolution on the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003 as modified by the Council (all sections) (11138/2002 — C5-0600/2002 — 2002/2004(BUD)) and Letters of Amendment No 2/2003 (14847/2002 — C5-0571/2002) and No 3/2003 (15169/2002 — C5-0595/2002) to the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003, see Parliament (2002d), refs 21 and 22.

⁽¹⁷⁴⁾ See Office (2005), p. 9.



Screenshot 18: CELEX languages

(http://europa.eu.int/celex/cgi/sga_rqst?SESS=4686!CTXT=19!UNIQ=18!APPLIC=celexext!FILE=mcelex!DGP=0!LANG), last visited 28.12.2005.

The year 2004 was CELEX's last active year, because it was only updated until 31 December of that year. Still, at the end of 2005 the 'old' EUR-Lex portal's homepage ⁽¹⁷⁵⁾ correctly stated: 'CELEX will temporarily coexist with the new site and will be updated until end 2004.' As of December 2005 no successor to the CELEX expert search was available within the new EUR-Lex, and, consequently, the old CELEX remained available despite not having been updated for at least one year.

5.1.2. The content of the CELEX database: the sector structure

Speaking in terms of databases, CELEX, having being launched in the early 1970s, has been in production for a relatively long period of time. Despite having been in production for more than 30 years, the pure quantity of information entities available in it is hardly impressive. Early statistics mention 8 000 references in CELEX in 1974 ⁽¹⁷⁶⁾, the size of the database exceeding 100 000 references in 1987 (31 December 1987: 104 942 ⁽¹⁷⁷⁾) and, finally, 300 000 in 2003 (as at 30 November 2003 an expert search 'CELEX_number = +' results in 303 879 references). As CELEX has not been updated since 31 December 2004, the total number of references now comprises 312 426 references.

The particular value of the CELEX data collection may be illustrated by referring, in contrast, to the WWW search engine Google: it was only on 21 September 2003 that Google took the 'beta' label off its website, but it already claims to search

⁽¹⁷⁵⁾ 'Old' EUR-Lex portal homepage (<http://europa.eu/eur-lex/en/index.html>), last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽¹⁷⁶⁾ Commission (1976), annex.

⁽¹⁷⁷⁾ Commission (1986), p. 4.

more than 3 billion Web pages. The main characteristic of this type of search engine is that it covers all available kinds of information entities, and its indexation and retrieval is based on purely automatic indexing and ranking functions.

In contrast — although the speed of continuous growth ⁽¹⁷⁸⁾ of the CELEX database is comparably low — the intellectual effort in manually indexing and analysing the information entities in CELEX is worth further explanation, as well as some particularities of the information entities available.

The four principal groups of documents in CELEX are legislation, case-law, preparatory acts and parliamentary questions. These four general groups are spread over 11 sectors in each of the 11 language version databases. The content of the databases will be described by presenting the different CELEX sectors ⁽¹⁷⁹⁾, which reflect the quite varying origin of the different document types within CELEX.

As to the coverage over time, the following details are available from an external source ⁽¹⁸⁰⁾: Legislation, judgments and orders since 1951; Treaties since 1953; Written parliamentary questions since 1963; Opinions of Advocates-General since 1965 (full text from 1987); Oral parliamentary questions since 1973; EP resolutions since 1974; Economic and Social Committee opinions and EP Questions at Question Time since 1975; Court of Auditors opinions since 1977; Parliamentary documents since 1979 (July); Commission proposals since 1984 (full text from 1996). These figures seem to be taken from the *CELEX reference manual* but, for example, the year 1953 for the Treaties is not consistent with the Treaty establishing a Coal and Steel Community, which dates back to 1951. The *CELEX reference manual* actually supports only some of these figures, but adds for example the Council common positions, which are said to be available since 1985 (and with full text for the positions published in the C series of the Official Journal since 1995; *ibid.*, p. 8). Valid information on the coverage over time of the sectors or document types is very difficult to produce as the publication practice and the loading into the database changed on various occasions. Table 15 focuses therefore on the purely quantitative aspect of the availability of references (as at 28 December 2005).

⁽¹⁷⁸⁾ In comparison with the 303 879 documents in November 2003: it was about 250 000 in April 2001 (see *CELEX reference manual*, p. 4).

⁽¹⁷⁹⁾ The structure for the description is taken from the 'CELEX quick start guide' in combination with the more extensive *CELEX reference manual* and the 'CELEX document number classification'.

⁽¹⁸⁰⁾ Nunn-Price, Norman: The CELEX database; see Preface and Chapter 1 — Introduction (<http://www.justis.com/J-Net/help/CXE.htm>), last visited 17.12.2003.



Table 15: CELEX references per sector

Sector	Content	Number of references ⁽¹⁸¹⁾
1	The treaties	5 117
2	International agreements	6 151
3	Secondary legislation	99 844
4	Supplementary legislation	1 489
5	Preparatory acts	46 627
6	Jurisprudence	15 370
7	National implementation measures of directives	2 940
8	National jurisprudence	0
9	Parliamentary questions	107 604
0	Consolidated documents	0
E	EFTA documents	481
C	Other documents published in the Official Journal	30 449
	Total	316 072

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

As the importance of each sector depends on the type of documents gathered there, the document types covered by each sector are shortly presented. For practical reasons emphasis is put on the sectors 3, 5, 6 and 9: examples are used to point out some characteristics of selected document types and to simply illustrate one retrieval option being applicable to that part of the database. The descriptors used within each sector are listed in a sector table. The number of references they are attributed to ⁽¹⁸²⁾ is added to allow for a better understanding of the distribution of references not only across the database, but also within the particular sector.

5.1.2.1. Sector 1: the treaties

This section covers the basic treaties of the Union (including the amending and accession treaties as well a consolidated versions) and provides a separate document (including a set of metadata) for every single article ⁽¹⁸³⁾, protocol, annex or declaration.

The descriptors attributed are those shown in Table 16.

⁽¹⁸¹⁾ Differences in numbers may occur when comparing these figures with the sums of the following, more detailed tables. For example, sector 2 provides only 6 150 references in the detailed table, which is due to one reference coming with a wrong document type descriptor. It appears in the general table (Table 15), but is not captured in the one based on the more elaborate queries by document type within the sector.

⁽¹⁸²⁾ As at 28 December 2005; using CELEX expert search (e.g. CELEX_number = 5????SC+ for the number of SEC documents in sector 5); the fact that the totals per sector not necessarily match the numbers indicated in the overview table refers to incoherence of different origin, e.g. not officially listed document types like the 'IC' in sector 5, which was nevertheless added.

⁽¹⁸³⁾ E.g. CELEX number 11997E255 refers to Article 255 TEC on the citizens' right on access to documents.

Table 16: CELEX sector 1 (treaties): descriptors and number of references

1	K	246	ECSC Treaty 1951
	E	1 518	EEC Treaty 1957; EC Treaty consolidated version 1992; EC Treaty consolidated version 1997
	A	348	Euratom Treaty 1957
	F	67	Merger Treaty 1965
	F	16	Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions 1970
	B	308	Accession Treaty 1972 (UK, Denmark, Ireland, Norway)
	R	44	Treaty amending certain financial provisions 1975
	H	315	Accession Treaty 1979 (Greece)
	I	597	Accession Treaty 1985 (Spain, Portugal)
	G	10	Greenland Treaty 1985
	U	59	SEA 1986
	M	452	Treaty on the European Union, Maastricht (1992); EU Treaty consolidated version 1997
	N	419	Accession Treaty 1994 (Austria, Sweden, Finland, Norway)
	D	305	Treaty of Amsterdam 1997
	C	49	Treaty of Nice 2000
T	364	Accession Treaty 2003 (Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia)	

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

The notification most widely attributed is ‘E’ (1 516 references) covering the EEC Treaty of 1957 and the consolidated versions of the EC Treaty of 1992 and 1997. At the other end of the scale the notification for the Greenland Treaty ‘G’ covers only 10 of the 5 113 references overall.

5.1.2.2. Sector 2: international agreements

This section covers external relations and contains instruments generated by the European Union in the exercise of their international responsibilities. Table 17 shows the descriptors that can be found.

Table 17: CELEX sector 2 (international agreements): descriptors and number of references ⁽¹⁸⁴⁾

2	A	3 128	Agreements with non-member States or international organisations
	D	2 620	Acts of bodies created by international agreements
	P	271	Acts of parliamentary bodies created by international agreements
	X	131	Other acts

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽¹⁸⁴⁾ To match the overall number of references given for sector 2, one should be aware that, presumably inter alia, the following incorrect CELEX number exists in the system: 2001R0021.

Most of the 6 065 references in this sector are covered by the ‘A’ notification for agreements with non-member States or international organisations (3 120), respectively the ‘D’ notification for acts of bodies created by international agreements (2 544).

5.1.2.3. Sector 3: secondary legislation

The second biggest sector (98 763 references) contains not only acts adopted pursuant to the provisions of the basic treaties or under the second (common foreign and security policy (CFSP) and third (police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters) pillars. It also covers the statutes and rules of procedure of the institutions and Community bodies. Most widely attributed are the notifications ‘R’ for regulations (64 898) and ‘D’ for Decisions (226 60), whereas only 17 ‘C’ declarations are referenced. The complete list of descriptors is covered in Table 18.

Table 18: CELEX sector 3 (secondary legislation): descriptors and number of references ⁽¹⁸⁵⁾

3	E	351	CFSP: common positions; joint actions; common strategies
	F	105	Police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters: common positions; framework decisions
	R	64 940	Regulations
	L	4 238	Directives (accompanied by a hyperlink to a document containing references to national implementing measures)
	D	22 683	Decisions (DE: <i>Entscheidung</i>); decisions <i>sui generis</i> (DE: <i>Beschluss</i>)
	S	590	ECSC decisions of general interest
	M	2 242	Non-opposition to a notified concentration
	J	44	Non-opposition to a notified joint venture
	B	338	Budget
	K	151	ECSC recommendations
	O	71	ECB guidelines
	H	558	Recommendations
	A	260	Opinions
	G	101	Resolutions
	C	17	Declarations
	Q	205	Institutional arrangements: rules of procedure; internal agreements
	X	1 036	Other documents
Y	1 912	Other documents	

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽¹⁸⁵⁾ To match the overall number of references given for sector 3, one should be aware that, presumably inter alia, the following incorrect CELEX numbers exist in the system: 3002M1795; 3192000Y0902(01).

The search example for this sector illustrates distinctions within the big group of decisions: a first step in retrieving Decision 18/97 ⁽¹⁸⁶⁾ by the Court of Auditors in the CELEX menu search may be to select the type ‘Decision’ in the file category ‘legislation’. Refining the search by picking the ‘Court of Auditors’ from the ‘Classification headings’ (01.40.60 Court of Auditors) the decision appears as the fifth of six documents in the results list. The full text is available in TIFF, HTML or PDF formats; additional data are available on the provision. The particular way the document was retrieved, as well as the fact that it belongs to CELEX sector 3 (secondary legislation) draws the attention to the fact that the descriptor ‘D’ within this sector covers two kinds of decisions: decisions (as DE: *Entscheidungen*) as legal provisions pursuant to Article 249 TEC, as well as decisions *sui generis* (as DE: *Beschlüsse*), like the one used as an example and being published by the Court of Auditors. In this particular case the user needs to know that ‘decision’ is the document type applicable and that the Court of Auditors can be found with an own classification heading.

5.1.2.4. Sector 4: supplementary legislation

This rather small sector (965 references) provides legal acts, which result from agreements concluded between Member States. Thus they are instruments of international law in the traditional sense, usually located in areas closely associated with activities of the European Union.

Table 19 lists the descriptors attributed to references within this sector.

Table 19: CELEX sector 4 (supplementary legislation): descriptors and number of references

4	A	138	Agreements between Member States
	D	543	Decisions of the representatives of the governments of the Member States
	X	498	Other acts
	Y	310	Other documents

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

Next to 543 decisions of the representatives of the governments of Member States (‘D’), the second biggest group within this sector is already the ‘other acts’ section with 281 references attributed descriptor ‘X’.

5.1.2.5. Sector 5: preparatory acts

Preparatory acts are usually understood to mean all the documents corresponding to the various stages of the legislative or budgetary processes ⁽¹⁸⁷⁾, including documents in which the institutions express an opinion on a question of general Community interest. The number of references (44 845) is, compared with sector 3, surprisingly small, because the biggest group within sector 5 (i.e. ‘PC’; Com-

⁽¹⁸⁶⁾ 31998D0923(01).

⁽¹⁸⁷⁾ For details see for example the explanatory text available online from the Commission: PreLex help (http://europa.eu.int/prelex/ct/sgv_manual_dsp_main.cfm?manualcat_id=proc_dec_4&cl=en), last visited 15.11.2003, or the Parliament fact sheets (http://www.europarl.eu.int/factsheets/default_en.htm), last visited 15.11.2003.



mission proposals for legislation, attributed 14 053 times) has been available in CELEX only since 1984. The resolutions of the Parliament are covered by CELEX only from 1974 ('AP' with 7 332, 'IP' with 7 291 references).

The descriptors for this sector are listed in Table 20, grouped by authoring institution.

Table 20: CELEX sector 5 (preparatory acts): descriptors and number of references ⁽¹⁸⁸⁾

5	G	Council and Member States	AG	1 588	Common position
			KG	721	Assent ECSC
			IG	61	Member State — initiative
			XG	149	Other act
	C	Commission	PC	14 239	COM — prop. f. legislation
			DC	4 262	COM — other document
			SC	923	SEC
			XC	2 623	Other act
	P	European Parliament	AP	7 370	Legislative resolution
			BP	591	Budget
			IP	7 292	Other resolution
			DP	38	EP decision
			XP	4	Other act
	A	Court of Auditors	AA	110	Opinion
			TA	60	Report
			SA	43	Special report
			XA	2	Other act
	B	European Central Bank	AB	34	Opinion
			HB	12	Recommendation
			XB	12	Other act
E	Economic and Social Committee	AE	586	Opinion on consultation	
		IE	550	Other opinion	
		AC	3 900	Opinion	
		XE	1	Other act	
R	Committee of the Regions	AR	432	Opinion on consultation	
		IR	252	Other opinion	
		XR	16	Other act	
K	ECSC Consultative Committee	AK	14	Opinion	
		XK	4	Other act	
X	Other organs	XX	223	Other act	
Other references		IC	426	References only	
		CC	88	References only	

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽¹⁸⁸⁾ To match the overall number of references given for sector 5, one should be aware that, presumably inter alia, the following additional incorrect CELEX number exists in the system: 52000X0922(03).

As an example containing some details on the legislative process and some document types involved, the procedure leading to the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 is described in detail in this thesis in Part 2.3.1. The retrieval for this legal provision in CELEX produces, in addition to the full text and some metadata, the links to PreLex, the database on interinstitutional procedures provided by the Commission, and to the Legal Observatory, maintained by the Parliament for the same purpose.

5.1.2.6. Sector 6: jurisprudence

The Court of Justice is the judicial authority of the European Communities. It ensures the implementation of the treaties and the interpretation and application of Community law. Since 1989, a Court of First Instance has been attached to the Court of Justice, which is not an institution in itself, but operates under the responsibility of the latter. The Court of First Instance deals with all direct actions against Community legal acts brought by natural or legal persons. The Court of Justice serves as a court of appeal for its decisions.

The case-law file includes 15 368 references, most of them judgments (6 367 'J') of the Court of Justice or conclusions of the Advocate General (6 048 'C'). A peculiarity of the references available in this sector is that the analysis and the attribution of metadata are within the sole responsibility of the Court, which provides the data for the CELEX database. The descriptors available are as shown in thTable 21.

Table 21: CELEX sector 6 (jurisprudence): descriptors and number of references

6	A	1 494	Judgment	Court of First Instance
	B	670	Order	
	F	4	Opinion	
	C	6 048	Opinion of the Advocate General	Court of Justice
	J	6 367	Judgment	
	O	758	Order	
	S	9	Seizure	
	T	4	Third-party proceeding	
	V	15	Opinion	
	X	1	Ruling	

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

As an example, the CELEX search ⁽¹⁸⁹⁾ for case-law from the Court of Justice of the European Communities on 'Access to documents' and '1 049' produces as a result only one reference, i.e. to Case C-41/00 P ⁽¹⁹⁰⁾. The full text is presented in an unstructured HTML format, which is rather hard to read because of the lack

⁽¹⁸⁹⁾ Menu search: File Category: Case-law, Search terms: 'Access to documents' with '1049' in 'Title and text', result narrowed by 'Type of document': All case-law: Court of Justice.

⁽¹⁹⁰⁾ See 62000J0041 (European Court Reports 2003, p. I-02125).



of formatting. Added value is provided through the results of the legal and documentary analysis carried out by the Court itself: not only are the 'subject matter' or 'type of procedure' available in the 'all' view, but so too are the 'Instruments cited in case-law' and the 'Case affecting' as more complex relational information.

When using the retrieval form on the website of the Court of Justice ⁽¹⁹¹⁾ by selecting 'Judgments' and entering 'Access to documents, 1049' into the text field, the search produces a short list with four judgments: Case-41/00 P and three hits from the Court of First Instance. The presentation of the judgment is in HTML, but richer and better structured than the one in CELEX. Additional information is not available within this form of presentation.

5.1.2.7. Sector 7: national implementation measures of directives

A directive is binding on Member States as regards the objective to be achieved but leaves to national authorities the choice of form and methods used to attain the objective.

CELEX aims to reflect some aspects of this interaction between Community law and national law by providing publication references to Member States' national provisions enacting Community directives (and ECSC recommendations). The creation of a directive (or, at the time, of an ECSC recommendation) in the database is systematically (i.e. automatically) followed by the addition of a corresponding sector 7 document. Each Member State is responsible for supplying references to its own implementing legislation to the Commission, which has implemented an own monitoring system to follow the transposition processes. But, due to technical problems, sector 7 of CELEX has not been updated since June 1999. For that reason only the files added on the monthly update are the automatically created references to the directives, which count 2 940 overall, 106 of which come with the year 2004 in the document number.

5.1.2.8. Sector 8: national jurisprudence

This sector initially covered decisions of national courts relating to Community provisions and to national measures for their implementation and was made up of a manual card index. On 30 September 1978, approximately 2 000 judgments had been fed in ⁽¹⁹²⁾. The following years did not see any progress concerning computerisation: the development plan for 1983–85 ⁽¹⁹³⁾ had foreseen the start of the data input in 1984, but in 1987, 1988, 1990 and in 1991 the situation was still simply described as a 'study being under way' ⁽¹⁹⁴⁾.

In the most recent version of the reference manual ⁽¹⁹⁵⁾, which was last updated in July 2002 and is available online to the CELEX users, sector 8 is not even mentioned. The retrieval for sector 8 documents in CELEX expert (CELEX_number = 8+) does not match any document.

⁽¹⁹¹⁾ Recent case-law form (<http://curia.eu.int/jurisp/cgi-bin/form.pl?lang=en>), last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽¹⁹²⁾ Commission (1978), p. 3.

⁽¹⁹³⁾ Commission (1986), Annex 1, p. 1.

⁽¹⁹⁴⁾ See for 1987: Commission (1988), Annex 1, p. 15; for 1988: Commission (1989), Annex 1, p. 14; for 1990: Commission (1991), Annex 1, p. 11; for 1991: Commission (1992), Annex 1, p. 12.

⁽¹⁹⁵⁾ CELEX reference manual.

5.1.2.9. Sector 9: Parliamentary questions

The questions addressed by the Members of the European Parliament to the institutions are loaded in CELEX once answered by the institution concerned.

This sector is by number (107 603) the largest and represents more than one third of the whole database entries. The descriptors available for this biggest sector of the database are as shown below.

Table 22: CELEX sector 9 (parliamentary questions): descriptors and number of references

9	E	84 280	Written question (worded with a request for a written answer published in the OJ) since 1963
	H	20 873	Question at question time (published in the ‘Debates of the EP’) since 1975
	O	2 451	Oral question (raised during session and published in the ‘Debates of the EP’) since 1973

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

Most references concern written questions (84 279 ‘E’). A search example for a document from 1996 shows that older documents are not available in full text: the search for Written Question 2868/96 ⁽¹⁹⁶⁾ in CELEX ⁽¹⁹⁷⁾ provides the bibliographical data including the subject, the relevant dates and the publication reference in the Official Journal. The search for more recently posed Written Question proves that these are at least available in TIFF and can be ordered online from the EUDOR archives. In contrast, the search for the 1996 question on the website of the EP ⁽¹⁹⁸⁾ results not only in the full text of the question, but also in a link to the full text of the reply.

5.1.2.10. Sector E: EFTA documents

Sector E, introduced on 13 December 2002 ⁽¹⁹⁹⁾, covers the full text of acts adopted by the EFTA institutions (Surveillance Authority, Standing Committee, Court) and published in the Official Journal within the framework of the Agreement on the European Economic Area of 1994 ⁽²⁰⁰⁾. As a consequence, the coverage extends to documents from 1994 onwards and includes the attribution of the descriptors shown in Table 23 for the different document types.

⁽¹⁹⁶⁾ 91996E2868.

⁽¹⁹⁷⁾ E.g. CELEX expert search by CELEX number: 91996E2868 or in the menu search per File Category: Parliamentary Questions and refining by search terms, as a search by document number is not available for the parliamentary questions in the menu search.

⁽¹⁹⁸⁾ Simple search for Parliamentary Questions, i.a. using the question number (http://www2.europarl.eu.int/omk/OM-Europarl?PROG=FORMS&L=EN&PUBREF=-//EP//TEXT+WQ+S-SIMPLE+0+FORM+HTML4+V0//EN&LEG_ID=5), last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽¹⁹⁹⁾ See CELEX news, 13.12.2000.

⁽²⁰⁰⁾ 31994D0001.



Table 23: CELEX sector E (EFTA documents): descriptors and number of references ⁽²⁰¹⁾

E	A	11	International agreement
	C	289	Act of the EFTA Surveillance Authority
	G	29	Act of the EFTA Standing Committee
	J	76	Decision, order, consultative opinion of the EFTA Court
	P	61	Pending case of the EFTA Court
	X	14	Other acts

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

Containing 477 references overall, sector E is the smallest CELEX sector, with the biggest group being documents from the EFTA Surveillance Authority (289 'C').

The whole range of metadata is not applied to EFTA documents. For example, the relationship between documents is not covered: when looking for the rules of procedure of the EFTA Court, CELEX provides the reference to the initial version and the option to order the full text in TIFF from the EUDOR archives. The bibliographical data do not refer to any of the amendments ⁽²⁰²⁾, which are in fact contained in the CELEX database. The EFTA Court itself only presents a (presumably) consolidated version on its website ⁽²⁰³⁾ without even giving a date of entry into force or reference to any, or least the most recent, amendment.

5.1.2.11. Sector C: Other documents published in the OJ

Sector C has been available since January 2001 ⁽²⁰⁴⁾ and serves as a default sector for all documents that have been published in the Official Journal C series since 1995 but do not have a direct legal interest and, therefore, are not classified and analysed as traditional CELEX documents. This sector contributes to providing complete coverage of the Official Journal within the framework of the development of the EU law portal, i.e. the integration of CELEX, EUR-Lex and EUDOR. The number of documents entered per year is shown in Table 24.

⁽²⁰¹⁾ To match the overall number of references given for sector E, one should be aware that, presumably inter alia, the following incorrect CELEX number exists in the system: E52004C0401(02).

⁽²⁰²⁾ E.g. E1995J0302(01): AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE EFTA COURT, adopted on 9 January 1995, OJ L 047, 02/03/1995 P. 0031 – 0032; or E1997J0918(01) AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE EFTA COURT adopted by the Court on 22 August 1996 and approved by the Governments of the EFTA States, OJ L 255, 18/09/1997 P. 0036 - 0039.

⁽²⁰³⁾ See EFTA Court rules of procedure (<http://www.eftacourt.lu/rulesprocedure.asp>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁰⁴⁾ See CELEX news, 13.12.2000.

**Table 24: CELEX sector C (other documents published in the OJ):
number of references entered per year ⁽²⁰⁵⁾**

C	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Documents	0	3 226	3 760	2 916	2 924	3 004	3 223	3 452	3 017	3 013	1 910	30 445

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

From 1998 on the full text is available in CELEX in TIFF and PDF via the menu search but only in PDF via the expert search.

5.1.2.12. Sector 0: consolidated documents

Sector 0, which in the *Celex reference manual* was announced to be available in 2003, is to cover consolidated texts, i.e. non-official documents integrating basic instruments of Community legislation with their amendments and corrections. This sector is intended for use as a documentation tool only. The documents have no legal value. In view of the ongoing nature of consolidation of legal instruments, there is no guarantee that a consolidated text incorporates the latest state of an act. Although numerous consolidated versions of legal provisions were available already in the respective section of the EUR-Lex portal, the searches on the whole sector in CELEX expert (CELEX_number = 0+) match no document ⁽²⁰⁶⁾.

5.1.3. The CELEX search

The CELEX database is still ⁽²⁰⁷⁾ available online but has not been updated since 31 December 2004.

It offers two search interfaces: the menu and the expert search. Both interfaces are available in all 20 official languages of the European Union. The fact that the CELEX infrastructure provides one database per language is hardly visible to the user, as with both interfaces there is an option not only to change the interface language but, independently, also the language of the documents to be retrieved.

A short description of the menu and the expert search enables a general understanding of the value the two different interfaces provide for the user in general, and the citizen in particular, especially with regard to his or her right of access to documents. The selection of the interface will depend on the retrieval requirements, background knowledge and experience. The *CELEX quick reference guide* states the difference as:

⁽²⁰⁵⁾ To match the overall number of references given for sector C, one should be aware that, presumably inter alia, the following incorrect CELEX numbers exist in the system: C1991/233/01, C1991/233/02, C1991/233/03, C1991/233/04.

⁽²⁰⁶⁾ Descriptors E and M marking the consolidated versions of the Treaties (TEC and TEU) in sector 1 could, in a broader sense, be considered as belonging to sector 0.

⁽²⁰⁷⁾ As at 31 December 2005.

‘while the expert search interface provides a fuller range of search and display features, the menu interface can accommodate most users’ requirements. Even if you have little or no experience with EU legal databases you will find it easy to search, retrieve and display results without difficulty’.

(*CELEX quick reference guide*, Chapter 1)

Table 25, partly taken from the *CELEX quick reference guide*, offers a rough comparison of menu and expert search features.

Table 25: Comparing CELEX menu and expert search options (as at 28.12.2005)

	Menu search	Expert search
Date searches	Limited date searches	Full date searches
Cross-reference links	Implemented in display mode	Implemented in search and display modes
Display	Standard formats	Custom profiles
Boolean operators	WITH, OR operators	AND, OR, NOT and proximity operators
Bilingual display	Yes	No

The menu search is accessible ⁽²⁰⁸⁾ free of charge and can be regarded as the direct predecessor of the EUR-Lex simple search. Through this interface the CELEX database provided at quite an early stage some search options (i.e. by CELEX number or by search term) to cover all existing collections. But as the EUR-Lex simple search will be dealt with in detail further below, the description of the CELEX menu search will be limited to a short overview.

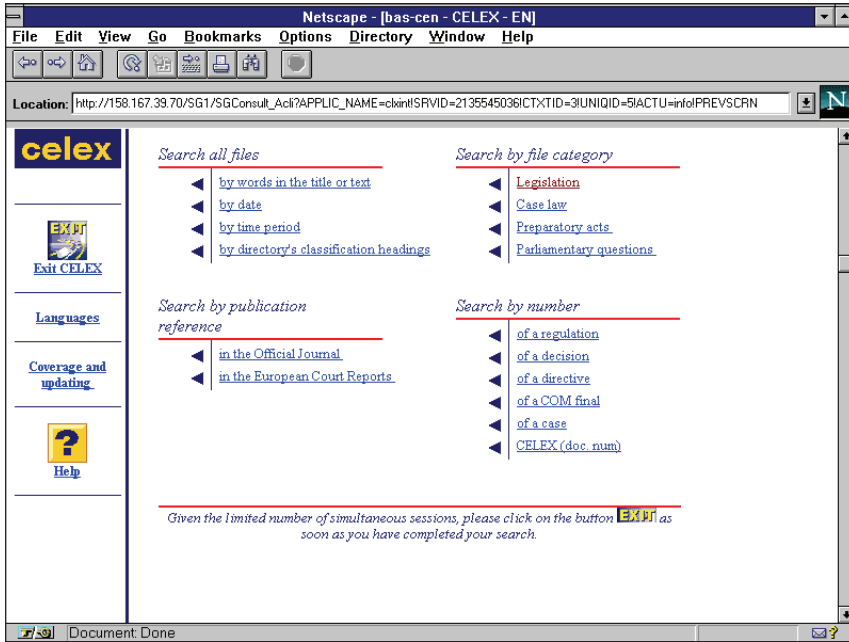
The CELEX expert search was at no stage available free of charge for the general public, but it is set to become, in a version almost identical to the most recent one, the EUR-Lex advanced search ⁽²⁰⁹⁾. This perspective is one major reason for taking a closer look at the search options available. The need to describe the expert search in more detail results also from its more exhaustive approach concerning the coverage of all possible search options. For the EUR-Lex/CELEX environment, at this stage one has to rely on the CELEX version of the expert search as the EUR-Lex version is not yet available (31 December 2005). Nevertheless, the CELEX expert search allows for an easy and exhaustive overview of the fields which at a later stage may become available free of charge to the general public.

5.1.3.1. CELEX menu: a browsing approach

The menu search is meant to accommodate most users’ search requirements. A comparison with a screenshot of the main search menu of the CELEX database dating back to May 1998, when it was a pay service, shows that, as regards the search options and their presentation, not that much has changed.

⁽²⁰⁸⁾ Nevertheless, there is a login/password combination needed, which is available on the CELEX homepage: enlu0000/europe.

⁽²⁰⁹⁾ In the long term it is foreseen to gather all relevant user requirements and to develop a new concept for this important part of the service from scratch.



Screenshot 19: CELEX main menu, 1998

(http://158.167.39.70/SG1/SGConsult_Acli?APPLIC_NAME=clxint!SRVID=2135545036!CTXID=3!UNIQUID=5!ACTU=info!PREVSCRN) as in May 1998.

The more recent menu search screen (see below) offers a similar list of search options. In addition there are some general references located on the left side of the screen. The help function is under construction (as at 28 December 2005). The updating page presents a table giving information on the last update of certain document types but is, even considering that the updating stopped in December 2004, out of date (last update 28 August 2004, with some dates going back to 1999). The coverage section gives a general introduction to the content of the database, but was obviously not updated for quite a while as the total number of documents available in the database is set at 200 000. The search log offers the added value of a short list of the searches done during the session including the search terms, the number of hits and a link to the result list of that particular search. The languages link allows for the changing of the interface, and respectively, the database language.



Screenshot 20: CELEX menu search, 2005

(http://www.cc.cec/clxint/cgi/sga_cnct?celex!prod&LANG=EN&BASE=bas-cen), last visited 26.1.2006.

As regards the search options, the menu offers four categories:

- by cross-file criteria,
- by file category,
- by document number,
- by publication reference.

Cross-file criteria include terms in the title and/or text, dates and classification headings. Putting an emphasis on the content analysis — and therewith on the resulting attribution of classification headings — it can be stressed that this option in the menu search simply leads to an online version of the classification of the *Directory of Community legislation in force* with its 20 headings at entry level. As the classification elements at all levels are linked to a result list of CELEX documents, this entry point may be quite helpful for those, who know the Directory and are only looking for documents belonging to a particular subsection. The Eurovoc thesaurus or the subject-matter list are not mentioned in the cross-file criteria.

The file category option enables the user to limit the search to legislation, case-law, preparatory acts or parliamentary questions. After deciding upon a limitation within the category, it is then necessary to pick an option for refining the search in the next step. This refinement can be done by search terms, dates or classification headings, i.e. through most of the cross-file criteria.

The third menu search group allows the retrieval per reference number, either of the particular document type (natural number) or the CELEX number. The numbers of regulations, directives, decisions, Court cases and final versions of COM documents are considered as those most frequently used and may be entered together with the year after ticking the respective document type. The entering of a CELEX number is a second search option, in addition to the search by terms in the cross-file category, that allows access to all document types in all sectors in the database. The publication reference provides search options for Official Journal or Court Report references. More detailed reference is given in the description of the expert search with regard to which fields in the database are available for the search options described. The fields to be extracted for further analysis in this thesis were, analogously to the other systems presented, selected from the simple search of the new EUR-Lex.

5.1.3.2. CELEX expert: the sophisticated search function

The expert search is supposed to enable professionals to fully exploit the database's rich legal data through flexible search and display modules, a wide range of Boolean operators and full access to CELEX indexed headings⁽²¹⁰⁾. A truncation function is available, the use of which can be explained through examples using the CELEX number for retrieval. The plus sign '+' is foreseen to represent unlimited characters, whereas the question mark '?' replaces exactly one character in the search. With the CELEX number the truncation for example allows a search for all documents of a particular type in one sector in one year (e.g. 'CELEX_number = 32003R+' for all regulations in sector 3 in 2003). Another example is the search for a piece of legislation, not knowing what document type exactly is concerned: the search for 'CELEX_number = 32000?0057' will produce as a result all documents in sector 3 coming with a natural document number '57' (i.e. in this case the regulation, the directive and the decision).

Some emphasis of the description of the expert search is put on the fields covering the subject (see 5.2. The documentary analysis of the content, p. 112). They are considered most important if it comes to the citizen making use of his or her right on access documents without any in-depth knowledge of document types or publication references.

For the different document types there is only one collection of fields used in the database, i.e. one common set of metadata. A wide range of textual and bibliographical data is supplemented by analytical data which form an important characteristic of the database and provide several options for cross reference that allow for better representation of the underlying procedural and legal structures.

One group of these analytical data defines the relations between documents (e.g. 'amended_by', 'legal_basis', 'instruments_cited') and is of considerable importance in the legal context.

⁽²¹⁰⁾ For some general hints on how to use CELEX expert, see Nunn-Price, Chapter 9 'Some hints on searching CELEX'.



Tables 26 and 27 show the lists of searchable fields presented in the ‘Constructing a search statement’ section of CELEX expert. The information on the presentation, the sector coverage and further details are mostly taken from the reference manual ⁽²¹¹⁾. The first list (Table 26) contains fields considered of particular interest to the ‘external’ user when performing searches.

Table 26: CELEX expert search: search fields

		Presentation	For sector(s)	Details
Search criteria: text data				
TI	Title	Index	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,0,c,e	Full text
TE	Text	Index	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,e	Full text
Search criteria: descriptors				
DC	Eurovoc_descriptor	Index	2,3,4,5,9,c,e	Descriptor
CT	Subject_matter	Index	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,e	Descriptor
CC	Directory_code	Index	2,3,4,5,7,e	Descriptor
RJ ⁽²¹²⁾	case_law_directory_code	Index	6	CoJ
Search criteria: bibliographic details				
SO	Publication_reference	Index	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,0,c,e	Standard formatting
AU	Author	Index	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,c,e	Descriptor
FM	Form	Index	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,c,e	Descriptor
DN	CELEX_number	Index	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,0,c,e	Standard formatting
TT	Treaty	Index	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,0,e	Descriptor
Search criteria: dates				
DD	Date_of_document	Selection tool: date or period; calendar or relative	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,c,e	Standard formatting
PD	Date_of_publication		1,2,3,4,5,7,9,c,e	
IF	Date_of_effect		1,2,3,4,5	
EV	End_of_validity_date		1,2,3,4,5,e	
SG	Date_of_signature		1,2	
DB	Date_of_debate		5	
LO	Date_lodged		6	
DL	Deadline		3,4	
DH	Date_of_dispatch		5,9	
NF	Date_of_notification		3,4	
RP	Date_of_reply		9	
TP	Date_of_transposition		3	
VO	Date_of_vote		5	

⁽²¹¹⁾ CELEX reference manual.

⁽²¹²⁾ Not in the CELEX reference manual.

		Presentation	For sector(s)	Details
Search criteria: relationship between documents				
MS	Amendment_to	Index	1,2,3,4,5,9,0	Standard formatting
CI	Instruments_cited	Index	1,2,3,4,5,9	
CJ	Instruments_cited_in_case_law	Index	6	
AJ	Case_affecting	Index	6	
EA	Earlier_related_instruments	Index	4,5	
CD	Affected_by_case	Index	1,2,3,4,5,6	
LB	Legal_basis	Index	2,3,4,5	
MD	Amended_by	Index	1,2,3,4,9	
SP	Subsequent_related_instruments	Index	1,2,3,4,5	
Search criteria: case-law > the text data				
TJ	Case_law_title	Index	6	Full text
RE	Case_law_text	Index	6	
IX	Keywords	Index	6	
SM	Summary	Index	6	
II	Parties	Index	6	?
I2	Subject_of_the_case	Index	6	
MO	Grounds	Index	6	Full text
VS	Endorsements	Index	6	?
CO	Decision_on_costs	Index	6	Full text
DI	Operative_part	Index	6	
FP	Staff_case_summary	Index	6	
OP	Opinion_of_the_Advocate_General	Index	6	
Search criteria: case-law > parties				
AP	Applicant	Index	6	Descriptor
DF	Defendant	Index	6	Descriptor
OB	Observations	Index	6	Descriptor
Search criteria: case-law > relationship between documents				
CJ	Instruments_cited_in_case_law	Index	6	Standard formatting
AJ	case_affecting	Index	6	Standard formatting
Search criteria: case-law > other data				
AG	Advocate_General	Index	6	Text
JR	Judge_Rapporteur	Index	6	Text
LF	Authentic_language	Index	6	Descriptor



		Presentation	For sector(s)	Details
NA	Nationality_of_parties	Index	6	Descriptor
NO	Notes-relating_to_the_ decision	Index	6	Text
PR	Type_of_procedure	Index	6	Descriptor
NC	National_court	Index	6	Text
Search criteria: other search criteria				
DP	Depositary	Index	1,2,4	Descriptor
AD	Addressee	Index	3,5,9	Descriptor
LF	Authentic_language	Index	1,2,3,4,6	Descriptor
RS	Department_responsible	Index	3,4,5,7	Descriptor
AS	Associated_service	Index		
AF	Political_group	Index	9	Descriptor
LG	Parliamentary_term	Index	5, 9	Descriptor
RI	Internal_reference	Index	5 (ESC opinions)	ESC reference
Search criteria: Member States				
BE	Belgium	Index	7	Text
DK	Denmark	Index	7	
DE	Germany	Index	7	
GR	Greece	Index	7	
ES	Spain	Index	7	
FR	France	Index	7	
IR	Ireland	Index	7	
IT	Italy	Index	7	
LU	Luxembourg	Index	7	
NL	Netherlands	Index	7	
AT	Austria	Index	7	
PT	Portugal	Index	7	
FI	Finland	Index	7	
SV	Sweden	Index	7	
UK	United_Kingdom	Index	7	

Source: CELEX expert search; CELEX reference manual.

The second list (Table 27) is made up of fields that cover administrative data (e.g. the creation date for a reference: XC), gather unspecified data (e.g. additional information: MI), serve for display purposes only (the legislative history: PP) or contribute to the content of other fields of more central importance (e.g. the sector within the CELEX number: DTS).

Table 27: CELEX expert search: administrative and other fields

		Presentation	For sector(s)	Details
Search criteria: bibliographic details				
DN_OLD	DN_old	Index	1.2,3.4,5.6,7.9,0,c,e	Standard formatting
DN2	CELEX_number2	Index	1.2,3.4,5.6,7.9,0,c,e	Standard formatting
DT ⁽²¹³⁾	Document type	N/A	1.2,3.4,5.6,7.9,0,c,e	Display only
DTS	Document type_sector	7 sector selection buttons (only!)	1.2,3.4,5.6,7.9,0,c,e	Descriptor
DTA	Document type_type	Index	1.2,3.4,5.6,7.9,0,c,e	Descriptor
DTT	Document type_year	Index	1.2,3.4,5.6,7.9,0,c,e	Descriptor
DTC	Type_corrigendum	2 type option buttons	1.2,3.4,5.6,7.9,0,c,e	Descriptor
Search criteria: dates				
DS ⁽²¹⁴⁾	All_dates	N/A	1.2,3.4,5.6,7.9,0,c,e	Display only
Search criteria: other search criteria				
IC	Index_CM	Index	2 (Agreements)	
MI	Additional_information	Index	2.3,4.5,6.7,9.0,c,e	Text
PP	Legislative_history	Index	3.4	Text
VV	in_force_indicator ⁽²¹⁵⁾	Index		
REP	entry_in_the_Directory	Index		
XC	date_created	Index		
XA	gestion_analyse	Index		
XT	gestion_texte	Index		

Source: CELEX expert search; *CELEX reference manual*.

Documentation concerning the content and the application of these fields listed in Table 27 is very poor. In addition they serve almost exclusively for display or internal purposes. Consequently, they will not be considered for further analysis.

⁽²¹³⁾ See the *CELEX reference manual*, p. 30.

⁽²¹⁴⁾ See the *CELEX reference manual*, p. 44.

⁽²¹⁵⁾ When Ruffing (p. 82) sees a problem in the availability in the same database of legislation in force together with legislation no longer in force, it has to be considered rather of added value and even a necessity if it comes to the coverage over time. The sole purpose of the VV field is to allow for a distinction when searching for documents.

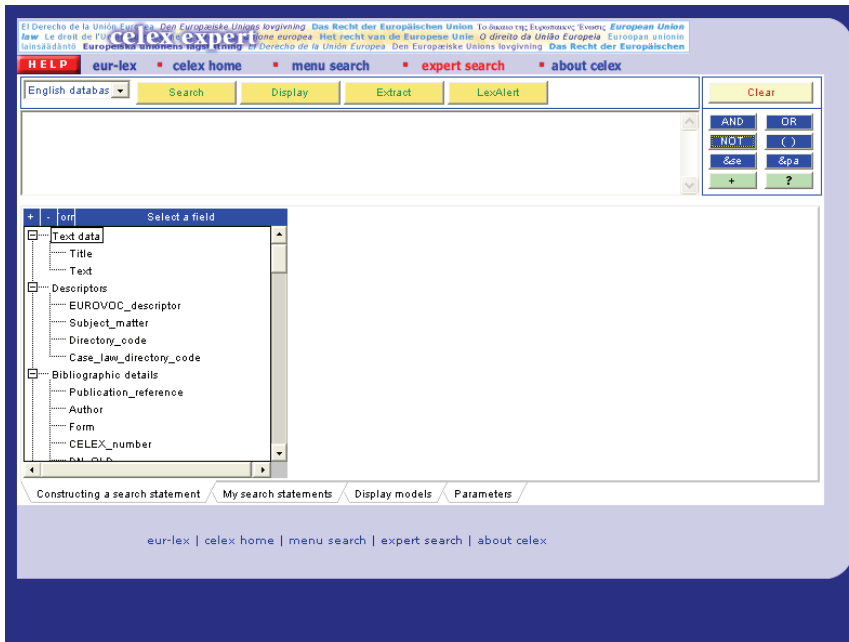


The actual search in expert can be described using the search by content descriptors as an example. As a first step, the particular field is selected (assuming that the expert interface is entered in the language version in which the data are sought to be retrieved). The use of the index, which opens when the field is chosen, is particularly recommended for the descriptors.

For the three classification systems used on the analysis of the CELEX documents the index presents a list of 30 entries closest to the letters (or numbers, in the case of the directory classification) entered and available from the particular tool. For the Eurovoc thesaurus the most valuable part of the tool, i.e. the hierarchical and relational references, is lost as this rich controlled vocabulary is represented in CELEX only as a list of terms. The comfort and service of changing from narrower to broader terms or to limit the results by introducing a narrower term, as it may be known from the presentation of the tool itself ⁽²¹⁶⁾ on the World Wide Web, is not available in CELEX. That this enormous potential of Eurovoc is not fully exploited results in a rather poor suitability if it comes to the layman applying — and relying on — a subject-matter retrieval approach. The subject-matter list is, by nature, the least useful of the classification tools, as it consists of an uncontrolled list of terms. Nevertheless it is best adjusted to the presentation options provided by the index, as terms can simply be picked from this list.

For the classification of the *Directory of Community legislation in force* the use of the numbering system in combination with the index turns out to be a disadvantage, as the user may not have available the terminology enriching the pure numerical system. Picking the numbers from the index would for the inexperienced user thus hardly be an option. This disadvantage of the application of the numerical classification seems worth mentioning, although it is considered that, as a precondition for the use of CELEX expert, a certain level of knowledge concerning European law and retrieval techniques is required. With regard to the public access to documents the success of shifting the focus of CELEX to this new and different target group, i.e. the citizen, may strongly depend on the suitability of the system(s) available.

⁽²¹⁶⁾ See Eurovoc homepage (<http://europa.eu.int/celex/eurovoc>), last visited 26.1.2006.



Screenshot 21: CELEX expert search

(http://europa.eu.int/celex/exp/cgi/sga_rqst?SESS=105!CTXT=2!UNIQ=1!APPLIC=celexp!FILE=mcelex!DGP=0!expert), last visited 26.1.2006.

After picking the relevant descriptors and eventually combining them with Boolean or proximity operators, the search can be conducted. The presentation of the results can be configured following the personal needs ('Display models') as well as the presentation parameters in general ('Parameters'). An additional feature the expert search offers is the management of search queries that can be saved and reused ('My search statements'). This option allows for the convenient combination of different queries from the personal list. A feature that is available in CELEX expert and also in the new EUR-Lex simple search, but was not part of CELEX menu, is the option to select and change the language version, e.g. for the database someone is working in.

The description given above on how to perform a search in expert, or on the other features available, is just meant to give an overview. Without doubt it takes some time and experience to become familiar with the full capacity of this system. This conclusion feeds the hope that the future advanced search in the new EUR-Lex will be more user friendly, even if it is tailored to the experts' needs, and that exhaustive up-to-date documentation will be available as well as some quick-start guide.

5.1.4. Data availability and coverage by the search options

As the system allows, via the expert interface, for highly elaborate searches on almost any individual field in the database, and being aware of the historical background of the database, it is worth gathering some statistical data to analyse some



preconditions for potential searches, which might also explain some more or less surprising search results.

Answering the simple question ‘How many references per document type contain data in the fields available?’ results in figures showing the best possible recall value a user can achieve when searching the particular document type using that field.

In this context the recall to a search is the relation between the number of relevant documents found and the number of relevant documents in the database ⁽²¹⁷⁾.

If **A** is the number of relevant documents found,
n is the number of relevant documents available in the database, the

Recall is
$$R = \frac{A}{n}$$

To put it the other way round: the ideal recall value ‘1’ can only be achieved for a search if at least ‘n’ data are available for a field that a query is addressed to, for all documents potentially concerned. To verify whether this precondition of pure data availability is given, it is sufficient to find as evidence the numbers of references per sector coming with data for each particular field. The following simple query in CELEX expert was used to gather results on this question:

DN = x + AND YY = + (where x is the sector and YY is the field code to be checked).

The availability of metadata per field and sector of the CELEX database is shown in Tables 28 and 29, which are sorted by field name, first listing fields that provide the broadest coverage overall. The shading of a cell indicates that a field is listed as compulsory in the *CELEX reference manual* for the respective sector. The Table 28 lists elements that are applicable exclusively to documents from the Court of Justice and Court of First Instance, neither of which are directly affected by Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001.

⁽²¹⁷⁾ See Panyr, pp. 303 ff. and, for details, Salton and McGill, pp. 162 ff.

Table 28: CELEX: specialised metadata available per field for sector 6 (jurisprudence)

Field name	Code	Overall	CELEX sector									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	C	E
Date lodged	LO	18 602	0	0	0	0	3 231	15 368	0	0	3	0
Type of procedure	PR	15 367	0	0	0	0	0	15 367	0	0	0	0
Instruments cited in case-law	CJ	15 135	1	0	0	0	0	15 134	0	0	0	0
Judge- Rapporteur	JR	13 195	0	0	0	0	0	13 195	0	0	0	0
Advocate General	AG	13 151	0	0	0	0	0	13 151	0	0	0	0
Nationality of parties	NA	12 733	0	0	1	0	0	12 732	0	0	0	0
Applicant	AP	8 651	0	0	0	0	0	8 651	0	0	0	0
Defendant	DF	8 630	0	0	0	0	0	8 630	0	0	0	0
Case affecting	AJ	5 429	0	0	0	0	0	5 429	0	0	0	0
Notes relating to the decision	NO	4 851	0	0	0	0	0	4 851	0	0	0	0
Observations	OB	3 433	0	0	0	0	0	3 433	0	0	0	0
National court	NC	3 418	0	0	0	0	0	3 418	0	0	0	0
Case-law directory code	RJ	1 608	0	0	0	0	0	1 608	0	0	0	0

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

Table 29 lists fields, the application of which is not by default limited to the documents of one single institution and which might be of greater interest for the discussion on transparency and public access to documents.

Table 29: CELEX: metadata available per field in each sector

Field name	Code	Overall	CELEX sector										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	C	E	
CELEX number	DN	316 072	5 117	6 151	99 844	1 489	46 627	15 370	2 940	107 604	30 449	481	
Author	AU	288 933	5 016	5 872	88 053	878	44 367	15 368	2 774	95 913	30 226	466	
Publication reference	SO	283 190	4 148	6 061	98 493	954	31 484	15 368	0	95 918	30 287	477	
Form	FM	282 911	5 019	5 916	88 068	878	44 535	15 368	2 935	95 920	23 802	470	
Date of document	DD	255 472	5 018	5 773	87 545	869	44 518	15 356	0	95 919	7	467	
Date of publication	PD	248 623	3 772	6 049	96 406	938	31 357	0	0	79 337	30 287	477	
Eurovoc descriptor	DC	212 242	48	4 707	61 232	668	35 297	0	0	101 616	8 503	171	
Treaty	TT	147 347	4 593	5 639	87 969	830	29 538	15 368	2 930	4	6	470	
Subject matter	CT	136 517	4 737	5 917	70 929	881	35 279	15 366	2 930	0	7	471	
Addressee	AD	135 088	0	258	21 886	52	18 404	0	0	94 421	3	64	
Date of dispatch	DH	130 629	0	0	3	0	34 988	0	0	95 638	0	0	
Legal basis	LB	122 918	142	5 359	86 579	448	30 138	0	0	0	3	249	
End of validity date	EV	110 353	4 703	5 512	72 323	878	26 764	0	0	0	3	170	
Parliamentary term	LG	109 238	0	0	3	0	13 674	0	0	95 561	0	0	
Instruments cited	CI	97 988	1 950	3 541	46 648	471	12 100	0	0	32 975	1	302	
Directory code	CC	96 936	3	5 494	60 625	758	26 720	0	2 872	0	7	457	
Political group	AF	95 570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95 570	0	0	
Date of reply	RP	95 558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95 558	0	0	
Date of effect	IF	93 559	4 954	5 042	82 104	791	500	0	0	0	0	168	
Amendment to	MS	62 414	878	3 525	47 838	347	1 813	12	0	7 981	0	20	
Authentic language	LF	42 254	4 540	1 686	20 891	116	3	14 920	0	0	0	98	
Amended by	MD	40 017	863	3 355	17 833	159	9 857	1	0	7 933	0	16	
Department responsible	RS	17 093	0	2	14 241	96	473	0	2 281	0	0	0	
Date of vote	VO	16 579	0	102	2	0	16 475	0	0	0	0	0	
Earlier related instruments	EA	15 690	360	89	322	15	14 902	0	0	0	1	1	
Date of debate	DB	14 178	0	0	0	0	14 175	0	0	0	3	0	
Date of notification	NF	13 686	0	2	13 612	14	56	0	0	0	0	2	
Subsequent related instruments	SP	10 688	485	202	2 608	51	7 341	0	0	0	0	1	
Department associated ⁽²¹⁸⁾	AS	9 899	0	2	9 496	83	318	0	0	0	0	0	
Date of signature	SG	5 917	1 174	4 595	63	72	1	0	0	0	0	12	
Date of transposition	TP	2 342	0	1	2 340	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Affected by case	CD	2 242	212	31	1 752	4	3	240	0	0	0	0	
Deadline	DL	731	10	6	712	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Depositary	DP	430	30	374	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

The searches for words in the text or title (fields TE and TI) do not allow for the production of these figures and are therefore not listed in Table 29.

The number of documents referenced with a CELEX number is considered the number of relevant documents available in the database (= n) ⁽²¹⁹⁾. Only the number of documents, which provide metadata for retrieval in a particular field, can, by any chance, be relevant to a search addressed to this particular field of the database. Those documents for which the field chosen does not contain any data will not match any query on the content of that field.

The further analysis focuses on the fields that are exploited through search options available via the menu search, as this indicates their importance for the ‘non-expert’ user. Table 30 lists the CELEX fields available via the menu search and the percentage of references per file category providing content for these fields.

Table 30: CELEX: percentage of fields providing content for menu search criteria per file category

Search	Overall		File category							
			Legislation		Case-law		Preparatory acts		Parliamentary questions	
Cross file criteria	TE/TI	NA	NA		NA		NA		NA	
	DD	80.83	87.63		99.91		95.48		89.14	
	PD	78.66	96.19		0		67.25		73.73	
	IF	29.60	81.81		0		0.01		0	
	EV	34.91	73.23		0		57.4		0	
	DA	93.98	97.89		0		95.83		95.92	
	CC	30.67	62.22		0		57.31		0	
Additional criteria			VV	38.82	PR	99.98	AU	95.15	AF	88.82
			DN	100	CT	99.97			DTT	100
			DTT	98.43						

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

The dependency of retrieval results on the availability of content extends the need for this availability for the ‘cross file criteria’ to all sectors, but limits it to a particular sector in the case of only one file category covered. One field in the database (DD) and one file category (case-law) can be chosen as examples to further elaborate on these statistics.

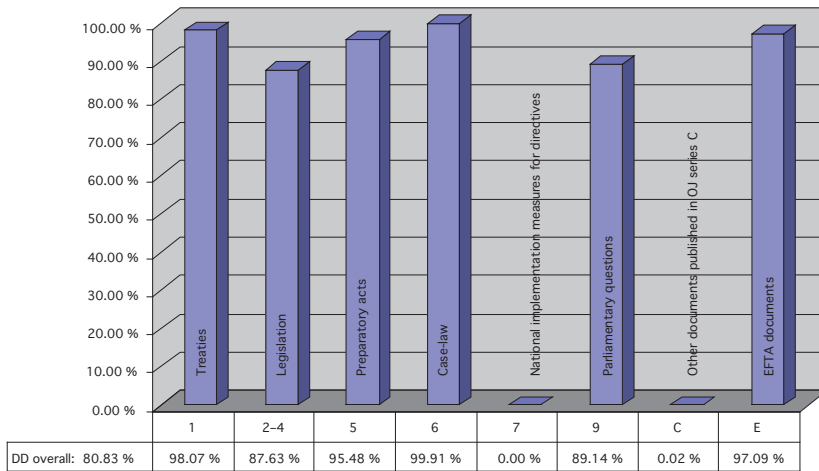
The ‘date of document’ is one of the very few fields that, by their nature, should be available for all documents referenced in the database. In the menu search it

⁽²¹⁸⁾ Not in the reference manual; the field is related to the RS field, department responsible, so it can be assumed that it is also applicable to sectors 3, 4, 5 and 7.

⁽²¹⁹⁾ 31990R1907 serves as evidence that this rule has to be applied with certain care as, for this CELEX number, two references are available in the database (as at 28.12.2005).

is presented as a ‘cross file criterion’ and is also available in every file category. Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of documents per file category for which a date of document is actually available in this field.

Figure 1: CELEX field DD (date of document):percentage of references per sector for which data are available

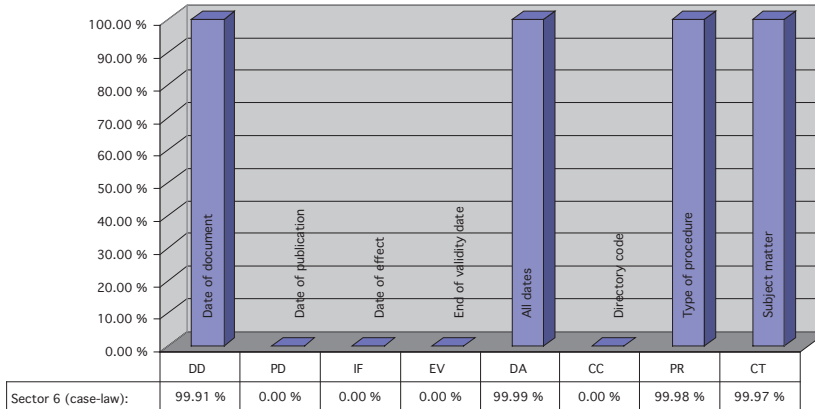


Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

‘Commission Regulation (EC) No 1834/2001 of 21 October 2004 [...]’ might serve as an example for a document that obviously has a document date, but for which the reference in the database does not contain data in the matching field DD. One might accept individual errors and exceptions and refer to the human factor as the main source thereof. But, at the same time, the above statistics might serve as a starting point for some consistency checks that could result in rather simple and low effort correction or completion tasks. For such general search criteria, the discrepancy between the figures given and the ‘citizen’ user’s expectations could, until then, be covered by some additional information explaining that, for certain reasons, certain sectors and file categories are not covered 100 %. At present, no further information is provided on possible exceptions of the application of certain indexing rules or on the availability of analysis data.

In the approach by file category, using case-law as an example, Figure 2 visualises for sector 6 of the CELEX database the availability of data for the fields gathered in Table 30 covering the menu search options.

Figure 2: CELEX sector 6 (case-law): percentage of references per sector for which data are available



Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

The Court of Justice provides the analysis data for sector 6 (case-law). It is remarkable that, for the fields that seem to be included in this data delivery, coverage is almost complete. For other fields no data are available at all, although CELEX offers in its menu search the respective fields as cross-file search criteria, respectively promotes them as options to narrow down a search. In fact, searches for sector 6 documents using specific date options ('date of effect' or 'end of validity date') or the 'directory code' produce no results. That the publication references available for sector 6 documents, which generally originate from the European Court Reports, are not exploited to produce any 'date of publication' for CELEX may be surprising in the first place. The main reasons for this seem to lie in the autonomous data production by the Court of Justice and the comparably slow publication of the European Court Reports printed publication.

These two examples provide evidence that the CELEX menu search options are not specifically tailored to the particularities resulting from the coverage of the CELEX database. In addition, the examples show that CELEX is neither complete for any particular field nor for any single sector. The two examples were chosen because they present a clear picture. For other examples that can be extracted from Table 30, the reasons and circumstances may turn out to be more difficult to elaborate, and go beyond the scope of this thesis.

Nevertheless, the statistical data provided above can only serve as a starting point. Although the *CELEX reference manual* indicates compulsory fields at sector level, and despite the menu search offering only comparably general search options, i.e. per sector, a closer look at the further information available on the particular field may lead to more satisfying conclusions concerning the metadata coverage.

Table 31 compares the number of references for the sectors, for which a field is obligatory, with the number of references in these sectors that actually provide

data in the particular field. The figures presented as ‘Number of references in compulsory sectors overall’ are derived from Table 15: CELEX references per sector, p. 84, and form the sum of references of the sectors concerned. Comparing this to the numbers of references from sectors for which it is obligatory, results in a percentage value for the coverage of the obligatory sectors.

Table 31: CELEX coverage per field for obligatory sectors

Field		Sectors for which the field is obligatory	Number of references in obligatory sectors overall	Number of references in obligatory sectors, which provide data	% coverage (obligatory sectors)
CELEX number	DN	All	316 072	316 072	100.00
Author	AU	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,c,e	313 132	288 933	92.27
Publication reference	SO	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,c,e	313 132	283 190	90.44
Form	FM	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,c,e	313 132	279 976	89.41
Political group	AF	9	107 604	95 570	88.82
Date of reply	RP	9	107 604	95 558	88.81
Date of dispatch	DH	5,9	154 231	130 626	84.70
Treaty	TT	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,e	178 019	147 337	82.76
Date of publication	PD	1,2,3,4,5,9,c,e	300 702	248 623	82.68
Date of document	DD	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,c,e	313 132	255 472	81.59
Legal basis	LB	2,3,4,5	154 111	122 524	79.50
Subject matter	CT	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,e	178 019	136 510	76.68
Eurovoc descriptor	DC	2,3,4,5,9,c,e	292 645	212 194	72.51
Parliamentary term	LG	5,9	154 231	109 235	70.83
End of validity date	EV	1,2,3,4,5,e	159 709	110 350	69.09
Directory code	CC	2,3,4,5,7,e	157 051	96 926	61.72
Date of effect	IF	1,2,3,4,5	159 228	93 391	58.65
Addressee	AD	3,5,9	254 075	134 711	53.02
Date of signature	SG	1,2	112 68	5 769	51.20
Instruments cited	CI	1,2,3,4,5,9	266 832	97 685	36.61
Date of vote	VO	5	46 627	16 475	35.33

Field		Sectors for which the field is obligatory	Number of references in obligatory sectors overall	Number of references in obligatory sectors, which provide data	% coverage (obligatory sectors)
Earlier related instruments	EA	4,5	48 116	14 917	31.00
Date of debate	DB	5	46 627	14 172	30.39
Amendment to	MS	1,2,3,4,5,9	266 832	62 382	23.38
Amended by	MD	1,2,3,4,9	220 205	30 143	13.69
Date of notification	NF	3,4	101 333	13 626	13.45
Authentic language	LF	1,2,3,4,6	332931	42 156	12.66
Department responsible	RS	3,4,5	147 960	14 810	10.01
Subsequent related instruments	SP	1,2,3,4,5	159 228	10 687	6.71
Associated service	AS	3,4,5	147 960	9 897	6.69
Depositary	DP	1,2,4	12 757	430	3.37
Date of transposition	TP	3	99 844	2 340	2.34
Deadline	DL	3,4	101 333	715	0.71

Source: CELEX expert, last visited 28.12.2005.

Consequently, these percentage values can better serve as an indicator than the absolute figures resulting from the more general comparison of references overall against the number of references providing data in a field.

The next step in the analysis appears to be the narrowing down of the obligation to provide data for a field from sector to document-type level. An obvious example is the 'Date of transposition' (TP), which is marked in the *CELEX reference manual* (p. 43) as obligatory for sector 3 (secondary legislation). Nevertheless, it is quite obvious that this field is only applicable to directives and, maybe less obviously, to ECSC recommendations, which form a similar, but now outdated document type. CELEX gathers 4 184 references for these two document types 3L and 3K (see Table 15: CELEX references per sector, p. 84). Introducing this figure in Table 31 as 'Number of references in obligatory sectors (to be more precise: 'document types') overall' results in a considerably better value for the coverage (55.97 % compared with the 2.34 % indicated in Table 31).

The rather general documentation available to the public, i.e. the *CELEX reference manual*, does not allow for the application of this analysis to all remaining fields.

Anyway, it goes beyond the scope of this work to elaborate further on the analysis details for the CELEX/EUR-Lex database.

For the purpose of this thesis the analysis described above results in the list of metadata fields to be carried over to Chapter 7, introducing the metadata mapping being based on the fields used for the new EUR-Lex simple search (see ‘5.4.2. The simple search’), and Chapter 8, proposing a Dublin Core application profile taking into consideration all the fields listed in Table 26: CELEX expert search: search fields, p. 98.

5.2. The documentary analysis of the content

With regard to the citizens’ access to documents, not only is the data coverage of considerable importance but the content analysis of the documents available is also particularly important. To this target group the content analysis provides essentially important basic search criteria, which should cover all document types and formats.

There are, following the *CELEX reference manual*, currently three classification systems applied: the Eurovoc thesaurus, the classification of the *Directory of Community legislation in force* and the subject-matter list. Because of the value the analytical data add to the database, a short overview of these three tools is given. For the sake of completeness an introduction to the CELEX number is added, because it forms a basic means of classification as well and is being applied to all sectors. The application of the other three classification systems depends very much on the document type; in fact there is no consistent common practice for all documents indexed.

Table 32 presents the numbers of documents per sector to which the classification tools were applied (NB: the CELEX number column gives the total number of documents available in the sector).

Table 32: Classification tools applied to CELEX references

Sector	Number of references with			
	CELEX number	Eurovoc descriptor	Subject matter	Directory code
1	5 117	48	4 737	3
2	6 151	4 707	5 917	5 494
3	99 844	61 232	70 929	60 625
4	1 489	668	881	758
5	46 627	35 297	35 279	26 720
6	15 370	0	15 366	0
7	2 940	0	2 930	2 872
9	107 604	101 616	0	0
E	481	171	7	7
C	30 449	8 503	471	457
Total	316 072	212 242	136 517	96 936

Source: CELEX database extraction.

5.2.1. The CELEX number

The CELEX number is specific to the CELEX database and the result of a legal documentary analysis ⁽²²⁰⁾. It contains, for most information entities available in the database, relevant information on the document, which then is immediately visible to the experienced user by its structure. As it in principle consists of a combination of figures and letters, the position of each having a particular meaning, it is in return quite simple for some document types to put together the CELEX number when knowing the relevant details.

Four principal elements by default make up the following CELEX document number structure, as shown in Table 33.

Table 33: The structure of the CELEX number

Sector code	Year (4, previously 2 digits)	Document type (1 or 2 character code ⁽²²¹⁾)	Document identifier (a sequential number representing the original reference number of the act where possible)
S	YY(YY)	T(T)	NNN(N)
3	2001	R	1049

The representation of the year in the CELEX number might serve as an example to illustrate the complexity that results from the heterogeneity of the documents available in the database. It can be regarded as of minor importance that prior to the year 2000 the year was indicated using only two characters, which led to the preservation of the original (shorter) CELEX numbers — after adjusting them to the four digit system — in an additional field ‘CELEX number 2’. There is even a field available to capture the old — and therefore redundant — number in case of renumbering for other reasons, because the old number cannot be deleted ⁽²²²⁾.

It is rather interesting with regard to the question of the coherent application of a year to a document within the CELEX number (DN) that different practices are used in the various sectors (taken from the *CELEX reference manual*):

- sectors 1 and 2: the year of signature or the year of publication (recent sector 2 documents);
- sectors 3 and 4: the year of adoption;
- sector 5: for Commission documents the year of the final (FIN) document, for ESC documents the year of adoption;
- sector 6: the year the case was lodged;
- sector 7: the year of the adoption of the corresponding directive;
- sector 9: for European Parliament documents, the parliamentary year during which the part-session or question was introduced.

⁽²²⁰⁾ The rules concerning the CELEX number are part of a CELEX methodology (Office for Publications; internal document).

⁽²²¹⁾ See ‘5.1.2. The content of the CELEX database: the sector structure’, p. 82.

⁽²²²⁾ E.g. in the *CELEX reference manual* (p. 29): former CELEX number 42000X0383 was attributed (a more appropriate) 32000F0383.



As a result there is no uniform or standardised application of a year to a document using the CELEX document number. When it comes to the numbering of the different document types within a particular institution, the variety of options is very wide for making up the last part of the CELEX number. In fact even some composed or non-standardised numbers are attributed. On top of this, the numbering in sector C differs completely, as the numbers are created solely from the publication reference (e.g. C/2003/270/08). A discussion of the consequences, or any solutions for marking document versions, annexes or parts of documents (like the single articles of the treaties in sector 1), cannot be provided within this thesis ⁽²²³⁾.

Nevertheless, the CELEX number is used to hyperlink documents in HTML and is therefore, from a technical point of view, used for cross-referencing.

5.2.2. The Eurovoc thesaurus

Eurovoc is a multilingual thesaurus ⁽²²⁴⁾ covering the activities and laws of the European Union. In addition to its particular application on the CELEX database, where it provides an important tool for addressing general queries in the expert mode (see '5.1.3.2. CELEX expert: the sophisticated search function', p. 97), it is also applied by the European Parliament, the Publications Office and national parliaments. It is maintained by interinstitutional committees (Steering Committee, Maintenance Committee) ⁽²²⁵⁾ and has been available in its fourth version on the Eurovoc website ⁽²²⁶⁾ since 26 November 2002. With regard to the workload occasionally backlogging, the Steering Committee confirmed in September 2002 that the thesaurus should be updated more frequently and decided in favour of a half-yearly updating ⁽²²⁷⁾.

Its descriptors are intended to provide an overview of the subject covered by a document. Initially they were used to provide information on the content of documents that were not immediately available in the database in full text. Regardless of the online availability of CELEX documents, Eurovoc is being applied to the content of most of the documents ⁽²²⁸⁾ added to the database.

One very important feature of Eurovoc is that it is available in all official languages. The structure is basically made up of 21 fields, 127 microthesauri and 6 439 descriptors, of which 511 are top terms. There are 6 448 reciprocal hierarchical relationships (broader term, narrower term) and 3 501 reciprocal associative relationships that add important value to the system ⁽²²⁹⁾. Whereas these core figures are exactly the same for all language versions, the number of non-

⁽²²³⁾ The same applies to a closer look on the postulate in the *CELEX reference manual* that the CELEX number should be regarded as a unique document identifier, which raises not only the question of identifying — or distinguishing — the different language versions.

⁽²²⁴⁾ Basically, a thesaurus is a structured list of expressions intended to represent in unambiguous fashion the conceptual content of the information entities available.

⁽²²⁵⁾ See *Eurovoc Newsletter*, No 4, pp. 9 and 11 (http://europa.eu.int/celex/eurovoc/EN/Newsletter2_en.doc), last visited 15.11.2003.

⁽²²⁶⁾ Eurovoc thesaurus homepage (<http://europa.eu.int/celex/eurovoc/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²²⁷⁾ See *Eurovoc Newsletter*, No 4, p. 7 (http://europa.eu.int/celex/eurovoc/EN/Newsletter2_en.doc), last visited 15.11.2003.

⁽²²⁸⁾ Exceptions: sectors 1, 6 and 7.

⁽²²⁹⁾ See Eurovoc: Presentation of the thesaurus > 1. Purpose of a thesaurus (http://europa.eu.int/celex/eurovoc/cgi/sga_doc?eurovoc_dif!SERVEUR/frameset!prod!F_CENTRE&langue=EN¶m=P&version=4_0#1), last visited 26.1.2006.

descriptors and scope notes may vary substantially (852 scope notes in Spanish and 683 in German, 9 210 non-descriptors in Italian and 5 211 in Finnish ⁽²³⁰⁾).

5.2.3. The classification of the *Directory of Community legislation in force*

The classification provides the basic structure for the *Directory of Community legislation in force*, published in print biannually in all official Union languages by the Publications Office. The numerical directory code is used within CELEX to index legislation and preparatory acts (sectors 2 to 5), as well as CELEX documents in sector 7 (national implementing measures on directives) and sector E (EFTA documents). The classification consists of 20 principal chapters and comprises 465 (sub)headings overall (see ‘Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens: 2. *Directory of Community legislation in force*’, p. 259) ⁽²³¹⁾. Each descriptor begins with the two digits for the entry-level chapter and is then extended, as far as applicable, to up to eight digits overall, by adding more specific, i.e. subsequent subdivisions (e.g. 03.60.55 Wine). The classification of the directory is available in all 11 official languages. To gain better coverage, documents may be indexed with more than one directory code.

Table 34 shows the chapters at entry level, each marking a particular field of policy of the European Union.

Table 34: Directory of Community legislation in force: CELEX references per chapter (as at 31.12.2004)

1	General, financial and institutional matters	4 943	11	External relations	21 715
2	Customs Union and free movement of goods	11 558	12	Energy	1 622
3	Agriculture	33 365	13	Industrial policy and internal market	8 368
4	Fisheries	5 207	14	Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments	1 564
5	Freedom of movement for workers and social policy	2 672	15	Environment, consumers and health protection	5 122
6	Right of establishment and freedom to provide services	1 520	16	Science, information, education and culture	2 011
7	Transport policy	3 289	17	Law relating to undertakings	536
8	Competition policy	5 495	18	Common, foreign and security policy	903
9	Taxation	1 174	19	Area of freedom, security and justice	1 176
10	Economic and monetary policy and free movement of capital	1 223	20	People’s Europe	73

⁽²³⁰⁾ See Eurovoc thesaurus homepage > Eurovoc: Presentation of the thesaurus > 5. The thesaurus in figures.

⁽²³¹⁾ For a more detailed structure of the Directory’s classification covering at the time 455 (sub)headings: *CELEX reference manual*, Appendix C.

The initial application for the printed directory loses its importance as recent developments indicate that a new model for the publication of the Directory might be applied soon, i.e. a print-on-demand solution including parallel coverage on a CD-ROM and online version. Nevertheless, the classification also provides the structure for online presentation of the legislation in force on the EUR-Lex portal and on the website of the CELEX database, accessible via the menu search.

5.2.4. The list of subject-matter descriptors

The list of subject-matter descriptors consists of 226 terms in alphabetical order ⁽²³²⁾ and is available in (only) 11 official languages. The list is based on the subdivisions of the treaties and the areas of activity of the institutions and is consequently changing slightly over time ⁽²³³⁾. The descriptors are less specific than those of the directory code but provide a general overview of the content of a document. The list comprises descriptors that are used excessively ('agriculture', 'commercial policy' with more than 18 000 documents) as well as some that are attributed very rarely ('authentication', 'charges having equivalent effect') and others that are not used at all. ('Special steels', 'Scrap' or 'FEVE' are only attributed once.) Overall, the list is applied by providing 282 490 descriptors to 129 861 documents in the CELEX database.

Concerning the question of who is maintaining the list or which rules are applied to its creation or application the only information available is that the responsibility for it lies with the Publications Office. Although the responsibility for the list lies with the Office a quality control, similar to that for the Eurovoc thesaurus, does not exist. It must be considered as another disadvantage that the descriptors are not attributed to sector 9 documents and as a result that this sector is not covered by any retrieval using these descriptors.

Summing up the description of the tools applied to the analysis of the content of CELEX documents it is a significant weakness that no single tool covers all sectors of the database. As a result, the retrieval in terms of subject needs to involve different tools, depending on which part of the database is consulted. Concerning the results of the application of the tools the description suggests that some redundancy exists and that this redundancy is made up of descriptors attributed from systems which are of a very different quality (Eurovoc vs List of subject-matter descriptors).

5.3. The predecessor: the 'old' EUR-Lex portal

The first version of EUR-Lex was a website launched in 1998 to provide free access to the Official Journal in an electronic format. Initially, the PDF files were available free of charge for a period of 45 days from the day of publication of the printed issue. For the consultation of any older Official Journal the user had to turn to the CELEX pay service.

⁽²³²⁾ See *CELEX reference manual*, Appendix D: List of subject-matter descriptors.

⁽²³³⁾ The *CELEX quick reference guide*, version 1.0 (November 1994), lists from page 3-16 onwards only 216 subject-matter terms.

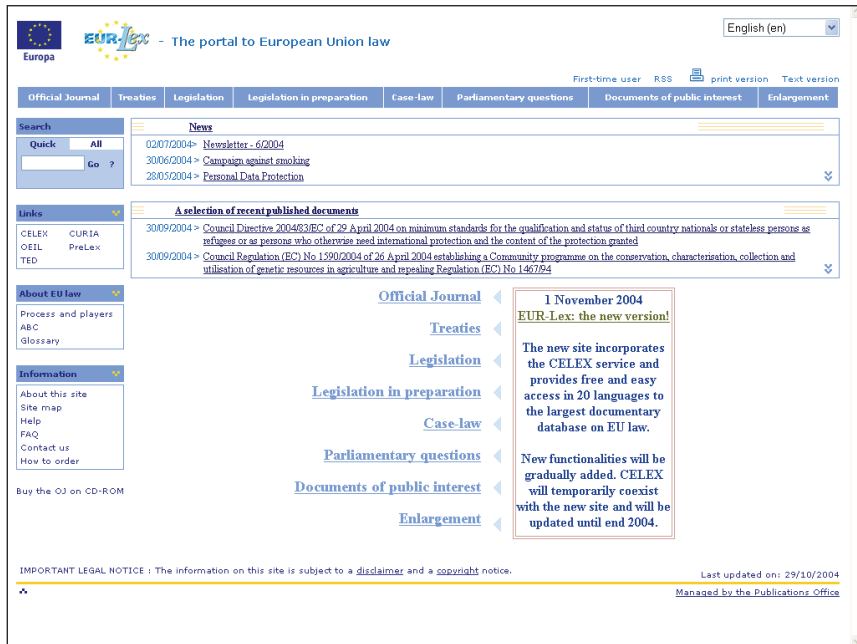
The screenshot shows the EUR-Lex portal interface. At the top, there are logos for the European Union and EUR-Lex, along with a language dropdown set to 'English (en)'. A navigation bar includes links for 'Official Journal', 'Treaties', 'Legislation', 'Legislation in preparation', 'Case-law', 'Parliamentary questions', 'Documents of public interest', and 'Enlargement'. Below this, a breadcrumb trail reads 'Home > Official Journal > Latest'. A search box is present with a 'Quick' dropdown set to 'All' and a 'Go' button. To the right, 'Latest updates' for 29.10.2004 are listed with counts for 'C' (266) and 'L' (326). A central calendar displays the months of August, September, and October 2004, with days of the week (M, T, W, T, F, S, S) and numbers. A 'Previous issues' link is located below the calendar. On the left side, there are several menu sections: 'Links' (CELEX, CURIA, OJEL, PreLex, TED), 'About EU law' (Process and players, ABC, Glossary), and 'Information' (About this site, Site map, Help, FAQ, Contact us, How to order). At the bottom, there is a disclaimer and a copyright notice, a 'Buy the OJ on CD-ROM' link, and a 'Last updated on: 29/10/2004' timestamp, with 'Managed by the Publications Office' at the very bottom.

Screenshot 22: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal: Official Journal (<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/oj/index.html>), last visited 28.12.2005.

A first milestone in EUR-Lex history was the relaunch on 28 June 2001, which introduced EUR-Lex as a portal to grant access to documents previously accessible only via four different services: CELEX, EUR-Lex, EUDOR and CURIA. The first three of these basically gathered different formats of the documents published in the Official Journal, whereas the CURIA website provided access to the documents of the European Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance. In a transitional period only the founding treaties, new preparatory and legislative acts, consolidated versions and other documents of public interest, as well as the jurisprudence, were available free of charge.

But this transitional period, which was at the time not considered in line with the general objective to approach the European citizen as a target group, came to an end on 1 January 2002⁽²³⁴⁾. All documentation available in the system, inter alia all documents published in the Official Journal since 1998, became accessible free of charge.

⁽²³⁴⁾ See Office (2003), pp. 31–32.



Screenshot 23: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal homepage (<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/index.html>), last visited 28.12.2005.

Ongoing efforts aimed to add information useful for the citizen to the editorial part of the site, like introductory texts dealing with legislative procedures or the respective roles of the institutions. One example for improvements on a smaller scale was the relaunch of the page providing access to the treaties, which was presented in a more exhaustive and user-friendly version on 28 February 2003 ⁽²³⁵⁾.

During 2003, preparations started for the merging of CELEX and the 'old' EUR-Lex portal into one single system. Some references to the discussion and political context were made above (see '5.1.1.4. CELEX and the old EUR-Lex portal', p. 75). As a consequence, the CELEX menu search became free of charge on 1 July 2004.

Unlike CELEX, which remained active for the whole year of 2004, the 'old' EUR-Lex portal was last updated on 31 October 2004 ⁽²³⁶⁾. The good news at the time was that the launch of the new EUR-Lex, which finally took place after some delay on 1 November 2004, guaranteed a smooth transition.

From the above said it is obvious that any elaborate presentation ⁽²³⁷⁾ of the 'old' EUR-Lex portal can only be of interest in a historical dimension.

⁽²³⁵⁾ See Office (2003), p. 31.

⁽²³⁶⁾ See Office (2005), p. 35.

⁽²³⁷⁾ For an elaborate description of the system, including various screenshots and published in 2003, see Staudegger, pp. 65–84.

Nevertheless, one might consider two aspects of the old system worth mentioning. First, the welcome page already offered a ‘quick search’ field, which even allowed for a Google-like approach to searching the system ⁽²³⁸⁾. The new EUR-Lex does not offer this feature, neither does it yet provide for a notification service using RSS.

The second remarkable aspect is reflected in the EUR-Lex consultation figures ⁽²³⁹⁾ for the year 2004 (until end-September), which indicate that the ratio by method of access to documents is 90 % for navigation, 9 % for the search by document number and only 1 % using a full-text search. This indication should provide valuable guidance for the focus of further developments of the new EUR-Lex, at least while the target audience of the ‘old’ EUR-Lex portal is still considered important for the new system.

For the context of this thesis it is, despite the old portal’s role being merely of historical interest, worth gathering the fields that were made available through the general search screen.

Table 35: ‘Old’ EUR-Lex portal simple search: general search

	Search criteria	Presentation	Details
Search terms		3 form entry fields	Free text; with (= AND), except (= NOT)
		Radio buttons	2: title; title and text
		Drop-down menu	20 languages
Date or time span	Type of query (= type of date)	Drop-down menu	4 + All
	Date; time span: starting date	3 form entry fields	Free text
	Time span: ending date	3 form entry fields	Free text
Author	Institution or body	Radio buttons	8 institutions or bodies
	Another author	From entry field	Free text +
Classification headings	Browsing by <i>Directory of Community legislation in force</i> classification (20 chapters at entry level)		
Keywords (Eurovoc)	Eurovoc descriptor	Form entry field	Free text
	Search by field	Browsing (21 microthesauri)	

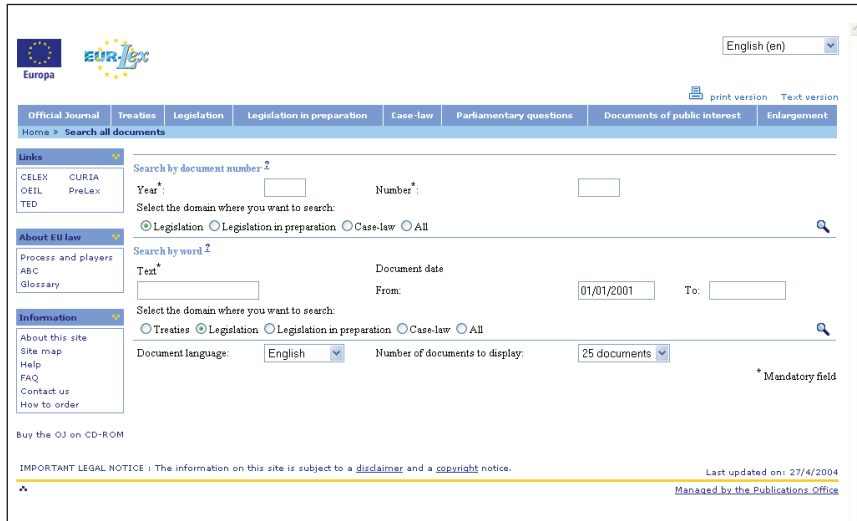
In addition to Screenshot 24, the ‘search all documents’ page, four more screenshots (‘Legislation’, ‘Legislation in preparation’, ‘Case-law’ and ‘Parliamentary

⁽²³⁸⁾ The success of Google is, inter alia, documented by the fact that it has found entrance into common language as describing methods and tools for simple searches, e.g. the German Duden dictionary lists the noun and also the verb ‘googeln’ (ibid., p. 431).

⁽²³⁹⁾ See Office (2005), p. 95.



questions' searches) are available in 'Annex III: Screenshots from the "old" EUR-Lex portal', p. 321. Because the system is outdated already and will probably not be available online for very much longer, the screenshots are provided only to preserve a more complete visual impression of the system, and to serve documentation purposes.



Screenshot 24: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal: search all documents
(<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/search/index.html>), last visited 28.12.2005.

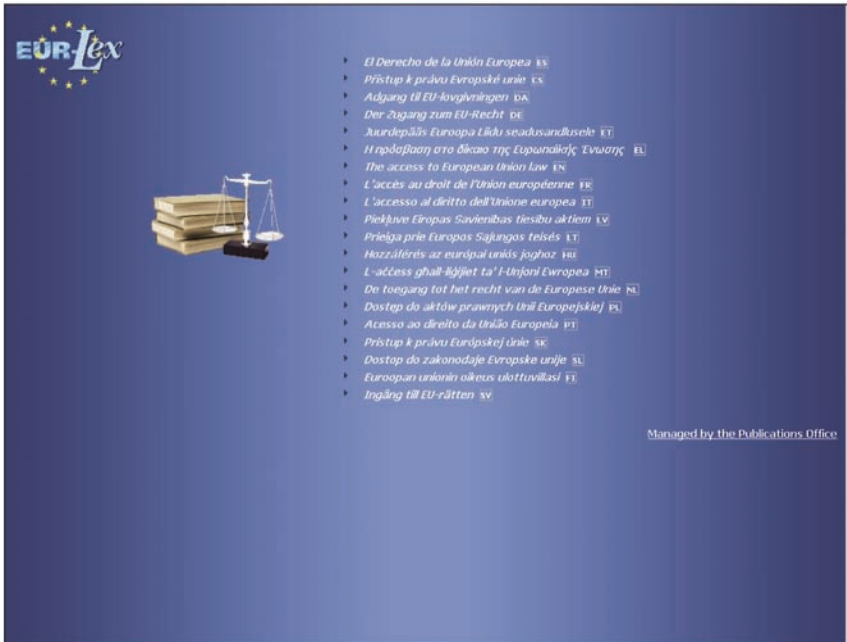
5.4. EUR-Lex: description of the new system

As EUR-Lex is the system representing the broadest interinstitutional approach concerning the document types and the authoring institutions covered, it is worth having an even closer look at how the data collection is presented and which search options are available.

The following description includes the website, but puts an emphasis on how references and documents can be accessed, within and across the collections (or former CELEX sectors, see '5.1.2. The content of the CELEX database: the sector structure', p. 82). The content, i.e. the number of references per sector (see Table 15: CELEX references per sector, p. 84), after the first year of its being available online cannot be captured, as the search options needed to extract these data are not available ⁽²⁴⁰⁾ (as at 28 December 2005).

Entering the EUR-Lex website means selecting one of the 20 official languages, which is the habitual first step for most services on the Europa server.

⁽²⁴⁰⁾ Using the simple search for this purpose is not possible as the search: 'CELEX number: 3*' produces the message: 'le système retourne un nombre excessif de documents. Veuillez affiner votre recherche.'



Screenshot 25: EUR-Lex language choice
(<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex>), last visited 28.12.2005.

The actual homepage of EUR-Lex then appears in a standard portal design. The headline presents the name of the service and the omni-present language bar including all 20 languages, as well as links to some core functions like a site map, the frequently asked questions (FAQ), a help function and a contact option. Immediately underneath, the user finds a hierarchical presentation of his position on the site and below that, at the left side of the screen, a navigation menu offering the 'Official Journal', a 'simple search' and, as separate 'collections', the treaties, international agreements, legislation in force, preparatory acts, case-law and parliamentary questions. The navigation menu is completed by 'Quick links' to the 'Budget of the European Union' and 'The institutions' registers', and some information about 'process and players' and 'legislative drafting', which are gathered under the heading 'About EU law'. The 'Advanced search' is already listed in the navigation menu, but not yet available ⁽²⁴¹⁾.

⁽²⁴¹⁾ EUR-Lex newsletter, 5.12.2005, states that 'the advanced search feature will be open to the public early 2006' (http://www.europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/newsletter/newsletter_05122005.htm), last visited 28.12.2005.



Screenshot 26: EUR-Lex homepage
(<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/en/index.htm>), last visited 28.12.2005.

The centre of the page comprises a short introductory welcome note, some news, including the website's newsletter, a selection of new documents and dossiers by topics, together with a special section on enlargement.

A column at the right side of the screen offers access to the 'Latest issues' of the 'Official Journal', a registration service, which is not yet in operation, and some links to information on the Official Journal on CD-ROM and to EU Bookshop, which is another online service offered by the Publications Office.

The presentation of the system will focus on the different approaches offered to access the references and documents in the database. As EUR-Lex is still in a transitional period it is not yet possible to evaluate ⁽²⁴²⁾ it with regard to the enormous challenge that the merging of the two predecessors provided. This concerns in particular the varying user requirements that result from the different target audiences now using a single system.

An underlying general assumption, which has had its impact on the design of the new EUR-Lex, is the clear distinction between browsing and searching. A browsing option is foreseen to access the Official Journal and the collections, whereas the main search functions are gathered in the simple search.

⁽²⁴²⁾ For an intermediate report, see Liebwald (2005).

5.4.1. The presentation of the Official Journal

The link in the navigation menu on the left side of the screen, 'Official Journal', and the link on the very right, Official Journal 'Latest issues', both lead to the same page, the purpose of which is to present 'the online editions of the Official Journal in PDF format'.

Official Journal of the European Union

This page presents the online editions of the Official Journal in pdf format

- since 1998 for the Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish editions;
- since 2004 for the Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Slovak and Slovene editions, including the special edition containing the texts of the acts of the institutions and of the European Central Bank adopted before 1 May 2004.

The texts published in the Official Journal, including texts prior to 1998, can also be accessed (in pdf, tif and/or html format) using the site's search functions.

Latest issues

Date	L (Legislation)	C (Information and notices)
26.01.2006	L022	C019

Direct access to the Official Journal (from 1990 onwards)

Year: 2008 OJ series: L OJ number (mandatory): Search

Recent issues

Date	L (Legislation)	C (Information and notices)
25.01.2006	L021	C018 C018A
24.01.2006	L019 L020	C017
23.01.2006	L018	
21.01.2006	L017	C016
20.01.2006	L015 L016	C015
19.01.2006	L014	C014
18.01.2006	L012 L013	C012 C013
17.01.2006	L011	C011
14.01.2006	L010	C009 C010
13.01.2006	L008 L009	C008
12.01.2006	L007	C007
11.01.2006	L006	C006

Screenshot 27: EUR-Lex: Official Journal

(<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/OIndex.do?ihmlang=en>), last visited 26.1.2006.

A short note on the coverage⁽²⁴³⁾ is completed by suggestions to use the search function of the website for earlier issues.

The presentation of the Official Journal comes in the form of tables, sorted by publication date, and is split: the most recent day of publication (usually the same day) under the heading 'Latest issues' and, a bit further down the screen, the preceding 11 days headed by 'Recent issues'. The two tables list in columns the numbers of the issues published on the particular day of the series L (Legislation) and C (Information and notices). The respective issue number is linked to an HTML representation of the cover page of the printed version of the Official Journal. In this table of contents the page numbering, which follows the title(s) of the documents, appears as hyperlinks that allow direct access to PDF versions of the documents.

⁽²⁴³⁾ Since 1998 for the 15 'old' language versions and since 2004 for the 10 'new' language versions including the special editions covering the texts of acts of the institutions and the European Central Bank adopted before 1 May 2004. (To access the special editions directly, and for further details see <http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/en/enlargement/enlargement.htm>, last visited 28.12.2005.)



Between the two tables for the latest and the recent issues, a simple search form offers direct access to a particular issue of the Official Journal. After selecting the year and the OJ series, the user only needs to enter the OJ number to perform a search ⁽²⁴⁴⁾.

At the bottom of the page presenting the Official Journal ‘Access by year’ provides a browsing option by narrowing down on the publication date. After selecting a year (between 1998 and 2006), all months of that year are presented with their range of OJ numbers, e.g. for January 2004: L001–028; C001–028. After choosing a month, the user is presented with a table listing all days of that month on which an Official Journal was published, again indicating the OJ numbers as links leading to the table of contents view.

The search function for years before 1998, which was referred to with the coverage note, can be found at the end of the ‘Access by year’ table: ‘Other years’ leads to ‘Search by Official Journal publication reference’. This page is part of the simple search and allows for searching by publication date (year; month; day) or Official Journal publication reference (OJ series: all, L, C; OJ number; page number), or a combination thereof. A search by other criteria on all documents published in the Official Journal, or one of the series, is not available.

5.4.2. The simple search

The simple search in the new EUR-Lex follows the tradition of the simple search in CELEX in having as its main target audience the non-expert user. This group gathers the citizen, who visits the system on the World Wide Web for the first time, and also the Commission official, who consults the system only occasionally via the Commission’s intranet.



Screenshot 28: EUR-Lex: simple search
(http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/RECH_menu.do?ihmlang=en), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁴⁴⁾ At the time of the writing of this thesis this search did not produce results (as at 28.12.2005).

As with the other tools, the search options and underlying fields available via the simple search will serve as a basis for the further analysis and as EUR-Lex's contribution to a simple search across the systems based on Dublin Core metadata (see '6.1.2. Elements and refinements: an introduction', p. 154).

Following the simple search link in the navigation menu leads to an overview over the several search options ⁽²⁴⁵⁾ gathered under the following four headings:

- 'General search': search terms, date or time span, author, classification headings, keywords (Eurovoc);
- 'Search by document number': natural number, CELEX number, consolidated text;
- 'Search by file category' ⁽²⁴⁶⁾: treaties, legislation, preparatory acts, case-law; parliamentary questions;
- 'Search by publication reference': Official Journal, European Court Reports.

The term 'general search' chosen for the first heading is potentially misleading, as the search options gathered under this heading do not cover all collections or types of documents available in the database. The classification headings, for example, refer to the classification of the *Directory of Community legislation in force*, which is for example not applied to parliamentary questions or case-law. The keywords from the Eurovoc thesaurus are not attributed to the treaties. As a result, 'Search terms', 'Author' and 'Date or time span' are the only search criteria under this heading that can be considered 'general' in the sense that the search covers all collections. In contrast, the 'CELEX number' listed under 'Search by document number' is an additional search criterion which can, by its nature, be applied to all documents in the database, but it is not listed as 'general'.

Table 36 sums up the search options available under 'General search'.

⁽²⁴⁵⁾ For example searches leading to three different document types see Düro (2005), 2a)–c).

⁽²⁴⁶⁾ If an own search for 'International agreements' was available, the heading 'Search by collection' would actually cover all collections available in the menu and, as a side effect, use of that heading would be consistent.



Table 36: EUR-Lex simple search options: general search

Search criteria		Presentation	Details
Search terms		3 form entry fields	Free text; with (= AND), except (= NOT)
		Radio buttons	2: title; title and text
		Drop-down menu	20 languages
Date or time span	Type of query (= type of date)	Drop-down menu	4 + All
	Date; time span: starting date	3 form entry fields	Free text
	Time span: ending date	3 form entry fields	Free text
Author	Institution or body	Radio buttons	8 institutions or bodies
	Another author	Form entry field	Free text + drop-down menu: 20 languages
Classification headings	Browsing by <i>Directory of Community legislation in force</i> classification (20 chapters at entry level)		
Keywords (Eurovoc)	Eurovoc descriptor	Form entry field	Free text
	Search by field	Browsing (21 microthesauri)	

With regard to the ‘another author’ option in the ‘author’ search, it would be helpful to offer a drop-down menu listing all authors available, to avoid mistakes in spelling, or even for choosing the official name of an institution or body. Providing this feature would make redundant the drop-down menu for the language selection, which seems to have no effect, and function in the case of one of the institutions being selected by radio button. The question on how to effectively use the ‘author’ search for documents that have two or maybe more authors, like regulations of the European Parliament and of the Council, remains open. A multiple selection via the radio buttons is not possible.

In addition, the listing of the classification headings under the simple search heading ‘General search’ is misleading because of its lack of general coverage. The search by classification headings page offers the 20 entry chapter headings of the *Directory of Community legislation in force* for browsing. Using this tool the user will be presented with all references to which the chosen (sub)heading was attributed. A search function, e.g. for terms appearing in the headings, does not exist. The keywords (Eurovoc) search at least offers this feature, i.e. a search for terms within the thesaurus. The second entry option ‘search by field’ is again misleading, as it offers, again, only a browsing option, starting with the entry headings of Eurovoc’s 21 microthesauri. With regard to the limitations of this solution offered to use Eurovoc for the search, it remains desirable to better exploit the complexity

of the tool for an improved search based on the content indexing and, finally, the benefit of the user.

‘Search by document number’ gathers the search options listed in Table 37.

Table 37: EUR-Lex simple search options: search by document number

Search criteria		Presentation	Details
Natural number	Document types	Radio buttons	5 + All
	Year	Form entry fields	Free text
	Number	Form entry fields	Free text
CELEX number	CELEX number	Form entry field	Free text
Consolidated text	Document types	Radio buttons	3 + All + other acts
	Year	Form entry fields	Free text
	Number	Form entry fields	Free text

The naming of this group suggests that the user will find search options based on purely formal elements. For the natural number this is true, but the CELEX number already gathers also some content aspects (see ‘5.2.1. The CELEX number’), such as the document type reflected in the letter code, and can with good reason be considered as one of the rather few means of ‘general’ search.

‘Consolidated text’ represents a special category of documents, for which the numbering as such goes back to the initial legal act, with the consolidated version coming in EUR-Lex with a ‘0’ instead of a ‘3’ as sector reference in the CELEX number, and the date of the most recent consolidation added to the CELEX number as indicator for the version. For example, Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 as the initial legal act can be found in the Italian version through the ‘Natural number’ using the document type, year and number; it comes with CELEX number 32001R1049. Searching ‘Consolidated text’ with the same criteria (type, year, number) leads to CELEX number 02001R1049-20010603, which only exists for the Italian version due to a corrigendum in that language version. Repeating the searches in English leads to the initial regulation, but produces only the document number, and after some more clicks (bibliographic notice, languages and formats available), the PDF of the Italian consolidated version.

Regardless of this unfortunate way of reflecting the fact that a consolidated version might only exist in certain languages, it appears to a certain extent desirable to find the consolidated texts under a file category rather than the document number search. The distinguishing element, the date of the last consolidation added to the CELEX number, is not used for the search. And in return, it is not possible to search for consolidated versions in the search by natural number, although the search criteria needed to find the initial and the consolidated act are identical.

‘Search by file category’ seems to apply a similar grouping of documents as indicated by the CELEX sectors and as reflected by the list of collections on the EUR-Lex homepage. The only category missing from the collection is ‘International agreements’ (or former CELEX sector 2), which are included in the ‘search for



legislation.’ The search options indicated in Table 38 can be used under this heading.

Table 38: EUR-Lex simple search options: search by file category

Search criteria	Presentation	Details
Treaties	Radio buttons	All + 3 + Accession Treaties + other treaties and protocols
	Check box	Restrict your search to the last consolidated version (default)
	Radio buttons	Further search options: search terms; subject matter
Legislation	Radio buttons	All + secondary legislation (+ 3 + other acts) + international agreements (+ 3)
	Check box	Restrict your search to acts in force (default)
	Radio buttons	Further search options: search terms; date or time span; author; classification headings; keywords (Eurovoc)
Preparatory acts	Radio buttons	All + preparatory acts (+ 5 + other opinion/recommendations) + other documents from the institutions (+ 3)
	Check box	Limit your search to pending proposals (default)
	Radio buttons	Further search options: search terms; date or time span; author; classification headings; keywords (Eurovoc)
Case-law	Radio buttons	All + Court of Justice (+ 4) + Court of First Instance (+ 2)
	Radio buttons	Further search options: search terms; date or time span; type of procedure; subject matter; digest of case-law relating to Community law; (Parties) ⁽²⁴⁷⁾
Parliamentary questions	Radio buttons	All + 3
	Radio buttons	Further search options: search terms; date or time span; author; political group; keywords (Eurovoc)

The search options gathered under this heading make extensive use of predefined lists, where radio buttons are used to mark the selection. The availability of different lists of ‘further search options’, even if it comes to the general ones, is likely to cause confusion. A more consistent approach appears desirable concerning the use of the tools for content indexing for the search. ‘Subject matter’ is offered for the treaties and case-law, whereas the classification headings are presented for legislation and preparatory acts. The keywords (Eurovoc) are available with the legislation, preparatory acts and parliamentary questions searches. In addition, the user finds the uniquely applied ‘Type of procedure’ and the ‘Digest of case-law

⁽²⁴⁷⁾ The further search option ‘Parties’ in the search in case-law cannot be selected, as at 28.12.2005.

relating to Community law' lists for case-law and, similarly, the political group list for the parliamentary questions. Furthermore, all the tools listed in this context are used not to implement a search function but to provide a browsing structure, the effective use of which, in some cases, depends on a certain level of familiarity with the tool. Further information on these tools, their structure and coverage would be useful.

Based on these findings, it seems that the distinction between the search and the browsing, which should have its foundations in the separation of the simple search from 'Collections', is not consistently visible throughout the different parts of the simple search. Wherever content indexing tools appear, the shift from the search to the browsing is obvious.

For the sake of completeness and to cover all four headings of the EUR-Lex simple search, the following remark can be added on the 'Search by publication reference': 'Search by publication reference' offers easy access to those documents that have been published in print, either in the Official Journal or the Court Reports. The information needed to successfully retrieve documents in this section is some reference (SO) to the print version, e.g. the number and year of the Official Journal, or the detailed date of publication (PD). The major difference between the two print sources is that the OJ data are available immediately with the feeding of the document on the day of publication of the Official Journal, whereas the printing, and thus the availability of the publication reference to the Court Reports, usually comes with a delay.

With regard to the general distinction between the search and the browsing approach, a closer look at how the collections are presented will allow a better understanding on whether the browsing approach in this part of the new EUR-Lex is more consistent.

5.4.3. The presentation of the collections

The sector structure of the CELEX database is still visible through the list of collections offered on the EUR-Lex navigation menu for browsing. The presentation of the collections varies remarkably. For the international agreements and parliamentary questions, only some information is offered on the coverage of the collection together with a link to the agreements database at the Council website, respectively the Parliament's search site for parliamentary questions.

For all collections the navigation menu changes: a link is added, above the simple search, to the relevant search page within the simple search. For the international agreements and the Parliamentary questions, the user may, as a consequence, choose between leaving EUR-Lex, which is likely to happen as the link to the external search page is presented centrally, or spotting the search option within EUR-Lex from the navigation menu and making use of the search. A browsing solution for these two collections is not offered.

5.4.3.1. The treaties

The treaties collection provides access to this essential document type in certain groupings.



Screenshot 29: EUR-Lex: treaties

(<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/en/treaties/index.htm>), last visited 26.1.2006.

The first page gathers the titles, Official Journal publication references and full text formats available for the Treaty establishing the European Community (consolidated version), the Treaty on European Union (consolidated version), the Treaty of Nice and the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe. The other groups come with self-explanatory headings ('Founding treaties', 'Accession Treaties' and 'Other treaties and protocols') and can be accessed from the bottom of the page. Former consolidated versions of the treaties can be found under 'Founding Treaties'. The number of documents in this collection is comparably small and the structure chosen is easily comprehensible.

5.4.3.2. Legislation in force

The main tool through which the legislation in force is presented on this site is the classification of the *Directory of Community legislation in force*. The structure comprises 20 headings at the entry level and covers international agreements, secondary legislation and supplementary legislation, as well as consolidated versions.

This page also provides access, through the old EUR-Lex portal and in provisional versions, to the Community legislation in force on 1 May 2004 in the 'new' languages (Czech (CS), Estonian (ET), Hungarian (HU), Latvian (LV), Lithuanian (LT), Maltese (MT), Polish (PL), Slovak (SK) and Slovenian (SL)).

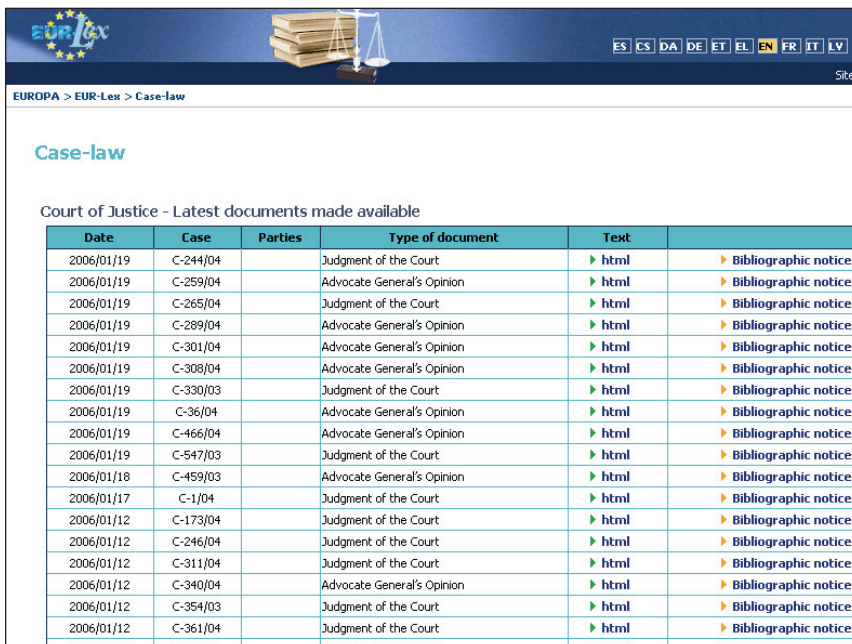
5.4.3.3. Preparatory acts

Derived from the content of the EUR-Lex database, the 'Preparatory acts' collection gathers all documents corresponding to the various stages of the legis-

lative or budgetary process, namely Council common positions, legislative and budgetary resolutions, initiatives of the European Parliament and opinions of the European Economic and Social Committee and of the Committee of Regions. None of these document types is yet available via this collection site. Only Commission legislative proposals and other communications to the Council and other institutions, which are published as COM documents, are made available through chronological tables. The presentation is similar to that of the Official Journal: the 'latest documents' table offers the five most recent dates, together with the documents made available on the particular day, and is followed by a search option focusing on the data and the number. A second table is headed 'Latest documents made available in English' (respectively the language chosen for using the site) and comes sorted by COM document number, which is potentially confusing, as the first table is sorted by date. At the bottom of the page an 'access by year' completes the chronological browsing options. As for the Official Journal, the EUR-Lex navigation menu disappears when arriving at the table presentation, to allow for a presentation of the tables using the whole width of the screen.

5.4.3.4. Case-law

For the 'Case-law' collection there is no intermediate page providing information on the coverage. The user immediately arrives at a page displaying the table 'Court of Justice — Latest documents made available', but again leaving out the navigation menu.



Date	Case	Parties	Type of document	Text	Bibliographic notice
2006/01/19	C-244/04		Judgment of the Court	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/19	C-259/04		Advocate General's Opinion	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/19	C-265/04		Judgment of the Court	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/19	C-289/04		Advocate General's Opinion	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/19	C-301/04		Advocate General's Opinion	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/19	C-308/04		Advocate General's Opinion	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/19	C-330/03		Judgment of the Court	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/19	C-36/04		Advocate General's Opinion	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/19	C-466/04		Advocate General's Opinion	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/19	C-547/03		Judgment of the Court	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/18	C-459/03		Advocate General's Opinion	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/17	C-1/04		Judgment of the Court	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/12	C-173/04		Judgment of the Court	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/12	C-246/04		Judgment of the Court	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/12	C-311/04		Judgment of the Court	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/12	C-340/04		Advocate General's Opinion	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/12	C-354/03		Judgment of the Court	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice
2006/01/12	C-361/04		Judgment of the Court	▶ html	▶ Bibliographic notice

Screenshot 30: EUR-Lex: case-law

(<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/JURISIndex.do?ihmlang=en>), last visited 26.1.2006.

The table comes with the following headings and relevant information: date, case, type of document and text (so far only HTML). The column headed 'Parties' does



not provide information, and the last column, which contains the standard link ‘bibliographic notice’, comes without a heading. Almost 40 recent documents are referenced in this table, which is followed on the page by a similar, but much shorter table of only six references for the Court of First Instance. A search by year, document type (from a drop-down menu) and case number can be found at the bottom of the page.

Summarising the collections, and the way they are presented, one may find they leave the impression of being of rather a transitional nature. The international agreements and parliamentary questions do not offer an own-browsing structure, only the COM documents are covered for the preparatory acts and no information on coverage is available for case-law. Leaving aside the treaties, which represent by their nature only a small and rather static group, ‘Legislation in force’ is the only collection in the navigation menu providing a form of presentation that seems final. In addition, this collection relies on the classification of the *Directory of Community legislation in force*, which is a well-established tool. The tools available for browsing the collections do not go beyond those available for the simple search.

6 | A proposal for simplifying the access to documents: mapping the institutions' metadata to the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set

In the previous chapters various online tools were presented. All these tools have in common, more or less as their only purpose, to allow for access to the European institutions' documents, respectively to retrieve their reference details.

From the descriptions given above it is obvious that the document collections covered by the systems vary greatly. So do the search options.

This confronts the 'citizen' user with two questions.

1. Which of the many different tools should be consulted?
2. How can a search be performed once a particular system has been chosen?

These questions seem to be related to the criteria referred to by Salton and McGill if it comes to testing retrieval systems: 'effectiveness', as related to the first question, 'is the ability to furnish information services that the users need' (ibid. p. 158), whereas 'efficiency is a measure of the cost or time necessary to perform a given set of tasks' (ibid.). Even for the most efficient system out of those described, the 'citizen' user might have been willing to make the effort to choose it, and to already have become familiar with it and others to be able to take this choice⁽²⁴⁸⁾. Which leads back to the first question, and that cannot be answered in general terms. Even to experts in the field of European information, a case-by-case decision on that question can provide serious difficulties. The scenario of addressing a certain query to one system after another and to match results seems, for certain tasks, inevitable.

The more tempting solution appears one which makes this first question redundant, because it avoids, by its nature, answering the question of effectiveness between the different systems. The presentation of a single entry point for the search on the metadata of all underlying systems, i.e. those described in this thesis, could be such a solution.

The following proposal offers the foundation for such a one-stop-shop solution: a well-established metadata standard⁽²⁴⁹⁾, the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES), serves as the starting point. The simplicity of the 16-element structure, including its 26 refinements, of Dublin Core (see '6.1.2. Elements and refinements: an introduction', p. 140) is considered to be a guarantee for simple and

⁽²⁴⁸⁾ Berger (1999b) claimed, when announcing that the Publications Office would set up a portal site to unite access to the three at that time coexisting systems, that 'this portal will "protect" users from the multiplicity of systems'. It seems that the need for this kind of protection has increased with the number of systems coexisting.

⁽²⁴⁹⁾ The Parliament uses Dublin Core for internal purposes and appreciated, in combination with the extensible mark-up language (XML), the easy exchange and re-use of data, see Parliament (2004a), p. 15.



self-explanatory search options. To be able to base search options on the elements of this metadata standard, the metadata elements of the tools described above need to be transformed to match this structure. To do so, a semantic mapping will be applied to bring together the fields available within the search options with their eventual counterparts in Dublin Core.

The process for constructing a semantic mapping between each of the systems' metadata and Dublin Core is derived from the 'Guidance material for mapping between Dublin Core and ISO in the geographic information domain', which forms the CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA) 14856:2003.

A CEN workshop agreement is described as a 'consensus-based specification, drawn up in an open workshop environment' (CWA 14856:2003, p. 8).

This particular document is a deliverable of the 'CEN/ISSS workshop on metadata for multimedia information — Dublin Core (WS/MMS-DC)'. As stated in its executive summary:

'this document provides guidance material for those people who could [*sic*] be interested in transform[ing] [*sic*] metadata from one standard to the other.'

(CWA 14856:2003, p. 5)

From the metadata element sets described in this thesis, Dublin Core is the only one that has been formally adopted by international standardisation authorities, i.e. the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) ⁽²⁵⁰⁾ and the International Standardisation Organisation (ISO) ⁽²⁵¹⁾.

Unlike Dublin Core, the sets of metadata used by EUR-Lex, the registers and the other tools are representing proprietary and individual solutions. The online documentation of these metadata sets varies in volume and quality, but can generally be described as rather poor and sometimes out-dated. A first consequence is that, due to the poor availability of data, the common sense approach of developing two mappings in parallel ⁽²⁵²⁾, one from the institutions' metadata sets towards Dublin Core, and the second *vice versa*, is not considered as of any benefit in the context of this thesis. The focus in this chapter is therefore on a single mapping from the institutions' metadata sets to Dublin Core.

For the development of this single mapping, a second consequence is that the following steps for the 'construction of crosswalks between metadata standards' described in CWA 14856:2003 will be applied only with certain limitations.

- Harmonisation: This phase aims at obtaining a formal and homogenous specification of both standards.
- Semantic mapping: In order to determine the semantic correspondence of elements between the standards of metadata a deep knowledge of the origin and destiny metadata standards is required. As result of this phase, a mapping table is created.

⁽²⁵⁰⁾ CEN homepage (<http://www.cenorm.be>), last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽²⁵¹⁾ ISO homepage (<http://www.iso.org>), last visited 28.12.2005.

⁽²⁵²⁾ See CWA 14856:2003, p. 39.

- Additional rules for metadata conversion. Apart from the mapping table, it should be necessary to provide additional metadata conversion rules in order to solve problems such as different level of hierarchy, data type conversions, etc.
- Mapping implementation. The last objective of the process is to obtain a completely automated crosswalk by means of the application of some type of tool. In this way, maintaining only one set of metadata, searches and views can be provided according to the different families from metadata.

(CWA 14856:2003, p. 13)

The first deliverable when applying the steps mentioned above is, for each of the systems, a standardised definition of the metadata terms available. CWA 14856:2003 describes some properties to be the basis for the harmonisation:

'a unique identifier for each metadata element (for example: tag, label, identifier); a semantic definition for each element; the mandatory, optional or conditional character of each element; the multiplicity or allowed number of occurrences of an element; the hierarchical organisation with respect to the rest of elements; or constraints on the value of an element (e.g. free text, numerical range, dates or a predefined code list).'

(CWA 14856:2003, p. 13)

Being solely based on the analysis given earlier in this thesis, it is obvious that the scope of this definition task is limited to those metadata represented in the search functions. And it seems that the harmonisation as the first step already requires a 'deep knowledge of the origin and destiny standard', which in the CWA is only attributed to the 'semantic mapping' representing the second step.

It comes with the proprietary character of the sets of metadata used by the institutions, that the information about them available to the general public is very limited. For the purpose of this thesis, the knowledge is in principle derived from the search interfaces and online help texts. An inside knowledge of any syntax, any properties attributed to the fields or further technical aspects is not accessible to the author and can therefore not be considered the basis for any of the following assumptions. A full harmonisation, as described in the CWA, is at that stage not possible from outside the institutions maintaining the systems and metadata sets⁽²⁵³⁾. For the purpose of this thesis, the generalisation and formalisation of the metadata element properties which make up the harmonisation are limited to the semantic level in combination with the attribution of a unique identifier (term name) for each element.

But the harmonisation is only the starting point for the mapping of each of the metadata sets with the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set in the form of correspondence tables. This task is considered the most important one in the development of crosswalks⁽²⁵⁴⁾ and the results from the mapping are one major delivery from this thesis, despite being based on such a weak data basis.

⁽²⁵³⁾ As this situation cannot be considered satisfactory, it is proposed in the following chapter that the institutions create 'namespaces' for their metadata to provide standardised and exhaustive specifications (see 7.5. The EUR-Lex metadata mapping and EUR-Lex's potentially new role, p. 212; see p. 215).

⁽²⁵⁴⁾ See 'Guidance material for mapping between Dublin Core and ISO in the geographic information domain (CWA 14856:2003)', p. 14.



The mapping tables include the following columns, which were chosen in analogy to those described in the ‘Guidance material for mapping between Dublin Core and ISO in the geographic information domain (CWA 14856)’, pp. 6–17:

- for the institutions’ metadata and Simple Dublin Core: ‘term name’ to identify the element;
- the comments on the mapping proposed: ‘general remarks’ for additional information.

The development of ‘additional rules for metadata conversion’ complementing the mapping tables has to be limited to commenting on gaps and conversion problems, where further information on the matter is available (e.g. code lists for comparison). Due to the lack of public availability of exhaustive and reliable specifications of the metadata sets, the definitions developed in the first part of this chapter are of a purely hypothetical character. For the same reason, the definition is limited to the semantic level, as information on multiplicity or mandatory constraints or the data type or other properties for the values of any element is not available to the public.

As a result, the full implementation of any of the mappings proposed can unfortunately not be dealt with in this thesis, as any potential definition of rules ready for implementation would very much depend on the cooperation of those in charge of the various databases and the maintenance of the different metadata sets.

With regard to these obvious shortcomings, it is for the context of this thesis assumed that in the most simple case of the mapping of two elements a non-mandatory repeatable element of the source set has to be matched to a non-mandatory repeatable element in the target set. The target set is Dublin Core, which complies with this requirement for non-mandatory but repeatable elements as a principle. For the source metadata sets, there are some elements which are by their nature not repeatable, e.g. the document dates, and others which might be considered mandatory by the source system, e.g. the CELEX number in EUR-Lex. Because these more specific requirements are located exclusively with the source metadata set, they do not cause any problems for the mapping: a non-repeatable mandatory element in the source set can easily be mapped to a single occurrence of the matching element in the target set, although this might be repeatable and non-mandatory.

To serve as an indicator, for EUR-Lex a minimal example for a transformation style sheet, using the eXtensible Style sheet Language (XSL), together with a original eXtensible Mark-up Language (XML) file from the source system (i.e. the metadata for 32001R1049, which is Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001) and the XML file resulting from the application of the style sheet, are given in the annexes (see ‘Annex IV: Set of files illustrating an automated mapping: EUR-Lex to Simple DC’).

With regard to the second of the two initial questions, i.e. on how to actually perform a search, the N-Lex project can serve as an example to follow, and the simplicity of the DCMES turns out to be an important characteristic. N-Lex is a

project aiming to provide a single search interface for the Member States' online legal documentation services. That there is:

'significant added value of such a system compared to simple access to Member States' data bases'

(Council 2003d, p. 2)

was noted by the Council's Working Group on Legal Data Processing and can be considered common sense: the user does not need to search for and become familiar with the particular national system.

As the mapping of the institutions' metadata to Dublin Core could provide the basis for a similar standard search interface across several systems, it is also worth noting some problems encountered with N-Lex: the Council Working Group on Legal Data Processing noted that:

'access to certain types of documents in national websites continued to pose problems; also that technologies used by certain Member States were not completely inter-compatible.'

(Council 2003d, p. 2)

On the same occasion the Council working group:

'asked the [Publications] Office [which is in charge of the project] to make direct contact with Member States' competent representatives in this area to examine how these obstacles might be overcome'

(Council 2003d, p. 2)

and has

'already expressed a wish to have Nat-Lex incorporated in CELEX in due course.'

(Council 2003d, p. 3)

When transferring the N-Lex approach to the idea of a common standardised search interface for the institutions' systems providing access to their documents, the challenges referred to above should, because of being limited to the interinstitutional level, be less problematic to deal with.

With regard to the question of what this standardised common search interface could look like and which search options it should contain, the reference to the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set as an established standard in the field of resource discovery provides a solid basis.

The elements available in this scheme as well as their refinements are self-explanatory, and so is the search on these metadata terms. For the development of the mapping tables it turns out to be an additional advantage that the appearance of all elements is optional and that they can all be repeated. Further details on Dublin Core are given in the first part of this chapter.

In the second part, for each of the systems presented in Chapters 4 to 6, a set of metadata is derived from the search options. For reasons of consistency,



the description of these metadata is applying the same format used for the documentation of the Dublin Core metadata terms ⁽²⁵⁵⁾ themselves.

Based on that description, for every tool, a mapping is presented between the metadata elements available in the standardised description format, formerly derived from the search function of the particular tool, and Dublin Core. This semantic mapping is complemented for each system by a brief reference to the existing gaps and, where necessary, further comments.

Finally a representation of the institutions' metadata through the simple version of Dublin Core, i.e. the minimal set of 15 elements, is used to gain an overview over the simple search options available across the systems.

6.1. The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES)

The DCMES has become a standard for cross-domain information resource reference, the reference description of which exists as ISO Standard 15836-2003 ⁽²⁵⁶⁾ as well as NISO Standard Z39.85-2001 ⁽²⁵⁷⁾.

From the beginning the emphasis was determined by the continuous influence of different user communities from libraries, archives or museums, as well as network and information technology, and is, with regard to the recommended set of metadata elements, reflected in the following principles ⁽²⁵⁸⁾:

- simplicity of creation and maintenance,
- commonly understood semantics,
- conformance with existing and emerging standards,
- international scope and applicability,
- extensibility,
- interoperability among collections and indexing systems.

The success of the DCMES is based on the simplicity of the data model together with the unproblematic extensibility, also providing for the easy exchange of metadata. These are also essential characteristics in the context of this thesis.

The development of the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI) is presented in overview ⁽²⁵⁹⁾. Documentation on the recent organisational structure and gover-

⁽²⁵⁵⁾ DCMI metadata terms (<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/>), last visited 24.1.2006.

⁽²⁵⁶⁾ ISO 15836:2003(E): Information and Documentation: The Dublin Core metadata element set (<http://www.niso.org/international/SC4/n515.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁵⁷⁾ ANSI/NISO 39.85-2001: The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (<http://www.niso.org/standards/resources/Z39-85.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁵⁸⁾ Request for Comments RFC 2413: Dublin Core metadata for resource discovery (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2413.txt>), last visited 26.1.2006. A 'Request for Comments' is a discussion paper presenting proposals on the developments of Internet standards.

⁽²⁵⁹⁾ For details, see also Düro and Schweibenz (2001), pp. 17 ff.

nance ⁽²⁶⁰⁾, as well as on the evolution ⁽²⁶¹⁾ of the particular terms of the DCMES is inter alia ⁽²⁶²⁾ available via the DCMI homepage ⁽²⁶³⁾.

6.1.1. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI)

The development of the DCMES, and the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI) goes back to the year 1995 and an initiative of the Online Computer Library Centre (OCLC), which was the leading US institution in the field of library automation.

Within a comparably short period of time workshops took place, which thematically further developed the issues that were discussed at the previous meeting, and took up new issues that had in the meantime been raised in accompanying mailing list discussions.

Table 39: The Dublin Core metadata workshop series

Mar. 1995	DC-1 ⁽²⁶⁴⁾ : OCLC/NCSA metadata workshop	Dublin/Ohio
Apr. 1996	DC-2 ⁽²⁶⁵⁾ : OCLC/UKOLN metadata workshop	Warwick
Sep. 1996	DC-3 ⁽²⁶⁶⁾ : The CNI/OCLC image metadata workshop	Dublin/Ohio
Mar. 1997	DC-4 ⁽²⁶⁷⁾ : The 4th Dublin Core metadata workshop	Canberra
Oct. 1997	DC-5 ⁽²⁶⁸⁾ : The 5th Dublin Core metadata workshop	Helsinki
Nov. 1998	DC-6 ⁽²⁶⁹⁾ : The 6th Dublin Core metadata workshop	Washington
Oct. 1999	DC-7 ⁽²⁷⁰⁾ : The 7th Dublin Core metadata workshop	Frankfurt/M.
Oct. 2000	DC-8 ⁽²⁷¹⁾ : The 8th Dublin Core metadata workshop	Ottawa

The following mission statement of the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative was unanimously approved prior to DC-8 in Ottawa in October 2000.

‘The mission of the DCMI is to make it easier to find resources using the Internet through the following activities:

1. Developing metadata standards for discovery across domains;
2. Defining frameworks for the interoperation of metadata sets;
3. Facilitating the development of community or discipline-specific metadata sets that work within frameworks of cross-domain discovery and metadata interoperability.’

(Weibel and Koch, see ‘The mission of the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI)’)

⁽²⁶⁰⁾ See ‘About DCMI’ (<http://dublincore.org/about/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁶¹⁾ See ‘DCMI metadata terms: a complete historical record’ (<http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁶²⁾ See, for example, ‘Guidance information for the deployment of Dublin Core metadata: draft CWA (July 2004)’ (<ftp://ftp.cenorm.be/PUBLIC/ws-mm-i-dc/mmidc114.htm>), last visited 10.9.2004.

⁽²⁶³⁾ See Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (<http://dublincore.org/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁶⁴⁾ DC-1 conference website (<http://dublincore.org/workshops/dc1/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁶⁵⁾ DC-2 conference website (<http://dublincore.org/workshops/dc2/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁶⁶⁾ DC-3 conference website (<http://dublincore.org/workshops/dc3/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁶⁷⁾ DC-4 conference website (<http://www.dstc.edu.au/DC4>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁶⁸⁾ DC-5 conference website (<http://www.lib.helsinki.fi/meta/DC5.html>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁶⁹⁾ DC-6 conference website (<http://dublincore.org/workshops/dc6/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁷⁰⁾ DC-7 conference website (cached copy): (<http://dublincore.org/archives/1999/dc7/index.htm>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁷¹⁾ DC-8 conference website (<http://www.ifla.org/udt/dc8/index.htm>), last visited 26.1.2006.



From the year 2001 onwards, and starting with the event held in October of that year in Tokyo, the workshop was replaced by an annual three-track conference. The focus of the new organisational structure was described as follows:

- ‘— Working Group track, to address problems and support evolution of DCMI standards;
- Tutorial track, to provide formal instructions to Dublin Core newcomers;
- Conference track, to provide an opportunity for project demonstrations, peer-reviewed papers, poster sessions, and panel discussions.’

(Ibid., see ‘Work plan for the year 2001’)

Table 40 lists the conferences that have been held so far, following the new structure.

Table 40: The Dublin Core conference series

DC-2001 ⁽²⁷²⁾ : International Conference on Dublin Core and metadata application	Tokyo
DC-2002 ⁽²⁷³⁾ : Metadata for e-communities: supporting diversity and convergence	Florence
DC-2003 ⁽²⁷⁴⁾ : Supporting communities of discourse and practice: metadata research and applications	Seattle
DC-2004 ⁽²⁷⁵⁾ : Metadata across languages and cultures	Shanghai
DC-2005 ⁽²⁷⁶⁾ : Metadata vocabularies in practice	Leganés

‘DC-2006 ⁽²⁷⁷⁾: International Conference on Dublin Core and metadata application’ will take place from 3 to 6 October 2006 in Colima, Mexico.

For reasons of convenience the DCIMI has gathered all categories of metadata terms (i.e. elements, qualifier, encoding schemes) in one single document ⁽²⁷⁸⁾ for definition and description. For the purpose of this thesis these terms are presented in detail in this chapter. They function as the target element set for the mapping of the metadata element sets to be derived from the search options offered by the tools described in Chapters 4 to 6, which are EUR-Lex, the document registers of the Commission, the Council and the Parliament, PreLex, the Legislative Observatory and the Register of Comitology.

6.1.2. Elements and refinements: an introduction

Request for Comments (RFC) 2413 provides at a comparably early stage an overview of the, at that stage, 15 elements and gathers them under the headings listed in Table 41.

⁽²⁷²⁾ DC-2001 conference website (cached copy): (<http://www.nii.ac.jp/dc2001/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁷³⁾ DC-2002 conference website (<http://www.bncf.net/dc2002/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁷⁴⁾ DC-2003 conference website (<http://dc2003.ischool.washington.edu/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁷⁵⁾ DC-2004 conference website (<http://dc2004.library.sh.cn/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁷⁶⁾ DC-2005 conference website (<http://dc2005.uc3m.es/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁷⁷⁾ DC-2006 conference website (<http://dc2006.ucof.mx>), last visited 26.1.2006.

⁽²⁷⁸⁾ See DCMI Metadata Terms (<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/>), last visited 26.1.2006.

Table 41: Fifteen Dublin Core elements in RFC 2413

Content	Intellectual property	Instantiation
Title	Creator	Date
Subject	Publisher	Format
Description	Contributor	Identifier
Type	Rights	Language
Source		
Relation		
Coverage		

Source: RFC 2413 (<http://sunsite.cnlab-switch.ch/ftp/doc/standard/rfc/24xx/2413>), last visited 26.1.2006.

Since then, the element 'audience' was adopted as the 16th element. The further description of the 16 elements, which together with their refinements make up the Dublin Core set to be used in the context of this thesis, is taken from the 'DCMI metadata terms' as the reference document ⁽²⁷⁹⁾. The rules applied in the reference document were slightly modified for the application to the institutions' metadata sets. For example, the attribute 'Comment: Additional information about the term or its application' is not used, as appropriate information about the terms or their application is not available to the public ⁽²⁸⁰⁾.

To provide a common ground, only the following attributes are used.

- Name: the unique token assigned to the term.
- Label: the human-readable label assigned to the term.
- Definition: a statement that represents the concept and essential nature of the term.
(DCMI Usage Board: DCMI metadata terms, see 'Section 1: Introduction and definitions')

For the purpose of this thesis the following three attributes are specified for all Dublin Core terms with the same value.

- Type of term: The type of term, such as 'element' or 'encoding scheme', as described in the DCMI grammatical principles.
For all terms the attribute 'type of term' has the value 'element'.
- Status: Status assigned to term by the DCMI Usage Board, as described in the DCMI Usage Board process.
For all terms the attribute 'status' has the value 'recommended' ⁽²⁸¹⁾.

⁽²⁷⁹⁾ Other attributes, respectively columns, can be found inter alia in the 'Mapping between Dublin Core and ISO 9115 "Geographic information — metadata"' (CWA 14857:2003), but are not considered relevant for this thesis: for DC a numbering of the elements seems to be of minor importance with regard to the focus on the Simple Dublin Core. The 'element' (see term name) or 'definition' is given in Table 41 but the 'refinement' is not applicable, as, again, the mapping will only consider Simple DC. Some of the remaining columns ('obligation/condition', 'maximum occurrence', 'Data type') are not applicable in the context of this thesis, as they would only repeatedly list some default values (optional for the 'obligation/condition', no value for the 'maximum occurrence' and 'CharacterString' for the 'Data type' for all fields).

⁽²⁸⁰⁾ Although the online help texts provide certain hints and indications, e.g. for PreLex, or some obviously outdated documentation is available even in print, e.g. *CELEX menu driven user guide*, 'The CELEX tutorial', the 'Aide memoire CELEX' or the *CELEX quick reference guide*.

⁽²⁸¹⁾ See DCMI Usage Board: administrative processes (<http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/process/#recommended>), last visited 26.1.2006.

— Date issued: date on which a term was first declared.

For all terms the attribute ‘Date issued’ has the value ‘1999-07-02’.

Another attribute considered obligatory is the uniform resource identifier (URI) ‘used to uniquely identify a term’ (ibid.). For all the elements of Dublin Core specified in the DCMI metadata terms the URI comes with the same structure. It is made up of the uniform resource locator (URL) for the reference document of version 1.1 of the DCMES (<http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>) and the respective term name, e.g. <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/coverage> for coverage. As it is not considered relevant for the mappings and ideas presented, there is no further mention of the URI.

As a result, Table 42 shows the 16 Dublin Core elements and the 26 refinements that can be specified for the context of this chapter, using a subset of ‘Section 2: The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set’ of the DCMI metadata terms.

Table 42: Recommended Dublin Core: 16 elements with 26 refinements

Term name	Label	Definition
contributor	Contributor	An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.
coverage	Coverage	The extent or scope of the content of the resource.
spatial	Spatial	Spatial characteristics of the intellectual content of the resource.
temporal	Temporal	Temporal characteristics of the intellectual content of the resource.
creator	Creator	An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource.
date	Date	A date associated with an event in the life cycle of the resource.
available	Available	Date (often a range) that the resource will become or did become available.
created	Created	Date of creation of the resource.
issued	Issued	Date of formal issuance (e.g. publication) of the resource.
modified	Modified	Date on which the resource was changed.
valid	Valid	Date (often a range) of validity of a resource.
description	Description	An account of the content of the resource.
abstract	Abstract	A summary of the content of the resource.
tableOfContent	Table of Content	A list of subunits of the content of the resource.
format	Format	The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.
extent	Extent	The size or duration of the resource.
medium	Medium	The material or physical carrier of the resource.
identifier	Resource Identifier	An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.

Term name	Label	Definition
language	Language	A language of the intellectual content of the resource.
publisher	Publisher	An entity responsible for making the resource available.
relation	Relation	A reference to a related resource.
conformsTo	Conforms To	A reference to an established standard to which the resource conforms.
hasFormat	Has Format	The described resource pre-existed the referenced resource, which is essentially the same intellectual content presented in another format.
hasPart	Has Part	The described resource includes the referenced resource either physically or logically.
hasVersion	Has Version	The described resource has a version, edition or adaptation, namely, the referenced resource.
isFormatOf	Is Format Of	The described resource is the same intellectual content of the referenced resource, but presented in another format.
isPartOf	Is Part Of	The described resource is a physical or logical part of the referenced resource.
isReferencedBy	Is Referenced By	The described resource is referenced, cited or otherwise pointed to by the referenced resource.
isReplacedBy	Is Replaced By	The described resource is supplanted, displaced or superseded by the referenced resource.
isRequiredBy	Is Required By	The described resource is required by the referenced resource, either physically or logically.
isVersionOf	Is Version Of	The described resource is a version, edition or adaptation of the referenced resource. Changes in version imply substantive changes in content rather than differences in format.
references	References	The described resource references, cites or otherwise points to the reference resource.
replaces	Replaces	The described resource supplants, displaces, or supersedes the referenced resource.
requires	Requires	The described resource requires the referenced resource to support its function, delivery or coherence of content.
rights	Rights Management	Information about rights held in and over the resource.
source	Source	A reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived.
subject	Subject and keywords	The topic of the content of the resource.
title	Title	A name given to the resource.



Term name	Label	Definition
alternative	Alternative	Any form of the title used as a substitute or alternative to the formal title of the resource.
type	Resource Type	The nature or genre of the content of the resource.
audience	Audience	A class of entity for whom the resource is intended or useful.
mediator	Mediator	A class of entity that mediates access to the resource and for whom the resource is intended or useful.

Source: DCMI Usage Board: DCMI metadata terms.

The documentation for the Dublin Core provides a complete and well-defined specification. Unfortunately this is not the case for the sets of elements to be extracted from the systems providing access to documents of the European institutions.

6.2. A crosswalk for EUR-Lex's metadata to DCMES

Amongst the services analysed, EUR-Lex not only provides the broadest approach with regard to the document types but it also covers the European Communities and the European Union and documents their activities since their coming into existence. In addition, EUR-Lex comes with the most extensive set of metadata.

In a first step, a definition of the various elements is given. The definitions are derived from the *CELEX reference manual* and the *CELEX menu driven user guide*. Then a semantic mapping between these elements and Dublin Core is presented. This mapping serves as the basis for the very basic implementation example given in the annexes (see 'Annex IV: Set of files illustrating an automated mapping: EUR-Lex to Simple DC', p. 323) and includes a source file (EUR-Lex metadata for 32001R1049), an XML (extensible markup language) style sheet transposing the mapping and the file resulting from the application of the style sheet on the source file.

6.2.1. Defining EUR-Lex metadata

The definitions presented are mostly derived from the *CELEX reference manual*, which is available online ⁽²⁸²⁾, and the *CELEX menu driven user guide*, which is a print publication dating back to 1995. It is assumed that the fields available in CELEX match those available in EUR-Lex, as comparable documentation is not yet available for EUR-Lex.

From the above analysis (see Table 29: CELEX: metadata available per field in each sector, p. 106) it is obvious that the number of obligatory fields varies per document type. So does the data coverage, even within fields declared compulsory. In this context, the *CELEX reference manual* lists only the title (*ibid.*,

⁽²⁸²⁾ *CELEX reference manual* (http://www.cc.cec/clxint/htm/doc/en/referencemanual_en.pdf), last visited 26.1.2006.

p. 11) and the CELEX document number (*ibid.*, p. 26) as obligatory elements for all sectors.

No statistical data could be extracted for the fields TI (title) and TE (text). Nevertheless, the title is considered of essential value for CELEX/EUR-Lex as well as for the mapping proposed, whereas the text, in the context of this thesis, has to be considered as representing the resource as such, and has to be part of the metadata. Therefore only TI was added to the list of metadata elements available from the CELEX expert search (see Table 29: CELEX: metadata available per field in each sector, p. 106).

Table 43: EUR-Lex: 34 metadata elements

Term name	Label	Definition
TI	Title	The title field contains the title of the document as published in the Official Journal or as it appears in the original document.
DN	CELEX number	The CELEX number is both a unique document identifier and a classification code. By default it is at least made up of a sector indicator, four digits representing a year, followed by one or two letters referring to the document type and four digits reserved for the natural number of the document.
AU	Author	Indicates the name of the institution, the body or the country that produced the act.
SO	Publication reference	Indicates the official printed source of the document.
FM	Form	The type of act in legal terms.
AF	Political group	The political affiliation and nationality of the Member of the European Parliament who asked the question.
RP	Date of reply	For written questions, the date of receipt of a reply to the European Parliament; for other questions, the date of the debate or written reply.
DH	Date of dispatch	Contains the date of transmission of Commission proposals to the Council; European Parliament resolutions to parties concerned; Economic and Social Committee opinions to the Council and the Commission.
TT	Treaty	Contains the name of the treaty/treaties that form the legal basis under which the document has been adopted.
PD	Date of publication	A document's date of publication in the Official Journal.
DD	Date of document	Date of signature of treaties and agreements, date of adoption of an act, date of Commission COM final document for proposals, date of vote for EP resolutions and opinions, or date when oral question was asked or written question dispatched. General rule: corresponds to the date of adoption by the author(s) or publication in the OJ.



Term name	Label	Definition
LB	Legal basis	The document number of the act(s) constituting the legal basis of the document.
CT	Subject matter	Contains one or more descriptors based on the subject-matter list of terms.
DC	Eurovoc descriptor	Eurovoc is a multilingual thesaurus covering the activities and laws of the European Union.
LG	Parliamentary term	The Parliamentary term during which the resolution was voted or the question was raised.
EV	End of validity date	Contains the date on which the act ceases to be valid.
CC	Directory code	Is based on the numerical classification of the Directory of Community legislation in force and is used to index legislation and preparatory acts.
IF	Date of effect	Indicates when the act enters into force or becomes operative.
AD	Addressee	The name of the State, institution, organisation or individual to whom the act is addressed.
SG	Date of signature	The date(s) of the signing of an agreement.
CI	Instruments cited	The document numbers of the acts cited in the document which do not have a direct effect on the document.
VO	Date of vote	The date of vote on resolutions of the European Parliament or EESC opinions.
EA	Earlier related instruments	The document numbers of preparatory acts issued earlier in the decision process.
DB	Date of debate	Indicates the date of the debate for European Parliament resolutions, but for European Economic and Social Committee opinions and resolutions it gives the date of the debate or the session.
MS	Amendment to	The document numbers of earlier acts modified by the given act.
MD	Amended by	The document numbers of any subsequent documents that modify the act.
NF	Date of notification	The date of notification of directives, of European Coal and Steel Community recommendations and of decisions of the type Entscheidung.
LF	Authentic language	The authentic language version of an act.
RS	Department responsible	The Commission DG(s), author of a Commission proposal.
SP	Subsequent related instruments	The document numbers of related acts issued later in the decision process.

Term name	Label	Definition
AS	Associated service	The Commission DG(s), co-author of a Commission proposal.
DP	Depositary	The name of the depositary of an international agreement.
TP	Date of transposition	Contains the date by which a directive or European Coal and Steel Community recommendation must be integrated into national legislation.
DL	Deadline	Contains various intermediate deadlines relating to the document.

The *CELEX menu driven user guide* provides a distinction by field type, which, although using a different naming convention, allows for grouping of the terms to foster better understanding. The following field types gather the metadata terms defined above and come with a structure similar to the sorting of searchable fields within the CELEX expert search (see '5.1.3.2. CELEX expert: the sophisticated search function', p. 97):

- textual: TI;
- subject-matter classification: DC, CC, CT;
- bibliographic (main fields): DN, SO, AU, FM, AF;
- bibliographic (miscellaneous): TT, LE, AD, LG, DP (RS, AS) ⁽²⁸³⁾;
- date: DD, RP, DH, PD, EV, IF, SG, VO, DB, NF, TP, DL;
- cross-reference: LB, CI, EA, MS, MD, SP.

(*CELEX menu driven user guide*, pp. 6-4 to 6-8).

These categories already indicate some parallels to the elements available from Dublin Core and seem to serve as a first indication for matching certain fields with these elements.

But to stick to the principle of simplicity when performing the first mapping task, only those EUR-Lex fields will be used for the first mapping that are exploited for the EUR-Lex simple search. Together with the application of Dublin Core, respecting the institutions respective tools' approach to providing simple searches on a comprehensible set of metadata aims at keeping this first mapping as simple as possible. This will allow for a better comparison of resulting data and in particular of the simple search screens and the options they offer. In EUR-Lex there are 13 searchable fields represented in the simple search (see Table 36: EUR-Lex simple search options: general search, p. 126, Table 37: EUR-Lex simple search options: search by document number, p. 127, and Table 38: EUR-Lex simple search options: search by file category, p. 128).

The 13 fields available from the simple search can be gathered in the structure presented above as follows:

⁽²⁸³⁾ The 'Department responsible' (RS) and the 'Associated service' (AS) were not available in CELEX at the time of writing the *CELEX menu driven user guide*.



- textual: TI;
- subject-matter classification: DC, CC, CT;
- bibliographic (main fields): DN, SO, AU, FM, AF;
- date: DD, PD, EV, IF.

6.2.2. A proposal: mapping EUR-Lex metadata to DCMES

Table 44 presents a mapping for those 13 fields available in EUR-Lex simple search options.

Table 44: Proposed mapping for EUR-Lex’s 13 simple search metadata to Dublin Core

Dublin Core: term name	EUR-Lex: term name	Mapping: general remarks
creator	AU	EUR-Lex descriptor
creator	AF	EUR-Lex descriptor
date.created	DD	EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD
date.valid(.end)	EV	EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD
date.valid(.begin)	IF	EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD
date.issued	PD	EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD
identifier	DN	Obligatory in EUR-Lex: predetermined structure
source	SO	EUR-Lex encoding: OJ publication reference
subject	DC	Eurovoc descriptor
subject	CT	Subject-matter descriptor
subject	CC	Directory classification (format ‘nn.nn.nn.nn’)
title	TI	Free text
type	FM	EUR-Lex descriptor

The second mapping for EUR-Lex metadata comprises the remaining 21 elements and their mapping to Dublin Core, as shown in Table 45.

Table 45: Proposed mapping for 21 remaining EUR-Lex metadata to Dublin Core

Dublin Core: term name	EUR-Lex: term name	Mapping: general remarks
audience	AD	EUR-Lex descriptor
audience.mediator	DP	EUR-Lex descriptor
contributor	RS	EUR-Lex descriptor (Commission Directorate-General)

Dublin Core: term name	EUR-Lex: term name	Mapping: general remarks
contributor	AS	EUR-Lex descriptor (Commission Directorate-General)
coverage.temporal	LG	EUR-Lex descriptor
date.available	DH	EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD
date	RP	EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD
date	SG	EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD
date	VO	EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD
date	TP	EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD
date	DL	EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD
date	NF	EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD
date	DB	EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD
relation.requires	TT	EUR-Lex encoding: CELEX number
relation.references	EA	EUR-Lex encoding: CELEX number
relation.references	SP	EUR-Lex encoding: CELEX number
relation.references	MD	EUR-Lex encoding: CELEX number
relation.references	MS	EUR-Lex encoding: CELEX number
relation.references	CI	EUR-Lex encoding: CELEX number
relation.requires	LB	EUR-Lex encoding: CELEX number

6.2.3. EUR-Lex — DCMES: comments and additional rules

The major limitation for the first mapping of EUR-Lex metadata to Dublin Core is the availability, or non-availability, of the EUR-Lex fields in the simple search options. Although EUR-Lex presumably provides 97 metadata fields overall (see Table 26: CELEX expert search: search fields, p. 98, together with Table 27: CELEX expert search: administrative and other fields, p. 101) and 34 metadata fields in the narrower context of this thesis (see Table 29: CELEX: metadata available per field in each sector, p. 106), only 7 out of the 16 Dublin Core elements are used to cover the comparably few fields available via the simple search. In fact,



some of the Dublin Core elements could semantically — but in terms of a very general application — gather content from up to 12 EUR-Lex fields, e.g. the ‘date’ element (matching the EUR-Lex fields PD, IF, EV and DD and, potentially, DH, RP, SG, VO, TP, DL, NF and DB in the above mapping).

With regard to the seven pairs of matching elements, it can be added that for the DC creator not only the ‘author’ (AU) and the ‘political group’ (AF) but also the ‘department responsible’ (RS) could be taken into consideration if it comes to matching the elements on the semantic level. The RS field is even more specific than AU, as it provides the reference to the Commission directorate-general responsible for a document. In EUR-Lex terms, the author of any of such document is actually the Commission. Anyway, the RS field is not exploited for the simple search and, consequently, not listed in the first mapping table. Nevertheless, it is a good example to illustrate that EUR-Lex provides data only in certain fields, depending on the document type, as content for RS is only available for Commission proposals, and these usually provide another entry of the same kind in the ‘service associated’ (AS) field. These two fields are, in principle, only applicable for the Commission’s COM documents, i.e. to 18 501 out of the overall 316 072 references in the CELEX database (as at 28 December 2005, see ‘5.1.2.5. Sector 5: preparatory acts’, p. 87).

The CELEX number matching the DC ‘identifier’ and the publication reference feeding the ‘source’ element cause no problems, as they provide a one-to-one relationship between the source and the target element set.

The DC ‘subject’ element is exceptional in the sense that it is attributed multiple EUR-Lex fields: the Eurovoc descriptor from the DC field, the subject matter from CT and the classification from the *Directory of Community legislation in force* in CC.

The following four Dublin Core elements only find matching counterparts from the selection of EUR-Lex fields going beyond the simple search, i.e. being listed in the second mapping table: ‘contributor’, ‘coverage’, ‘language’ and ‘relation’.

For the ‘contributor’ element the semantically matching EUR-Lex fields are ‘service responsible’ (RS) and ‘associated service’ (AS), which are not searchable via the simple search. The same applies to ‘parliamentary term’ (LG), which could be mapped to the ‘coverage’ element ⁽²⁸⁴⁾.

With regard to the ‘relation’ element, it is worth mentioning that none of the EUR-Lex fields matching it semantically (TT, EA, SP, MD, MS, CI and LB) is exploited for the EUR-Lex simple search. To stick to the rule of simplicity, and in analogy to the two elements above, they are not considered for the first mapping task. Nevertheless, they appear in the second mapping table of the remaining EUR-Lex fields, as they match, without exception, the ‘relation’ element and some of its refinements, which are part of Dublin Core (see Table 42: Recommended Dublin Core: 16 elements with 26 refinements, p. 142).

⁽²⁸⁴⁾ The ‘temporal’ refinement of the ‘coverage’ element is even better suited to gather the content of that field, see Chapter 8.

One particularity of the EU context is the language regime: it extends to 20 official languages plus the Irish language, which has the status of a treaty language but is to become the 21st official language as from 1 January 2007 ⁽²⁸⁵⁾. Because the core documents, e.g. those forming the Official Journal, are published in EUR-Lex in all language versions, there seems to be no particular element in the database foreseen for a language indicator. For the predecessor, CELEX, there even existed one database per language (see '5.1.1.2. The gradual opening of access and full language coverage', p. 68). But in addition to the option to change the language of the screen, and consequently of the documents consulted in EUR-Lex, there is a field in the database indicating the 'authentic language' of an act, which is not considered an appropriate source field for the 'language' element, as it is semantically not matching the 'language of the intellectual content of the resource' (see Table 42: Recommended Dublin Core: 16 elements with 26 refinements, p. 142).

For the remaining five Dublin Core elements there is no contribution from the mapping of EUR-Lex metadata fields: 'description', 'format', 'language', 'publisher' and 'rights management'.

6.3. A crosswalk for the registers' metadata to Dublin Core

Compared with EUR-Lex the institutions' registers each provide access to a more specific and smaller collection of document types. The number of metadata fields available is also rather limited. The general experience ⁽²⁸⁶⁾ that the mapping of metadata sets with fewer elements (less granularity) to those with more elements (higher granularity) is problematic, does not have an impact in this context. As by definition all elements in the target scheme (Dublin Core) are non-mandatory, it is sufficient to map the comparably few elements available in the source set and leave the additional elements in the target set empty.

The procedure applied is the same as for the EUR-Lex mapping to Dublin Core: the first step is to define the fields available in the particular system on a semantic level. The mapping will then be based, for the reasons given above, solely on the resulting definition and the definition provided for by the Dublin Core specification. To respect the institutions' ideas of simplicity, which are reflected in the design of the simple search screens for their particular register, a first mapping is only applied to the fields that are accessible via the simple search screens. Again, a second mapping is applied to cover the remaining fields, and additional comments are given per system to emphasise eventual particularities.

6.3.1. A DC crosswalk for the metadata of the Commission's register

The Commission's register offers only one single search screen and does not distinguish between a simple and an advanced or expert search.

⁽²⁸⁵⁾ See 32005R0920.

⁽²⁸⁶⁾ See *Understanding metadata*, p. 11.

6.3.1.1. Defining the metadata of the Commission’s register

There are nine fields available overall in the Commission’s Register of Documents. These are derived from Table 3: The Commission’s Register of Documents search: criteria and details, p. 40, and listed in Table 46.

Table 46: The Commission’s Register of Documents: nine metadata elements

Term name	Label	Definition
comRegType	Document type	The type of the document.
comRegDateYear	Document year	The year extracted from ‘Document date’.
comRegDate	Document date	The date of the document, usually the date of adoption.
comRegNumber	Document number	The natural number of the document.
comRegVersion	Document version	The version of the document: numbering, ‘final’.
comRegService	Department responsible	The entity responsible for the content of the document.
comRegTitle	Title	The title of the document.
comRegSubject	Subject	A subject attributed to the document.
comRegLanguage	Language	The language of the content of the document.

All these nine fields are available to the user via the single search screen. Consequently there is only one mapping proposed for the search metadata of the Commission’s document register as the source element set and Dublin Core as the target scheme.

6.3.1.2. A proposal: mapping the metadata of the Commission’s register to DCMES

Table 47: Proposed mapping for the Commission’s register’s nine metadata elements to Dublin Core

Commission register: term name	Dublin Core: term name	Mapping: general remarks (search options)
comRegService	creator	comReg descriptor (41 + All)
comRegDate	date.created	comReg encoding: DDMMYYYY; (From — To)
comRegDateYear	date.created	(2001 to 2006 + All)
comRegNumber	identifier	Free text
comRegVersion	identifier	(numbering or ‘final’)
comRegLanguage	language	comReg descriptor; (20 + All)
comRegSubject	subject	Free text
comRegTitle	title	Free text
comRegType	type	comReg descriptor; Document Number > Type (6 + All)

6.3.1.3. The Commission's register — DCMES: comments and additional rules

All nine metadata elements defined for the Commission's document register can be matched on elements from Simple Dublin Core. The only refinement additionally attributed is the 'date.created' for comRegDate and comRegDateYear.

The terms defined to specify 'document year' (comRegDateYear) and 'document version' (comRegVersion) form part of the complete 'identifier', together with 'document type' (comRegType) and 'document number' (comRegNumber). All of these parts are obligatory when it comes to uniquely identifying an individual information entity in the database ⁽²⁸⁷⁾.

Pull-down menus for the selection of predefined values in the search screen (see Screenshot 2: The Commission's Register of Documents search, p. 40) are offered for the 'document type', the 'department responsible' and the 'language', i.e. three out of the nine metadata elements gathered in the Commission's document register. The values available for selection in the pull-down menus are listed in the annexes (see 'Selection lists extracted from the Commission's Register of Documents', p. 256).

In return, the following six Dublin Core elements remain empty after a mapping with the Commission's register's metadata: 'description', 'format', 'publisher', 'relation', 'rights management' and 'source'.

6.3.2. A DC crosswalk for the metadata of the Council's register

The Council's register offers a simple search and an advanced search. Out of the nine metadata elements available overall, only four are referred to by the simple search.

6.3.2.1. Defining the metadata of the Council's register

There are nine fields available overall in the Council's Register of Documents, as shown in Table 48.

Table 48: The Council's Register of Documents: nine metadata elements

Term name	Label/search option	Definition
couRegPubId	Public doc. indicator	Indicator, whether the document is considered a 'public document' (default: not selected).
couRegTitle	Title	The title of the document.
couRegSubject	Subject (324)	A subject attributed to the document.
couRegDateMeet	Date of meeting	Date of the meeting, on which the document was adopted.

⁽²⁸⁷⁾ It is assumed that internally the database is working with an own identification number in an extra field.



Term name	Label/search option	Definition
couRegNumber	Document number	The natural number of the document.
couRegProclIdent	Interinstitutional file identifier	The reference to the interinstitutional procedure that the document is part of.
couRegDate	Document date	The date of the document, usually the date of adoption.
couRegDateArch	Archive date	The date of the archiving of the document.
couRegLanguage	Language (21 + multilingual + All)	The language of the content of the document.

For searching the Council's register, the simple search interface exploits a search option on the full text and, in addition, the four fields couRegPubId, couRegTitle, couRegSubject and couRegMeetDate. Only these four fields are considered for the first mapping of the simple search metadata of the Council's register to Dublin Core. The second mapping comprises the remaining five elements.

6.3.2.2. A proposal: mapping the metadata of the Council's register to DCMES

Table 49 presents the elements available from the simple search for the first mapping to Dublin Core.

Table 49: Proposed mapping for the Council register's simple search metadata to Dublin Core

The Council's register: term name	Dublin Core: term name	Mapping: general remarks
couRegMeetDate	date	couReg encoding: DDMMYYYY
couRegPubId	rights	couReg indicator
couRegSubject	subject	couReg descriptor
couRegTitle	title	Free text

Table 50 covers the five remaining elements present only in the advanced search option of the Council's document register.

Table 50: Proposed mapping for the Council register's five remaining metadata to Dublin Core

The Council's register: term name	Dublin Core: term name	Mapping: general remarks
couRegDate	date.created	couReg encoding: DDMMYY
couRegDateArch	date	couReg encoding: DDMMYY

The Council's register: term name	Dublin Core: term name	Mapping: general remarks
couRegNumber	identifier	Free text
couRegProcIdent	relation.isPartOf	couReg encoding: interinstitutional procedure number
couRegLanguage	language	couReg descriptor
couRegSubject	subject	couReg descriptor

6.3.2.3. The Council's register — DCMES: comments and additional rules

For all four metadata elements, which were defined for the Council's document register simple search, counterparts can be found in Dublin Core. The 'date of meeting' field (couRegDateMeet) is available via the simple search but is not, apparently, the best match for the plain 'date' element to Dublin Core in the overall collection: a more obviously matching counterpart is 'document date' (couRegDate), which is unfortunately only accessible through the advanced search.

Another surprise is the fact that a simple search option, respectively the underlying field, can be matched to the 'rights management' element of Dublin Core: the check box 'public documents only' on the search interface, which refers to the field couRegPubId.

Rather standard is the availability of a subject-matter search in the simple search option and the fact that this search option provides a predefined selection list (the 324 terms of which are listed in the annexes, see 'Selection lists extracted from the Council's Register of Documents', p. 258). This is the only selection list offered on the simple search screen (see Screenshot 4: Access to Council documents (public register: simple search, p. 42).

Also quite common is the search for words in the 'title' field (couRegTitle), which can be mapped to the Dublin Core element 'title' without any complication.

With only four elements being available for the first mapping, and only the 'identifier', 'language' and 'relation' elements being referred to in the second mapping table covering the register's six remaining search fields, another nine elements in the target set remain empty: 'audience', 'contributor', 'coverage', 'creator', 'description', 'format', 'publisher', 'source' and 'resource type'.

6.3.3. A DC crosswalk for the metadata of the Parliament's register

Like the Council's document register, the register of the Parliament distinguishes between simple and advanced searches. For the first mapping to Dublin Core, only those fields available via the simple search will be considered.

6.3.3.1. Defining the metadata of the Parliament's register

Table 51 shows the 14 fields available overall in the Parliament's document register, which are extracted from Table 8: Parliament document register simple and advanced searches: criteria and details, p. 47.



Table 51: The Parliament’s Register of Documents: 14 metadata elements

Term name	Label/search option	Definition
epRegTitle	Title	The title of the document.
epRegNumber	Reference	The natural number of the document.
epRegTerm	Parliamentary term (All + 5+ 6)	The parliamentary term, during which the document was adopted, usually derived from the document date.
epRegType	Document type (All + 67)	The type of document.
epRegSubject	Topic (All + 43)	A subject attributed to the document.
epRegAuthor	Author	Person responsible for the document content.
epRegAuthorRole	Author indicator (All + author of mail + ext. + member + official)	A role attributed to the author.
epRegAddressee	Addressee	A person to whom the document is addressed.
epRegAddresseeRole	Addressee indicator (All + inside + outside EP)	A role attributed to the addressee.
epRegAuthority	Authority	An entity responsible for the content of the document.
epRegAuthorityRole	Authority indicator (All + external + political group + EP committee + EP sec + EP bodies)	A role attributed to the authority.
epRegDate	Document date	The date of the document, usually the date of adoption.
epRegDateEntry	Date of entry	The document’s date of entry in the register.
epRegEventDate	Event date	The date of an event forming part of the life cycle of the document.

Unfortunately, the Parliament limits the simple search for its document register to only one search option, which is the search for words in the title of a document. This results in only the ‘title’ field (epRegTitle) being considered for the first mapping of the simple search metadata of the Parliament’s register to Simple Dublin Core.

6.3.3.2. A proposal: mapping the metadata of the Parliament's register to DCMES

Table 52: Proposed mapping for the Parliament register's simple search metadata to Dublin Core

The Parliament's register: term name	Dublin Core: term name	Mapping: general remarks
epRegTitle	title	Free text

A mapping of the remaining 13 terms to Dublin Core is proposed in Table 53.

Table 53: Proposed mapping for the Parliament register's 13 remaining metadata to Dublin Core

The Parliament's register: term name	Dublin Core: term name	Mapping: general remarks
epRegAddressee	audience	epReg descriptor
epRegAddresseeRole	audience	epReg descriptor
epRegAuthor	creator	epReg descriptor
epRegAuthorRole	creator	epReg descriptor
epRegAuthority	creator	epReg descriptor
epRegAuthorityRole	creator	epReg descriptor
epRegDate	date.created	epReg encoding: DDMMYYYY
epRegEventDate	date	epReg encoding: DDMMYYYY
epRegDateEntry	date.available	epReg encoding: DDMMYYYY
epRegNumber	identifier	Free text
epRegTerm	relation	epReg descriptor
epRegSubject	subject	epReg descriptor
epRegType	type	epReg descriptor

6.3.3.3. The Parliament's register — DCMES: comments and additional rules

In addition to the search on the title and the full text, the advanced search options provided by the Parliament's document register, respectively the 14 underlying fields can be mapped overall to eight Dublin Core elements.

Some terms from the source set match a single element in the target set: the epRegType is mapped to 'type', epRegNumber to 'identifier' and epRegSubject to 'subject'. The epRegTerm offers a relationship to the parliamentary term, which can be considered a resource of its own rather than information specifying the document date (epRegDate), from which it probably derived.

Other elements of the target scheme receive data from multiple fields in the source set: the 'date' element in Dublin Core is in its refined version matched with two



fields in the register; the refinement 'created' is attributed to the epRegDate and the 'available' to the epRegDateEntry. In its plain Simple Dublin Core version, this field also gathers information from the epRegEventDate.

The 'audience' and the two applications of the 'creator' all come with additional information derived from the 'role' field (epRegAuthorRole, epRegAuthorityRole, epRegAddresseeRole). This specification is matched to an additional occurrence of the basic Simple Dublin Core element.

Selection lists are available from the search screens for the epRegDateTerm (three values), epRegType (69 values), epRegDate (four values), epRegAuthorRole (five values), epRegAuthorityRole (six values), epRegAddresseeRole (three values) and epRegSubject (44 values). These lists are presented in the annexes 'Selection lists extracted from the Parliament's Register of Documents', p. 267. The large lists coming with the epRegAuthor (9 828 values), epRegAuthority (4 821 values) and epRegAddressee (4 926 values) are not reproduced in the annexes to this thesis, and their loading in the online version can take some time due to their volume.

With only eight elements from Dublin Core being used for the mapping, another eight elements remain empty: 'contributor', 'coverage', 'description', 'format', 'language', 'publisher', 'source' and 'rights management'.

6.4. A crosswalk for the other tools' metadata to Dublin Core

One feature that PreLex and the Legislative Observatory (OEIL) have in common with EUR-Lex is that they provide data on documents originating not only from one institution. This applies to a certain extent also to the document registers (for the Parliament's register, see Table 7: Parliament document register: references per document type 'Official documents forwarded by the other institutions', p. 45).

It is also the purpose that distinguishes the two abovementioned tools from the Register of Comitology: to allow for a better follow-up of legislative procedures, PreLex and OEIL are intended to provide simple means of representing these usually quite complex processes. This requirement applies to a larger extent to the presentation of search results, but also has an impact on the search options. From that point of view, PreLex and OEIL are confronted with the same challenge as EUR-Lex when it comes to coping with impressive variety of interinstitutional document types.

In comparison, the Register of Comitology is a rather new system, the scope of which is limited to a highly specific niche.

As a result, the number of documents available per system varies as does the number of fields available for searching. As for the registers, only those fields accessible via the simple or standard search functions will be considered for a first mapping to Dublin Core. A second mapping will include the remaining fields. Also in analogy to the registers, some additional comments on the particularities of the element sets and their mapping form the last part of the description of each mapping.

6.4.1. A DC crosswalk for the PreLex metadata

PreLex offers a standard search, which is taken as the equivalent of the simple search options of the other systems for the first mapping exercise, and an advanced search. For PreLex the advanced search consists of the standard search and additional search options.

6.4.1.1. Defining PreLex metadata

The search options in PreLex refer to the 13 fields overall that are defined in Table 54. These are extracted from Table 9: PreLex standard and advanced searches: criteria and details, p. 52.

Table 54: PreLex: 13 metadata elements

Term name	Label/search option	Definition
preLexType	Series: File (7)	The type of the document.
	Series: Documents (28)	
	Type of file (73 + All in advanced search)	
	Community legislation in force: Type of file (3)	
preLexDateYear	Year	The year derived from the document date.
	Community legislation in force: Year	
preLexProcldent	Series: Procedures (8)	The reference to the interinstitutional procedure which the document is part of.
preLexNumber	Number	The natural number of the document.
	Community legislation in force: Number	
preLexTitle	Title	The title of the document.
preLexEvent	Event (129 + All)	An event forming part of the life cycle of the document.
	Activities of the institutions (8 + All)	
preLexEventDate	Event date (between)	The date of an event forming part of the life cycle of the document.
	Proposals withdrawn by Commission since	
preLexLegalBasis	Legal basis (20 + All)	The legal basis for the adoption of the document.



Term name	Label/search option	Definition
preLexSubject	Fields of activity (46 + All)	A subject attributed to the document.
preLexService	Body/service (143 + All)	A service having a role in the life cycle of the document.
	Pending legislative proposals for the service responsible is (92)	
preLexServiceRole	Role of body/service (11 + All)	The role of the service.
preLexPerson	Person (2 356)	A person having a role in the life cycle of the document.
preLexPersonRole	Role of person (6 + All)	The role of the person.

Out of these 13 fields, the standard search exploits only seven. A full text search is not part of the standard search. Only the six fields listed as being part of the standard search (see Table 9: PreLex standard and advanced searches: criteria and details, p. 52) will be considered for the first mapping of PreLex’s standard search metadata to Dublin Core. The remaining seven elements will be mapped in the second table.

6.4.1.2. A proposal: mapping PreLex metadata to DCMES

Table 55: Proposed mapping for the six PreLex standard search metadata to Dublin Core

PreLex: term name	Dublin Core: term name	Mapping: general remarks
preLexDateYear	date.created	preLex encoding: YYYY
preLexEventDate	date	preLex encoding: MMDDYYYY
preLexNumber	identifier	Free text
preLexProcIdent	relation.isPartOf	preLex Descriptor
preLexTitle	title	Free text
preLexType	type	preLex Descriptor

Table 56: Proposed mapping for the seven remaining PreLex metadata to Dublin Core

PreLex: term name	Dublin Core: term name	Mapping: general remarks
preLexService	creator	preLex descriptor
preLexServiceRole	creator	preLex descriptor
preLexPerson	creator	preLex descriptor
preLexPersonRole	creator	preLex descriptor
preLexLegalBasis	relation.requires	Free text
preLexEvent	relation.references	preLex Descriptor
preLexSubject	subject	preLex Descriptor

6.4.1.3. PreLex — DCMES: comments and additional rules

Out of the 13 metadata elements defined for PreLex overall, only six, which are exploited through the simple search, were considered for the first mapping. All six could be matched to Dublin Core.

One field requiring special attention is the ‘event/activities of the institutions’ (preLexEvent). The preLexEvent field, which allows for searches on an ‘event’ as such and also on ‘activities of the institutions’, provides some difficulties when it comes to semantically mapping it to one of the elements of Dublin Core. The life cycle aspect of a document is primarily covered in the ‘date’ element, which is defined as ‘a date associated with an event in the life cycle of the resource’ (see Table 42: Recommended Dublin Core: 16 elements with 26 refinements, p. 142). As an ‘event’ can, in the terms of Dublin Core, also be seen as a resource, the preLexEvent could, for the context of this thesis, be mapped to the ‘relation’ element and be defined as ‘a reference to a related resource’ (see Table 42: Recommended Dublin Core: 16 elements with 26 refinements, p. 142). The ‘event date’ (preLexEventDate), which is closely related, was nevertheless mapped to the ‘date’ element.

As a search for a document date is not available in the PreLex standard search, the ‘year’ that is used for the search for the document number is, from that search screen, semantically the closest match to the ‘date’ element in Dublin Core. Presumably, the ‘year’ (preLexDateYear) is derived from the document date, which is obviously available in the database, as it is part of the advanced search.

The ‘document year’ (preLexDateYear), the ‘type’ (preLexType), which comes in the search screen with predefined lists of seven file and 28 document categories⁽²⁸⁸⁾ and is complemented by eight procedure categories (preLexProcId), together with the ‘document number’ (preLexNumber) make up the commonly used document identifying number, e.g. COM(2001) 299.

⁽²⁸⁸⁾ A pull-down menu for the ‘document type’ in the advanced search lists 73 predefined values overall for this field.



Other pull-down menus than those attached to the search per series, which were described above, are not relevant for the first mapping of PreLex standard search metadata to Dublin Core. The other selection lists, like the impressive lists for the ‘person’ (preLexPerson) with 2 356 values or for the ‘body/service’ (preLex-Service) coming with 143 entries, are only offered for the advanced search. Unfortunately for the first-time user trying the standard search, the same applies to the subject-matter search, which offers a selection of 46 headings but is also only accessible via the advanced search interface.

One consequence of the above is that the following nine Dublin Core elements remain empty after mapping the PreLex metadata: ‘audience’, ‘contributor’, ‘coverage’, ‘description’, ‘format’, ‘language’, ‘publisher’, ‘rights management’ and ‘source’.

6.4.2. A DC crosswalk for the metadata of the Legislative Observatory

Like the Parliament’s document register the Legislative Observatory (OEIL) distinguishes between a simple and an advanced search. A particularity of this tool is the fact, that the advanced search is not going beyond the simple search with regard to the fields exploited. The OEIL advanced search forms a selection of fields gathered under the extensive menu structure used to present the numerous simple search options.

6.4.2.1. Defining the Legislative Observatory’s metadata

The OEIL simple search exploits all 26 fields that are available in the system overall. They are extracted from Table 10: Legislative Observatory simple search: criteria and details, p. 55, and can be defined, for the purpose of this thesis, as shown in Table 57.

Table 57: The Legislative Observatory: 26 metadata elements

Term name	Label/search option	Definition
oeilTitle	Title	The title of the document.
oeilSummary	Summary	A summary of the content of the document.
oeilDateYear	Procedure: year	A year derived from the date of the document.
	EP document: year	
	Commission document: year	
	Council document: year	
	Documents of other EU institutions and bodies: year	
	Legislative acts: year	
	Official Journal: year	
	EP document: term	

Term name	Label/search option	Definition
oeilDateTerm	Dossier: parliamentary term	The parliamentary term derived from the year.
	EP committee: parliamentary term	
oeilEvent	Events 22 (13 real, 5 forecast, 4 deadline)	An event in the life cycle of the document.
	Event: types of events (3)	
oeilDate	Rapporteur: period	The date of the document, usually the date of adoption.
	EP committee: period	
	Political group: period	
	Commission directorate-general: period	
	Council: period	
	Type of procedure: period	
	Event: period	
	Type of legislative act: period	
Legal basis: period		
oeilEventDate	Event date	The date of an event.
oeilNumber	Procedure: number	The natural number of the document.
	Dossier: number	
	EP document: number	
	Commission document: number	
	Council document: number ⁽²⁸⁹⁾	
	Document of other EU institutions and bodies: number	
	Official Journal: number	
	Legislative acts: number	
Community legislation in force: number		

⁽²⁸⁹⁾ For procedure 'COD/2000/0032' the Council document number '320/01' is linked to 'Memorandum of Understanding — Subject: Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of a European Concerted Research Action designated as COST Action 532 "Triboscience and tribotechnology: superior friction and wear control in engines and transmissions"' in the Council Register of Documents, but not to the Council decision on making certain categories of Council documents available to the public, which is listed in the Observatory as a document annexed to the procedure (COD/2000/0032).



Term name	Label/search option	Definition
oeilService	Dossier: committee acronym	A service having a role in the life cycle of the document.
	Document of other EU institutions and bodies: institutions (5)	
	EP committee (24)	
	Political group (8)	
	Commission directorate-general (36)	
	Council (10)	
oeilType	EP document: type (5)	The type of document.
	EP document: acronym	
	Commission document: type (4)	
	Commission document: acronym	
	Legislative acts: type (12)	
	Legislative acts: acronym	
oeilVersion	Council document: version	The version of the document.
oeilOjSeries	Official Journal: series	The series of the Official Journal, where the document is published.
oeilOjNumber	Official Journal: number	The number of the Official Journal, where the document is published.
oeilOjDateYear	Official Journal: year	The year of the Official Journal, where the document is published.
oeilOjPage	Official Journal: page	The first page in the Official Journal, where the document is published.
oeilPerson	Rapporteur	A person having a role in the life cycle of the document.
oeilSubject	Subject (392)	A subject attributed to the content of the document.
oeilTopic	Topic heading	A topic heading attributed to the content of the document.
oeilCoverage	Country and region (257)	A region or country, for which the document is of importance.

Term name	Label/search option	Definition
oeilProcIdent	Type of procedure (24)	The type of procedure that the document is part of.
oeilProcStage	Stages of the procedure (12)	A stage in the procedure.
oeilProcStatus	Procedure group (5 + All)	The status of the procedure over time.
oeilLegalBasis	Legal basis (4 treaties, EP rules of procedure)	The legal basis of the document.
oeilLegalBasisArt	Legal basis: article/rule	An article of the legal basis.
oeilLegalBasisPar	Legal basis: paragraph	A paragraph of the article of the legal basis.
oeilLegalBasisSub	Legal basis: subparagraph	A subparagraph of the article of the legal basis.

As a consequence of the relation between the simple and the advanced search described above (see 4.2. The Legislative Observatory, p. 53), there is only a single mapping applied covering all fields.

6.4.2.2. A proposal: mapping the Legislative Observatory's metadata to DCMES

Table 58: Proposed mapping for the Legislative Observatory's 26 metadata elements to Dublin Core

The Legislative Observatory: term name	Dublin Core: term name	Mapping: general remarks
oeilCoverage	coverage.spacial	OEIL descriptor
oeilService	creator	OEIL descriptor
oeilPerson	creator	OEIL descriptor
oeilDate	date.created	OEIL encoding: DDMMYYYY
oeilDateYear	date.created	OEIL descriptor: YYYY (2001–06)
oeilEventDate	date	OEIL encoding: DDMMYYYY
oeilSummary	description.abstract	Free text
oeilNumber	identifier	Free text
oeilVersion	identifier	OEIL encoding
oeilLegalBasis	relation.requires	OEIL descriptor
oeilLegalBasisArt	relation.requires	Free text
oeilLegalBasisPar	relation.requires	Free text
oeilLegalBasisSub	relation.requires	Free text
oeilProcIdent	relation.isPartOf	OEIL descriptor
oeilEvent	relation.references	OEIL descriptor



The Legislative Observatory: term name	Dublin Core: term name	Mapping: general remarks
oilObjSeries	source	OEIL descriptor (3)
oilObjNumber	source	Free text
oilObjDateYear	source	Free text
oilObjPage	source	Free text
oilSubject	subject	OEIL descriptor (392 (sub) headings)
oilTopic	subject	OEIL descriptor
oilTitle	title	Free text
oilType	type	OEIL descriptor
oilProcStage	N/A	OEIL descriptor
oilProcStatus	N/A	OEIL descriptor
oilDateTerm	N/A	OEIL descriptor

6.4.2.3. The Legislative Observatory — DCMES: comments and additional rules

Some of the Dublin Core elements are matched with more than one field from the source set: the ‘relation’ element gathers inter alia the OEIL ‘legal basis’ (oilLegalBasis), which possibly includes the ‘legal basis: article/rule’ (oilLegalBasisArt), ‘legal basis: paragraph’ (oilLegalBasisPar), and the ‘legal basis: subparagraph’ (oilLegalBasisSub). The same relation exists between the ‘document date’ (oilDate) and the ‘document year’ (oilDateYear), which forms part thereof.

The following three terms from the source element set could not be matched with elements in the target set: oilDateTerm, oilProcStage and oilProcStatus. The oilDateTerm was not considered because it would not directly match the target element ‘date’ of the Dublin Core on the semantic level; for the example given, the ‘parliamentary term derived from the year’ (see Table 57: The Legislative Observatory: 26 metadata elements, p. 162) can hardly be considered equivalent to ‘a date associated with an event in the life cycle of the resource’ (see Table 42: Recommended Dublin Core: 16 elements with 26 refinements, p. 142).

From the other fields not mapped, oilProcStage and oilProcStatus rather deliver further specification of the procedure, which itself is seen as a related resource. The Legislative Observatory’s oilProcIdent is therefore matched with the ‘relation’ element of the Dublin Core. For similar reasons oilEvent matches, in analogy to a similar field in PreLex, on a semantic level the ‘relation’ element of Dublin Core.

For most of the remaining fields in the source set the mapping to the target set does not cause any problems: oilPerson is matched with ‘creator’, oilSummary with ‘description’ and oilTopic matches ‘subject’.

Others again, like oilCoverage, which is mapped on ‘coverage’, or oilService, which finds its counterpart in ‘creator’, provide pull-down menus with lists of predefined values: for oilCoverage one can select 1 of 257 countries/regions and for oilService there are lists with 10 Councils, 36 Commission directorates-general, five other EU

institutions or bodies as well as 24 EP committees or eight political groups available. The longest list of terms for selection is available for `oelSubject` (for this list, and for the others mentioned see Selection lists extracted from the Legislative Observatory, p. 284), which is, like `oelTopic`, mapped to the 'subject' element.

In contrast to the other systems' metadata mapped above, the 'source' element in the target set is fed from the Legislative Observatory's data and, more precisely, from the particular fields that make up the reference to the Official Journal in the source set: `oelOjSeries`, `oelOjNumber`, `oelOjDateYear` and `oelOjPage`.

Although out of the 26 metadata elements defined for the Legislative Observatory, 23 can be matched on elements from Dublin Core, the following five Dublin Core elements remain empty: 'contributor', 'format', 'language', 'publisher' and 'rights management'.

6.4.3. A DC crosswalk for the metadata of the Register of Comitology

Like the Commission's document register, the Register of Comitology does not distinguish between simple and advanced searches. There is only one search screen.

6.4.3.1. Defining the Register of Comitology's metadata

There are presumably 11 fields available for the single search interface of the Register of Comitology. These are defined in Table 59 and extracted from Table 13: Register of Comitology search: criteria and details, p. 63.

Table 59: The Commission's Register of Comitology: 11 metadata elements

Term name	Label/search option	Definition
<code>comitDateYear</code>	Document number: year	The year extracted from the date of the document.
<code>comitNumber</code>	Document number	The natural number of the document.
<code>comitType</code>	Document type (6 + All)	The type of the document.
<code>comitMeetDate</code>	Date of committee meeting	The date of the meeting of the committee.
<code>comitDate</code>	Document date	The date of the document; usually the date of adoption.
<code>comitServcie</code>	Department responsible (32)	The entity responsible for the content of the document.
<code>comitTitle</code>	Title	The title of the document.
<code>comitSubject</code>	Subject	A subject attributed to the content of the document.
<code>comitLanguage</code>	Language (20 + All)	The language of the document.
<code>comitComit</code>	Committee (331 + All)	The committee involved.
<code>comitScrutId</code>	Right of scrutiny (All + Yes + No)	Indicator on the right of scrutiny.



Because all 11 fields are available to the user via the single search screen, there is only one table representing the mapping of the metadata of the Commission’s Register of Comitology to Dublin Core.

6.4.3.2. A proposal: mapping the Register of Comitology’s metadata to DCMES

Table 60: Proposed mapping for the Register of Comitology’s search metadata to Dublin Core

Register of Comitology: term name	Dublin Core: term name	Mapping: general remarks
comitComit	contributor	comit descriptor (331)
comitService	creator	comit descriptor (32)
comitDate	date.created	comit encoding: DDMMYYYY
comitDateYear	date.created	comit encoding: YYYY
comitMeetDate	date	comit encoding: DDMMYYYY
comitNumber	identifier	Free text
comitLanguage	language	comit descriptor
comitSubject	subject	Free text
comitTitle	title	Free text
comitType	type	comit descriptor (6 + All)
comitScrutId	type	(All + Yes + No)

6.4.3.3. The Register of Comitology – DCMES: comments and additional rules

All 11 metadata elements defined for the Commission’s Register of Comitology can be matched on elements from Dublin Core.

One particularity is the ‘right of scrutiny’ (comitScrutId): the resulting search option is, for the context of this analysis and in contradiction to its naming, considered as further narrowing down, but not finally specifying, the document type but not any rights held in or over the resource. As a result, and in addition to the Register of Comitology document type (comitType), it is matched to the Dublin Core element ‘type’.

In analogy to the metadata term defining the year of a document for the Commission’s Register of Documents (comRegDateYear), a similar field for the year (comitDateYear), which is extracted from the document date (comitDate), forms part of the complete document identifier together with the document’s natural number (comitNumber). Comparing the section covering the search by document number in the Register of Comitology and the Commission document register, it seems that the general document type, which is available as a search criterion in the document register, is set for all documents (and all searches) in the Register of Comitology to ‘CMT’. In addition, there is a second level of document type selection available which offers a pull-down menu of six (+ All) document

types that are part of the Comitology procedure and can be found in that register. These six types (including draft measures, summary records, agendas, voting results, others and urgency letters) indicate the highly specialised focus of the system, which might equally serve as an argument for setting up a separate tool, clearly distinguished from the Commission's general Register of Documents.

Other pull-down menus, the values of which are also presented in the annexes (see 'Selection lists extracted from the Register of Comitology', p. 306), and which are available from the search screen (see Screenshot 16: Register of Comitology search, p. 62), support the user in making a language selection (`comitLanguage`) and in searching for a department in charge (`comitService`) or a particular committee involved (`comitComit`).

The date of a committee meeting (`comitMeetDate`) forms an additional date of importance within the life cycle of a document and is mapped in addition to the document date (`comitDate`), which is semantically closer, to the 'date' element of the Simple Dublin Core.

The mapping leaves the following seven Dublin Core elements without a matching counterpart in the source element set: 'audience', 'coverage', 'description', 'format', 'publisher', 'relation' and 'source'.

6.5. Simple Dublin Core and the fields mapped from the other tools

The task of this chapter so far has been to introduce Dublin Core, to define the metadata elements available from the simple search options offered by the seven systems described in this thesis, and to map them on a purely semantically level to Simple Dublin Core. The results of this mapping exercise for each element of the Simple Dublin Core are gathered for a better overview in Table 61. (The entries in smaller type indicate that these data presumably form a part or subsection of another entry, usually the one above.)



Table 61: Simple Dublin Core: the fields mapped from the simple search options of the institutions' systems

Simple DC	EUR-Lex	Commission's Register of Documents	Council's Register of Documents	Parliament's Register of Documents	PreLex	Legislative Observatory	Register of Comitology
contributor							
coverage						oeilCoverage	
creator	AU					oeilPerson	
creator		comRegService: 41 ⁽²⁹⁰⁾				oeilService: 36 ⁽²⁹¹⁾ 32 ⁽²⁹²⁾	ComitService: 32 ⁽²⁹²⁾
creator							ComitComit: 331
date	DD	comRegDate				oeilDate	comitDate
date		comRegDateYear			preLexDateYear	oeilDateYear	comitDateYear
date					preLexEventDate		
date						oeilEventDate	
description						oeilSummary	
format							
identifier	DN						
identifier	DN-nnnn	comRegNumber			preLexNumber	oeilNumber	comitNumber
identifier							
identifier		comRegVersion				oeilVersion	
language		comRegLanguage					comitLanguage
publisher							

⁽²⁹⁰⁾ See Table 3: The Commission's Register of Documents search: criteria and details, p. 40; and for the list of values see p. 256.

⁽²⁹¹⁾ See Table 10: Legislative Observatory simple search: criteria and details, p. 55; and for the list of values see p. 284.

⁽²⁹²⁾ See Table 13: Register of Comitology search: criteria and details, p. 63; and for the list of values see p. 306.

Simple DC	EUR-Lex	Commission's Register of Documents	Council's Register of Documents	Parliament's Register of Documents	PreLex	Legislative Observatory	Register of Comitology
relation					preLexProclident	oeilProclident	
relation						oeilLegalBasis	
relation						oeilLegalBasisArt	
relation						oeilLegalBasisPar	
relation						oeilLegalBasisSub	
rights			couRegPubId				
source	SO (293)						
source	SO-series					oeilOISeries: 3 (294)	
source	SO-year					oeilOJDateYear	
source	SO-number					oeilOJNumber	
source	SO-page					oeilOJPage	
subject	DC: 13 414 (295)						
subject	CT: 226 (296)						
subject	CC: 465 (297)						
subject		comRegSubject					
subject			couRegSubject: 320 (298)				

(293) The publication reference sample data in the *CELEX reference manual* (p. 24) comprise the name (including series and the number) of the Official Journal, the publication date and the page numbering. This structure is also represented by the search option in the CELEX menu search as well as in the new EUR-Lex simple search.

(294) See Table 10; Legislative Observatory simple search; criteria and details, p. 55; the values comprise: L, C, CE.

(295) The sum of descriptors (6 645) and non-descriptors (6 769); see '5.2.2. The Eurovoc thesaurus' and 'Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens'; '4. EUR-Lex: Other selection list', p. 256.

(296) See '5.2.4. The list of subject-matter descriptors' and for the list of values 'Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens'; '1. EUR-Lex: Subject matter', p. 234.

(297) See '5.2.3. Directory of Community legislation in force' and for the list of values 'Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens'; '2. EUR-Lex: Classification of the Directory of Community legislation in force', p. 240.

(298) See Table 5; Council document register simple and advanced searches; criteria and details, p. 43, and, for the list of values, 'Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens'; '8. The Council Register of Documents: Subject matter', p. 258.



Simple DC	EUR-Lex	Commission's Register of Documents	Council's Register of Documents	Parliament's Register of Documents	PreLex	Legislative Observatory	Register of Comitology
subject						oeilSubject: 392 ⁽²⁹⁹⁾	
subject						oeilTopic	
subject							comitsSubject
title	TI	comRegTitle	couRegTitle	epRegTitle	preLexTitle	oeilTitle	comitTitle
type	FM						
type		comRegType: 6 ⁽³⁰⁰⁾					
type					preLexType (7 + 8 + 28; 73) ⁽³⁰¹⁾		
type						oeilType: 21 ⁽³⁰²⁾	
type							ComitType: 6 ⁽³⁰³⁾

⁽²⁹⁹⁾ See Table 10: Legislative Observatory simple search: criteria and details, p. 55, and, for the list of values, 'Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens': 37. Legislative Observatory: Subject, p. 294.

⁽³⁰⁰⁾ See Table 3: The Commission's Register of Documents search: criteria and details, p. 40; and for the list of values see 'Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens': 5. The Commission Register of Documents: Type', p. 256.

⁽³⁰¹⁾ See Table 9: PreLex standard and advanced searches: criteria and details, p. 52; for the simple search the help offers 7 files, 8 procedures and 28 document types for selection; the advanced search offers a pull-down menu with 73 document types. For the list of values see 'Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens': 17. PreLex: Type', 18. PreLex: Procedures' and '19. PreLex: Documents', all p. 271, as well as '22. PreLex: Type of file', p. 276.

⁽³⁰²⁾ See Table 10: Legislative Observatory simple search: criteria and details, p. 55: 12 (Legislative acts) + 5 (European Parliament) + 4 (Commission documents); and for the list of values: see 'Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens': 30. Legislative Observatory: Reference (Type)/EP documents' and '28. Legislative Observatory: Reference (Type)/Commission documents', all p. 284.

⁽³⁰³⁾ See Table 13: Register of Comitology search: criteria and details, p. 63, and for the list of values 'Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens': 43. Register of Comitology: Document type', p. 307.

One argument for having selected Dublin Core as a standard for the basis of this mapping exercise was the simplicity it provides, in particular in the Simple Dublin Core version ⁽³⁰⁴⁾. Because the 15 elements making up this basic metadata set can be considered self-explanatory, a simple search on these elements should require no further introduction.

When analysing Table 61, the first point of reference is the Simple Dublin Core itself and to question to what extent the institutions' tools cover the range of elements gathered in this simple set.

There are three elements in Simple Dublin Core to which no field from any of the simple search source sets could be mapped: 'coverage', 'format' and 'publisher'.

To the remaining 13 elements, counterparts were found either in one or multiple fields from the source sets. In addition to the three Simple Dublin Core elements with no matching field in the source systems, there are some which are fed only from one single field in one of the source element sets: 'description' (oeilSummary) is an examples referring to the Legislative Observatory, the 'rights management' (couRegPubId) is solely fed by the Council register.

Overall, the tools analysed cover between 1 and 10 of the 15 Simple Dublin Core elements. The European Parliament's register is exceptional in that it is the only tool providing only one single search option in the simple search, which is the search for words in the title. Maybe even more surprising, the European Parliament is also responsible for the tool offering the widest coverage: the Legislative Observatory provides simple search options, the underlying fields of which can be matched to 10 Simple Dublin Core elements.

These very general findings can be complemented by a first, and rather minimalist, check which is directly applicable only to the document registers and refers back to the legal basis of the right on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents: Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, which lists as requirements for the registers to be set up (see '3. An essential obligation from Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001: the document registers of the institutions') that a reference number, a subject matter and a date should be available.

A basic assumption in this context is that the availability of these fields only makes sense if they are also available for the search and, more specifically, for the simple search, which presumably would be the preferred first search approach of the citizen user. As a consequence, Table 61 gives evidence not only as to whether the required fields exist in the registers but, rather, whether they are made available to the citizen user in the simple search.

The European Parliament's register offers the search for words in the title as the simple search. The reference number, a subject matter or any dates are not available for the simple search.

⁽³⁰⁴⁾ Which is also supported by Herberger (1998b), Abs.14–16, 'Small is beautiful, oder: Vom eigenen Charme des Unaufwendigen'.

The Council's document register provides in its simple search at least a search by subject matter. There is no option available to perform a search using a document identifier or a date.

For these two registers the limiting elements are the search screens; as the fields required by the regulation are available in the database, as they can be addressed via the advanced search.

For the Commission's document register only one search screen is available covering inter alia all the elements listed and required by the regulation.

Extending this basic check to the other systems, it is worth noting that EUR-Lex fulfils the regulation's requirements, whereas the three other tools do so only partially. All three provide searches by date and identifier, but only the Legislative Observatory offers a search by subject. Although the Commission's document register is complete in that a subject search is available, PreLex and the Register of Comitology, despite being maintained by the same institution and even coming with an almost identical 'look-and-feel' (see Screenshot 2: The Commission's Register of Documents search, p. 40, and Screenshot 9: PreLex standard search, p. 50, as well as Screenshot 16: Register of Comitology search, p. 62), lack this function.

For all systems mentioned, the above findings can be complemented by some comments for every field in the target set.

The 'creator' field is matched with the EUR-Lex AU, which gathers personal and institutional names for the authors. In theory, the Legislative Observatory's oil-Person should be fully integrated in the EUR-Lex field. Three fields from the other tools mapped to the 'creator' element consist exclusively of a varying number of references to Commission directorates-general: comRegService listing 41 entries, oilService providing 36 and comitService offering 32 options for selection. In addition, the Register of Comitology contributes an impressive list of 331 committees potentially involved (comitComit).

The major contribution from the systems analysed to the 'date' element is the document date, or the year as part thereof (EUR-Lex: DD; Commission register: comRegDate/comRegDateYear, Legislative Observatory: oilDate/oilDateYear; PreLex: preLexDateYear; and Register of Comitology: comitDate/comitDateYear). PreLex and the Legislative Observatory also provide dates of other events in the life cycle of the documents (preLexEventDate; oilEventDate).

If it comes to the 'identifier' element, which is at least for internal purposes an obligatory element, only five out of the seven tools contribute to the mapping. EUR-Lex provides the CELEX number (DN), which is made up of different parts (see '5.2.1. The CELEX number') including the natural document number, which is, as such, also available in some of the other systems (as comRegNumber in the Commission register, as preLexNumber in PreLex or as oilNumber in the Legislative Observatory). The document number mapped from the Register of Comitology to the 'identifier' element (comitNumber) represents the same kind of field, but presumably does not provide any overlap with the other systems concerning the documents covered.

In addition, the Commission's register and the Legislative Observatory provide a field for the distinction of document versions, which can also be mapped to the 'identifier' element.

For specifying, within a search, the language of the documents to be retrieved, particular fields are available in the Commission's register (comRegLanguage) and the Register of Comitology (comitLanguage), underlining the similarity of these tools due to being located at the same institution.

PreLex and the Legislative Observatory offer fields that are accessible via a simple search function and contribute to the 'relation' element in the mapping. Both systems allow for the reference to the interinstitutional file as an important related resource. In addition, the Legislative Observatory allows the use of the oeilLegalBasis field, already in the simple search, which covers also oeilLegalBasisArt, oeilLegalBasisPar and oeilLegalBasisSub. EUR-Lex, for example, provides a 'legal basis' field as well, but it is not part of the simple search options.

Data to be mapped to the 'source' element in Simple Dublin Core can be derived from EUR-Lex and the Legislative Observatory. EUR-Lex offers as a simple search option the 'publication reference' (SO), comprising the series, the year, the number and the first page of the document to be retrieved. The Legislative Observatory provides identical search options, so it can be assumed that the underlying fields are the same in both systems.

For the citizen user, the search by subject can be considered of certain importance. PreLex and the Parliament's register do not offer such a search option. EUR-Lex offers three different tools to support the search by subject: Eurovoc, the classification of the *Directory of Community legislation in force* and its subject-matter list. Because the application of the tools varies across the EUR-Lex sectors and with regard to the citizen as a target audience, a consistent, even if complementary solution ⁽³⁰⁵⁾, would be desirable (see '5.2. The documentary analysis of the content').

The Council's register and the Legislative Observatory provide proprietary selection lists for the search by subject (couRegSubject with 320, oeilSubject with 392 values). The Commission allows for a search by subject in its register and in the Register of Comitology but does not offer for either system the support of a list of controlled terms.

The 'title' element is the only one in Simple Dublin Core for which a matching counterpart is available from all systems. It can be concluded that the title is considered the most important field for the search. This is also reflected by the fact that the Parliament's register offers the search for words in the title as the only search option in the simple search.

As a consequence, for any one document available in all seven systems, the following seven fields should in theory contain identical content: TI, comRegTitle, epRegTitle, couRegTitle, preLexTitle, oeilTitle and comitTitle.

⁽³⁰⁵⁾ One solution imaginable, but not within the scope of this thesis, is the mapping of the subject-matter list on the Eurovoc thesaurus, as the classification of the *Directory of Community legislation in force* does not go beyond the application of the other two instruments, but provides added value of a different kind, i.e. the production of the online version of the *Directory of Community legislation in force*.



No matching field is available for the ‘type’ element from either the Council’s register or the Parliament’s document register. The Commission’s register (comRegType), the Legislative Observatory (oeilType) and the Register of Comitology (comitType) offer selection lists for this search option. EUR-Lex allows for a search on the document type (FM), and offers an additional option through the use of the CELEX number, which consists of information on the sector and on the document type (see ‘5.2.1. The CELEX number’).

One aspect of considerable importance, if it comes to comparing the searchable fields available based on the Simple Dublin Core elements, is the question on the document types covered by the systems. To illustrate the redundancy of the search options available, only in exceptional cases is it sufficient to refer only to their availability, e.g. the search on the title field offered by all systems.

Nevertheless, Table 61 and the above comments provide a first hint to some overlapping search options, e.g. for the subject search option within EUR-Lex, and also across the systems. Other parts might indicate that the simple exchange of data provides synergies between systems, e.g. for the publication reference data available in EUR-Lex and the Legislative Observatory. And a third category of conclusions can be drawn for fields that seem tailored to complement each other, even if not available in the same system, e.g. the EUR-Lex AU and the Commission register’s comRegService.

An additional result from the mapping and the application of Simple Dublin Core is shown in Table 62, listing the Dublin Core elements and their counterparts in the source systems to make up the basis for a search across the systems.

Table 62: Simple Dublin Core metadata for the simple search across the systems

Simple DC: term name	Searchable fields	Source system offering the field
creator	AU	EUR-Lex
	oeilPerson	Legislative Observatory
	comRegService (41) ⁽³⁰⁶⁾	Commission: Register of Documents
	comitComit (331)	Register of Comitology
date	DD	EUR-Lex
	comRegDate; comRegDateYear	Commission: Register of Documents
	preLexDateYear; preLexEventDate	PreLex
	oeilDate; oeilDateYear; oeilEventDate	Legislative Observatory
	comitDate; comitDateYear	Register of Comitology

⁽³⁰⁶⁾ The Commission might provide and maintain for its own tools a standardised list of directorates-general, which could be available to the other institutions to be applied to their systems, e.g. to oeilService or comitService.

Simple DC: term name	Searchable fields	Source system offering the field
identifier	DN	EUR-Lex
	comRegNumber; comRegVersion	Commission: Register of Documents
	preLexNumber	PreLex
	oeilNumber; oeilVersion	Legislative Observatory
	comitNumber	Register of Comitology
language	comRegLanguage	Commission: Register of Documents
	comitLanguage	Register of Comitology
relation	preLexProcIdent	PreLex
	oeilProcIdent; oeilLegalBasis; oeilLegalBasisArt; oeilLegalBasisPar; oeilLegalBasisSub	Legislative Observatory
	couRegPubId	Council: Register of Documents
rights	couRegPubId	Council: Register of Documents
	SO	EUR-Lex
source	oeilOjSeries, oeilOjDateYear; oeilOjNumber; oeilOjPage	Legislative Observatory
	CC: 435; CT: 235; DC: 6439	EUR-Lex
subject	comitRegSubject	Commission: Register of Documents
	couRegSubject: 320	Council: Register of Documents
	oeilSubject: 392, oeilTopic	Legislative Observatory
	comitSubject	Register of Comitology
	TI	EUR-Lex
title	comRegTitle	Commission: Register of Documents
	couRegTitle	Council: Register of Documents
	epRegtitle	Parliament: Register of Documents
	prelexTitle	PreLex
	oeilTitle	Legislative Observatory
	comitTitle	Register of Comitology
	type	FM
comRegType: 6		Commission: Register of Documents
preLexType: 7+8+28; 73		PreLex
oeilType: 21		Legislative Observatory
comitType: 6		Register of Comitology

This part of the mapping exercise aims to provide a basis for the creation of a simple search based on the elements of Simple Dublin Core and to address the fields available in the source element sets across the systems. The result indicates



that a simple search covering the data of the seven tools described could benefit the citizen user: it would no longer be necessary to familiarise oneself with the systems to select the most appropriate one and the search options could be considered self-explanatory, as they are derived from an accepted international standard in the field of resource discovery.

In addition, the basis for the search, i.e. the data basis itself available from the tools, comes with some room for improvement: the most obvious being the completion of the collections by exchanging documents and metadata. Except for EUR-Lex, this applies particularly to the coverage over time, as most of the tools have gathered documents only since their own launch date.

For documents already available in a system, it might be worth considering extension of the metadata set, to provide for extended search options, by gathering the data needed from other systems ⁽³⁰⁷⁾.

Finally, the providers of the different tools, as well as the metadata quality, could benefit from an intensified cooperation in the production of metadata for the documents provided.

Mapping to the Simple Dublin Core is not tailored to serve these purposes: it is not sufficiently precise and not at all exhaustive.

The next chapter introduces the idea of mapping the registers' metadata, and the metadata provided by the other tools, to the metadata set maintained by EUR-Lex.

⁽³⁰⁷⁾ Apart from that, the Parliament might consider enriching the simple search offered for its document register by allowing the search for more metadata available in the system.

7 | A proposal for improving the access to documents: mapping the institutions' metadata to EUR-Lex

The mapping proposed in the previous chapter benefited from certain limitations of Simple Dublin Core in the sense that the inherent simplicity guaranteed a simple metadata set. As an indicative basis for the idea of a simple search across the underlying systems, this can be considered sufficient. In general, this idea of a simple search across the existing systems might, especially when aiming at a short to medium-term solution, be worth some serious consideration. The example of N-Lex ⁽³⁰⁸⁾ might be worth mentioning in this context and provide some guidance. The current status quo, which is characterised by the parallel existence of numerous systems providing an almost disturbing variety of document collections, metadata sets and search options, can hardly be regarded as satisfactory.

It lies within the nature of the mapping to Simple Dublin Core for the purpose described above that it does not have an impact on the data in the source systems, nor are there any changes implied affecting the document collections or processes involved. It is nevertheless desirable that in the long run, a solution should not only provide a simple common search option but also allow for a centralised maintenance inter alia of the searchable metadata.

This chapter introduces the idea of EUR-Lex serving as a basis for a single inter-institutional document register. After some general arguments supporting this idea, some metadata mappings possible from the other systems to EUR-Lex are proposed in the second part of this chapter.

7.1. The EUR-Lex metadata set as the target element set

The idea to

‘unify the public registers of the Commission, the Council and the Parliament so as to create a single system in which the interested citizen can find the relevant information from all European institutions’

(Council, 2001a, p. 5)

is not new. But at the time of the setting up of the institutions' individual registers there was no connection made to the CELEX/EUR-Lex system, which had already been available for almost 30 years ⁽³⁰⁹⁾. Because this idea of a single en-

⁽³⁰⁸⁾ See 6. A proposal for simplifying the access to documents: mapping the institutions' metadata to the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set.

⁽³⁰⁹⁾ At least at a later stage the idea came up: ‘a new interinstitutional common interface, or “EUR-Lex” portal, should be created which allows interoperability with corresponding institutions' registers and EU agencies and bodies. The “EUR-Lex” portal should be interoperable with corresponding legislative monitoring databases [...]; Parliament, 2002e, which unfortunately did not receive more attention.



try point for the access to documents from the European institutions has been guiding the development of the CELEX database since it was made accessible outside the Commission in 1980 (see 5.1.1.2. The gradual opening of access and full language coverage, p. 68), CELEX has been the main and, for quite a while, the almost only source for the documents of the institutions.

The registers, which were set up to comply with Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, and the other tools available, like the Legal Observatory (OEIL) or PreLex, were basically the particular institution's autonomous attempts to provide information services. CELEX had been introduced at a much earlier stage and, from the beginning with an interinstitutional approach. As a consequence, references from the Parliament, the Council and the Commission, besides other institutions, are available in CELEX from its beginnings and reach back to the founding Treaties and the first pieces of secondary legislation adopted.

The development of what is now EUR-Lex and the registers proceeded almost totally independently of each other but that does not necessarily mean that there is no common ground to start from for potential mutual — and common — benefit.

EUR-Lex, as being maintained by the Publications Office, could provide a solid foundation for a one-stop solution to comply better with the legal provisions on public access to documents. In its resolution from March 2002 on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 the Parliament

‘urges the Office of Publications to speed up its work on harmonising technical standards allowing exchange of documents and copying of documents (mirroring) between the institutional registers with the aim of establishing an interinstitutional website for all official documents of the institutions.’

(Parliament, 2002a, p. 485)

The EUR-Lex database system, due to the variety of its content and its administrative background, meets in principle most of the basic requirements for such an interinstitutional register. The following list indicates basic issues which could have an essential impact on the quality and therefore on the potential acceptance of the service.

- The system is available on the Internet, free of charge in its totality as from 1 July 2004.
- All official language versions are covered.
- The database includes several document types from several institutions.
- The internal and interinstitutional document flow is well established and in operation to guarantee the immediate availability of the documents and the necessary metadata.
- The Publications Office is in charge of the production and the full coverage.
- Rules on the depth of the analysis and indexation per document type were defined and are applied in a stable manner.

- Decisions on the formats used for storage and presentation were taken and have been implemented.
- High-level analytical data are produced to make the complex legal context more visible and accessible.
- The search options to allow for easy access are under permanent evaluation and reconsideration.
- The design of the website is the result of ongoing developments and is to include personalised services in the near future.
- The CELEX number is a simple but effective tool for indexation and retrieval at the same time and offers potential as an interinstitutional persistent identifier.

This list is not meant to be exhaustive. However, it not only indicates the amount of experience and expertise in the field of document and information management available within the Publications Office but also gives evidence of the extent, to which time and resource consuming issues have already been settled for the EUR-Lex system. For the setting up of the registers, the institutions basically had to start from scratch, even if an internal electronic document management system was already available.

To set up a common register independently of any existing tool would require detailed analysis and evaluation, followed by interinstitutional negotiating and decision taking. The implementation of the decisions, i.e. the development of technical and administrative solutions, would need to be the next step to result in the application. The adjustment and improvement of these solutions would be an ongoing task requiring the permanent attribution of resources. And this scenario would only aim at guaranteeing the proper functioning of the register. This minimum requirement is only a precondition for complying with the provisions on access to documents. It would not include the setting up of the organisational framework needed to provide a standard application of the rules of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 or any help desk function or online support.

The existence, not only of the registers, but of the Legal Observatory (see 4.2. The Legislative Observatory, p. 53) and PreLex (see 4.1. PreLex: monitoring the decision-making process between institutions, p. 49) indicates that in the field of legal documentation double, respectively triple, efforts have been made for quite a while in providing the documents deemed of interest for the citizen. This is in spite of the fact that the three institutions mainly involved in the legislative process had committed themselves to contribute to CELEX as one single interinstitutional source for legal documentation when it was promoted from a Commission internal system to an interinstitutional database (see 5.1.1.2. The gradual opening of access and full language coverage, p. 68).

To inhale new life into this commitment, and to base a one-stop-shop solution for the institutions' documents on the existing EUR-Lex system would allow, with regard to the purely organisational issues involved, for the production of results within a comparably short period of time.



In addition to these organisational aspects, the earlier descriptions in this thesis of EUR-Lex, the institutions' document registers and the other tools provide some hands-on evidence that EUR-Lex offers the broadest coverage and most elaborate approach when it comes to document types and metadata available in the systems. These findings are supported by the results of the mapping to the metadata elements available for the simple search screens: EUR-Lex contributes to almost every element of Simple Dublin Core covered by the mapping ⁽³¹⁰⁾.

A rather general indicator in support of this suggestion is the consultation rate ⁽³¹¹⁾ of the existing services; this clearly speaks in favour of EUR-Lex. Statistics on the number of consulted documents per month in EUR-Lex (between 10 000 000 and more than 18 000 000 per month already in 2002 ⁽³¹²⁾) are remarkably higher than, for example, those of the Council register (approximately 4 600 000 documents in 2002 overall, i.e. approximately 'only' 383 000 on average per month ⁽³¹³⁾). As this rather reflects the level of the public awareness, further supportive arguments need to be developed.

Consequently, EUR-Lex seems to be the system best prepared for being complemented by the other, smaller systems' documents and metadata.

7.2. Defining the metadata elements of the source and the target element sets

Unlike the mapping proposed in the previous chapter, which aimed at matching the institutions' metadata to Dublin Core to provide a basis for a potential common simple search option, this mapping exercise is meant to allow for the introduction of the data from the source systems into EUR-Lex. One important quality of EUR-Lex, in its capacity to provide the target element set for this mapping, is its overall coverage of 94 different document types. Some of these document types are particular to individual institutions, e.g. the 10 document types provided for by the European Court of Justice and Court of First Instance (see Table 21: CELEX sector 6 (jurisprudence): descriptors and number of references, p. 89).

In addition, some of the 97 individual fields available in the database that gather the metadata belonging to this variety of document types are tailored to an individual document type and its specific needs, e.g. the RI field (see Table 26: CELEX expert search: search fields, p. 98) attributed to documents from the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) and containing the reference number internally used within the EESC for their document types.

Concerning the integration of new document types, the documents themselves should not cause any problems.

⁽³¹⁰⁾ One exception: the 'rights management' element is only addressed by the Parliament's epRegPubId.

⁽³¹¹⁾ For a historical comparison of consultation figures for the CELEX database, Berger (1976) refers to an average of 450 queries addressed to the system per month for the year 1975 (p. 154).

⁽³¹²⁾ See Office (2003) p. 142, Graphique 4.

⁽³¹³⁾ See Council (2003), p. 6.

With regard to the integration of the accompanying metadata, the next part of this chapter introduces proposals for mapping the registers' and the other tools' metadata to EUR-Lex.

For EUR-Lex, overall 34 metadata elements were selected during the analysis of the fields available in the CELEX expert search (see Table 29: CELEX: metadata available per field in each sector, p. 106). The preparation for the mapping of these fields to Dublin Core (see Table 44: Proposed mapping for EUR-Lex's 13 simple search metadata to Dublin Core, p. 148, and Table 45: Proposed mapping for 21 remaining EUR-Lex metadata to Dublin Core, p. 148), resulted in a definition of these 34 elements (Table 43: EUR-Lex: 34 metadata elements, p. 145). These definitions now also serve as a basis.

For the registers and tools, the metadata elements derived from the search screens were also defined for the mapping to Dublin Core. As for the EUR-Lex metadata, these definitions will be reused for the second mapping exercise, i.e. the one from the registers' and tools' metadata sets to EUR-Lex. Consequently, for this mapping exercise the EUR-Lex metadata set provides the target scheme, the other systems' metadata sets serve as source schemes. As both the source and the target schemes were matched to Dublin Core, the tables resulting from this first mapping exercise can provide a plausibility check for the result of the mapping exercise performed in this chapter.

7.3. Proposing crosswalks for the registers' metadata to EUR-Lex

The metadata element sets of the Commission's, the Council's and the Parliament's document registers were used as the source element sets to be matched to the EUR-Lex metadata element set in the following tables. Despite being available online only for a comparably short period, the registers already each contain a remarkable number of references and documents: the Commission's register provides more than 62 376⁽³¹⁴⁾ references, the Council's register contains more than 670 315⁽³¹⁵⁾ documents (including all language versions), and the Parliament's register more than 114 677 references to more than 500 989 documents⁽³¹⁶⁾.

With regard to the mapping exercise and the fields available, the general approach by the systems to deal with the multiple languages available provides a particularity: unlike, for example, the Commission's document register, which offers a selection list for the language choice, EUR-Lex does not provide that function. The general approach for covering all official languages in EUR-Lex allows for the search to be performed in all official languages, as well as to switch languages when consulting the search results. Other tools offering a language selection as part of the search are the Council's document register and the Register of Comitology. Due to the 'implicit' solution applied by EUR-Lex, the language fields of the systems mentioned are excluded from the mapping exercise.

⁽³¹⁴⁾ See Table 2: The Commission's Register of Documents: references per document type and year, p. 39.

⁽³¹⁵⁾ See Council (2005b), and for details Table 4: Council document register: references available, p. 42.

⁽³¹⁶⁾ See Parliament (2005b), p. 2, and for details Table 6: Parliament document register: references and documents available, p. 44.



The mapping table per register is sorted by the name of the matching Dublin Core element, in alphabetical order, and complemented by some remarks on the mapping, as provided for in the resulting tables of the first mapping exercise in the previous chapter.

7.3.1. An EUR-Lex crosswalk for the metadata of the Commission's register

Table 63: Proposed mapping for the Commission register's metadata to EUR-Lex

Commission's register: term name	EUR-Lex: term name	Mapping: general remarks	Dublin Core: term name
comRegService	RS	comReg descriptor: 41 EUR-Lex descriptor	creator
comRegDate	DD	comReg encoding: DDMMYYYY EUR-Lex encoding: YYYYMMDD	date.created
comRegDateYear	DD(yyyy)	comReg: 2001–2006	date.created
comRegNumber	DN(nnnn)	Free text	identifier
comRegSubject	DC/CT/CC	comReg: Free text EUR-Lex: 13 414/465/226	subject
comRegTitle	TI	Free text	title
comRegType	FM	comReg descriptor: 6 EUR-Lex descriptor: 91	type

Out of the eight metadata elements extracted from the search screen of the Commission's document register and available for the mapping, seven can be matched with metadata elements from the EUR-Lex database, as shown in Table 63. The field from the source element set that could not be mapped to the target scheme is comRegVersion: a comparable means to distinguish several versions of one document does not seem to be available in EUR-Lex. A solution to represent the information available from that field of the source element set might be found in a particular encoding of the CELEX number, by adding either a letter code comparable to the one applicable to corrigenda or a date element in analogy to the consolidated versions.

For other search fields in the Commission's document register the mapping seems less difficult: comRegTitle matches TI and comRegNumber forms part of DN.

The comRegService element, coming with 41 predefined values, as listed in the annexes (see 'Selection lists extracted from the Commission's Register of Documents,' p. 256), finds its counterpart in RS, for which a comparable list unfortunately could not be extracted from CELEX or EUR-Lex. Nevertheless, it is quite likely that the values attributed for EUR-Lex match the list of directorates-general available from the Commission's register and that therefore the mapping would cause no practical problems. As an exception, adding, as a default value, 'Commission' to the AU field should extend the mapping from the Commission's document register to EUR-Lex. This would complement the mapping of the service responsible to RS, which otherwise would have also been available for the more

general AU. But this exception can only be applicable under the obvious precondition that this same institution created all documents in the Commission's register.

Less clear is the question of mapping selection lists for pairs of fields for comRegSubject, respectively DC, CC or CT: as for the search field from the Commission's document register no selection list is available, it remains open at this stage whether one of the three potentially matching elements in the target set could cover the values available.

One example of where a mapping of the selection lists is at least partly possible is comRegType: the COM and SEC (see '5. The Commission Register of Documents: Type', p. 270, Nos 2 and 5) can be matched to the values available for EUR-Lex (see '3. EUR-Lex: Document types', p. 268, No 51 or 52 for COM, and No 53 for SEC). The four other document types available from the Commission's document register ('Agendas', 'C', 'Minutes' and 'Studies') could either be gathered under 'other acts' from the Commission (ibid., No 54) or be attributed an own value for a particular document type to be newly introduced into the EUR-Lex list and sector structure.

The elements comRegDate and comRegDateYear match DD in EUR-Lex, respectively parts of it. For these pairs possible differences in the encoding of the dates might need some attention.

7.3.2. An EUR-Lex crosswalk for the metadata of the Council's register

Table 64: Proposed mapping for the Council register's metadata to EUR-Lex

Council's register: term name	EUR-Lex: term name	Mapping: general remarks	Dublin Core: term name
couRegMeetDate	DB	couReg encoding DDMMYYYY	date
couRegDateArch	XC ⁽³¹⁷⁾	couReg encoding: DDMMYY	date.available
couRegDate	DD	couReg encoding: DDMMYY	date.created
couRegNumber	DN(nnnn)	Free text	identifier
couRegProcIdent	MI	couReg encoding: interinstitutional procedure code	relation.isPartOf
couRegPubId	REP	couReg indicator	rights
couRegSubject	DC/CT/ CC	couReg: 324 EUR-Lex: 13 414/465/226	subject
couRegTitle	TI	Free text	title

For the Council's document register, eight fields are available for the mapping to EUR-Lex, as shown in Table 64. Least problematic seems the matching of couRegDate to DD, of couRegTitle to TI and the integration of couRegNumber into the natural number part of DN (see '5.2.1. The CELEX number', p. 113).

⁽³¹⁷⁾ See Table 27: CELEX expert search: administrative and other fields, p. 101.



The mapping of the couRegMeetDate to DB would extend the use of this field in EUR-Lex to further document types, i.e. those gathered in the Council’s document register.

For the mapping of couRegDateArch, couRegProcIdent and couRegPubId, the scope EUR-Lex as providing the target element set was extended to administrative and other fields. Whereas XC offers a convenient solution for couRegDateArch, MI and REP represent less obvious targets for couRegProcIdent and couRegPubId: REP contains an indicator for the reference of acts in the *Directory of Community legislation in force*, which in a broader sense can be seen as providing information comparable to couRegPubId but for different document types. MI simply gathers additional information in the form of unstructured free text content and contains already some references to the interinstitutional procedure code (³¹⁸). For this EUR-Lex field it might be worth considering the extraction of the procedure code to an own field to allow for better structuring and exploitation of the information available.

The Council’s Register of Documents provides in its search an extensive list of 324 subject-matter terms for the search (see ‘Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens’: ‘8. The Council Register of Documents: Subject matter’, p. 258).

Comparing this list of subject-matter terms with the three tools available for EUR-Lex gives evidence that the instruments differ with regard to the terminology. Because a simple and automated comparison of the lists produces only poor results, it would seem beneficial to either introduce a new field into EUR-Lex to contain the subject-matter terms from the Council’s document register or to perform an full analysis of the terms as regards the different terminology applied and the varying abbreviations used to produce a single instrument for the subject-matter search.

7.3.3. An EUR-Lex crosswalk for the metadata of the Parliament’s register

Table 65: Proposed mapping for the Parliament register’s metadata to EUR-Lex

Parliament’s register: term name	EUR-Lex: term name	Mapping: general remarks	Dublin Core: term name
epRegAddressee	AD	epReg descriptor: 4 926 EUR-Lex descriptor	audience
epRegAuthor	AU	epReg descriptor: 9 828 EUR-Lex descriptor	creator
epRegAuthority	AU	epReg descriptor: 4 821 EUR-Lex descriptor	creator

⁽³¹⁸⁾ See the *CELEX reference manual*, p. 87.

Parliament's register: term name	EUR-Lex: term name	Mapping: general remarks	Dublin Core: term name
epRegEventDate	DB/DH/RP/ PD/EV/IF/ SG/VO/NF/ TP	epReg encoding: DDMMYYYY EUR-Lex: YYYYMMDD	date
epRegDateEntry	XC	epReg encoding: DDMMYYYY	date.available
epRegDate	DD	epReg encoding: DDMMYYYY EUR-Lex: YYYYMMDD	date.created
epRegNumber	DN(nnnn)	Free text	identifier
epRegTerm	LG	epReg descriptor — EUR-Lex descriptor	relation
epRegSubject	CC/DC/CT	epReg descriptor (topic): 44	
EUR-Lex: 13 414/465/226	subject		
epRegTitle	TI	Free text	title
epRegType	FM	epReg descriptor: 69	
EUR-Lex: 91	type		

Of the 14 metadata elements available for the mapping from the Parliament's register to EUR-Lex, only 11 can successfully be matched with counterparts in the target element set, as shown in Table 65.

No equivalent field is available in EUR-Lex for epRegAddresseeRole, epRegAuthorRole or epRegAuthorityRole.

The content of these three fields further specifies epRegAddressee, epRegAuthor or epRegAuthority, which all come with exhaustive selection lists in the Parliament register's search screen ⁽³¹⁹⁾. The matching fields in EUR-Lex provide comparably high numbers of values but do not allow for further specification. The information available from the 'role' fields could be integrated into EUR-Lex through the introduction of complementing and more specific alternatives to AU. A different and possibly more convenient and consistent solution could be to exploit the main fields themselves together with the document types available from the Parliament's register, as this combination might make redundant some of the roles specified for epRegAddressee, epRegAuthor or epRegAuthority (e.g. an MEP as author of an outgoing mail could be attributed the 'author of e-mail' as well as the 'member' value from the epAuthorRole selection list ⁽³²⁰⁾).

The matching of epRegAddressee, epRegAuthor or epRegAuthority to AU, respectively AD, does not cause problems and nor does the mapping of epTitle to TI, epRegDate to DD, oepRegTerm to LG or epRegNumber as the natural num-

⁽³¹⁹⁾ Due to their volume, these lists are not reproduced in the annex to this thesis, see 'Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens': '16. The Parliament's Register of Documents: Other selection lists', p. 270.

⁽³²⁰⁾ For the values of the selection list, inter alia No 1: 'author of mail' and No 3: 'member', see 'Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens': '12. The Parliament's Register of Documents: Author role', p. 270.



ber part of DN. In analogy to a similar field in the Council's document register, epRegDateEntry is mapped to an administrative field in EUR-Lex (XC), which, again, extends the scope of the element set originally foreseen as the target element set.

The term epRegSubject provides in the search screen the 'topic (press division documents)' selection a list of 44 values. Regardless of the assumption that the attribution of these topics is limited to press division documents (see '3.3. The European Parliament Public Register of Documents', p. 43), a solution for the mapping to EUR-Lex could either be found in the attempt to match all 44 values with the terms available from the EUR-Lex tools, i.e. the subject matter (CT with 226 values), the Eurovoc thesaurus (DC with 6 645 descriptors and 6 769 non-descriptors) or the Directory classification (CC with 465 headings). An alternative approach would be the integration of the 'topics' as an additional tool in an additional EUR-Lex field, but this would make the content indexing tools within EUR-Lex and their attribution even more difficult to oversee and understand.

The term epRegType offers a selection list with 69 descriptors, quite a few of which are also available in the selection list of the target element in EUR-Lex (FM, with 91 values). The COM or SEC documents are the most obvious examples for this duplication, not only in the selection list but also if it comes to providing access to these documents in general. As not all values from the epRegType list can be found in FM, the remaining descriptors, as well as the documents that they are attributed to, could complement the EUR-Lex collection of documents and metadata.

Unfortunately, epRegEventDate cannot be mapped to a single element in the target scheme. It is not clear, from the search screen of the Parliament's document register, for which events this field provides further specification. As EUR-Lex provides multiple date fields to specify events in the life cycle of documents of different kinds, it is quite likely that most of the information derived from epRegEventDate could be mapped to one of these fields. Together with further information on the 'event' a mapping to the PP element in EUR-Lex is also recommended.

7.4. Proposing crosswalks for the other tools' metadata to EUR-Lex

Compared to the institutions' document registers, the number of references available from the other tools is comparably small: PreLex contains 25 245 references and the Register of Comitology, which is the youngest of the three 'other tools', contains only 7 345 ⁽³²¹⁾. For the Legislative Observatory no figures could be found or gathered. But at the same time, and due to the different purpose of these tools, there are extended sets of metadata accompanying these fewer documents.

PreLex and the Legislative Observatory aim at documenting ongoing and terminated legislative procedures and therefore provide many references to documents that are also available in EUR-Lex. The mapping of these two tools' metadata

⁽³²¹⁾ For details: see Table 12: Register of Comitology references per document, type and year, p. 61.

sets to EUR-Lex is of particular interest, as the systems should, to a certain extent, contain identical metadata. But the additional elements can also indicate to what extent PreLex and the Legislative Observatory can provide information to complement the metadata available in EUR-Lex.

The Register of Comitology forms an exception in the sense that none of the documents covered could be confirmed to be available in EUR-Lex. The idea of introducing these special document types and the metadata available into EUR-Lex seems to require particular attention when it comes to comparing the search options available in EUR-Lex with those needed for the new content.

7.4.1. An EUR-Lex crosswalk for the PreLex metadata

Table 66: Proposed mapping for the PreLex metadata to EUR-Lex

Prelex: term name	EUR-Lex: term name	Mapping: general remarks	Dublin Core: term name
preLexService	AU	preLex descriptor	creator
preLexPerson	AU	preLex descriptor	creator
preLexEventDate	DD/DB/DH/ RP/PD/EV/IF/ SG/VO/NF/TP	preLex encoding: MMDDYYYY	date
preLexDateYear	DD(yyyy)	preLex encoding: YYYY	date.created
preLexNumber	DN(nnnn)	Free text	identifier
preLexProcIdent	MI	preLex descriptor	relation.isPartOf
preLexEvent	PP	preLex descriptor	relation.references
preLexLegalBasis	LB	Free text	relation.requires
preLexSubject	CC/DC/CT	preLex descriptor: 46 EUR-Lex: 13 414/465/226	subject
preLexTitle	TI	Free text	title
preLexType	FM	preLex descriptor: 75	
EUR-Lex: 91	type		

Of the 13 metadata elements available from PreLex for the mapping to EUR-Lex only 11 could be matched to an equivalent field in the target element set, as shown in Table 66. Like similar fields from the Parliament's Register of Documents, the preLexServiceRole and preLexPersonRole could not be mapped to any field in EUR-Lex.

The preLexService element represents a broader coverage than comRegService from the Commission's document register and is therefore generally mapped to AU instead of the more specific RS. The most obvious PreLex element matching AU is preLexPerson. Other fields that can easily be attributed a counterpart in the target scheme are preLexTitle (TI), preLexLegalBasis (LB), preLexDateYear (DD(yyyy)) and the preLexNumber (DN(nnnn)).

For some of the remaining fields, the analysis of similar fields available for the mapping from the registers provides analogue solutions for PreLex: like couReg-Procident, preLexProcIdent can be mapped to MI. In analogy to epRegSubject

and couRegSubject, preLexSubject can be either — at least partly — mapped to DC, CC or CT, already available in EUR-Lex, or be attributed an own field to extend the variety of indexing tools applied. The term preLexEventDate is comparable to epRegEventDate, except that PreLex also offers a field specifying the event itself (PreLexEvent), which is mapped to the general PP field in EUR-Lex and allows for further specification of the event date: depending on the nature of the event, the mapping should preferably be to one of the date fields listed in the table (e.g. the preLexEvent ‘transmission’⁽³²²⁾ DH or the preLexEvent ‘signature’⁽³²³⁾ SG). To gather all information available on the life cycle of a document, the more general PP field would collect all these dates, and serve as an exceptional target for preLexEventDate information that cannot be mapped to one of the date fields.

Finally, preLexType is treated like epRegtype and mapped to FM. The selection list available for preLexType could serve as a basis for further specifying the FM list in EUR-Lex: for example the FM type ‘5PC’⁽³²⁴⁾ could be split into the several kinds of legislative proposals available from the preLexType list⁽³²⁵⁾.

7.4.2. An EUR-Lex crosswalk for the metadata of the Legislative Observatory

Table 67: Proposed mapping for the Legislative Observatory’s metadata to EUR-Lex

Legislative Observatory term name	EUR-Lex: term name	Mapping: general remarks	Dublin Core: term name
oeilCoverage	CC/DC/CT	OEIL descriptor: 257 EUR-Lex: 13 414/465/226	coverage.spacial
oeilService	AU	OEIL descriptor	creator
oeilPerson	AU	OEIL descriptor	creator
oeilDate	DD	OEIL encoding: DDMMYYYY	date.created
oeilDateYear	DD(yyyy)	OEIL descriptor: YYYY (2001–06)	date.created
oeilEventDate	DB/DH/RP/PD/ EV/IF/SG/VO/ NF/TP	OEIL encoding: DDMMYYYY	date
oeilSummary	SM ⁽³²⁶⁾	Free text	description.abstract
oeilNumber	DN(nnnn)	Free text	identifier
oeilLegalBasis	LB	OEIL descriptor: 4	relation.requires

⁽³²²⁾ See ‘Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens’: ‘20. PreLex: Events’, p. 272, Nos 119 to 129.

⁽³²³⁾ See ‘Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens’: ‘20. PreLex: Events’, p. 272, Nos 116 and 117.

⁽³²⁴⁾ See ‘Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens’: ‘3. EUR-Lex: Document types’, p. 253, No 51.

⁽³²⁵⁾ See ‘Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens’: ‘22. PreLex: Type of file’, p. 276, Nos 47 to 56.

⁽³²⁶⁾ See Table 26: CELEX expert search: search fields, p. 98, Search criteria: Case law > The text data.

Legislative Observatory term name	EUR-Lex: term name	Mapping: general remarks	Dublin Core: term name
oeilLegalBasisArt	LB(art)	Free text	relation.requires
oeilLegalBasisPar	LB(par)	Free text	relation.requires
oeilLegalBasisSub	LB(sub)	Free text	relation.requires
oeilProcIdent	MI	OEIL descriptor	relation.isPartOf
oeilEvent	PP	OEIL descriptor: 13	relation.references
oeilOjSeries	SO(ss)	OEIL descriptor: 3	source
oeilOjNumber	SO(nnnn)	Free text	source
oeilOjDateYear	SO(yyyy)	Free text	source
oeilOjPage	SP — ppp	Free text	source
oeilSubject	CC/DC/CT	OEIL descriptor: 396 headings	
EUR-Lex: 13 414/465/226	subject		
oeilTopic	CC/DC/CT	OEIL: free text EUR-Lex: 13 414/465/226	subject
oeilTitle	TI	Free text	title
oeilType	FM	OEIL descriptor: 21 EUR-Lex: 91	type
oeilProcStage	PP	OEIL descriptor: 12	N/A
oeilProcStatus	PP	OEIL descriptor	N/A
oeilDateTerm	LG	OEIL descriptor	N/A

From the 26 fields derived from the search screens of the Legislative Observatory, 25 were used for the mapping (see Table 67): *oeilVersion* could, like *comRegVersion*, not be matched with one of the EUR-Lex fields.

The EUR-Lex counterparts for some OEIL fields can be attributed without major difficulties: *oeilService* and *oeilAuthor* can be mapped to AU, *oeilDateTerm* to LG, *oeilDate* to DD, respectively *oeilDateYear* to DD(yyyy). Other obvious matches are *oeilTitle* to TI, *oeilNumber* to DN(nnnn), as well as *oeilLegalBasis* (including all its parts: *oeilLegalBasisArt*, *oeilLegalBasisPar*, *oeilLegalBasisSub*) to LB, and the *oeilOjSeries*, *oeilOjNumber*, *oeilOjDateYear* and *oeilOjPage* to SO (and the parts thereof).

For reasons of consistency, the following fields of the Legislative Observatory are mapped to elements in the EUR-Lex target scheme in analogy to the mappings proposed for similar fields of the other systems: *oeilEvent* is matched with the PP field, just like *preLexEvent*, and *oeilEventDate* could be mapped to one of the particular date fields and also to PP, as proposed for *preLexEventDate* and *epRegEventDate*. Other fields that could only be mapped to the general PP field, which gathers the ‘legislative history’⁽³²⁷⁾, are *oeilProcStatus* and

⁽³²⁷⁾ See the *CELEX reference manual*, p. 90.

oilProcStage, unlike oilProcIdent, which would contribute to the ‘additional information’ in the EUR-Lex MI field.

For oilSubject and oilTopic, as well as oilType, the same applies as to similar fields in the Commission’s and the Parliament’s document registers and PreLex: the fields gathering information resulting from content analysis can either be mapped to the three tools available in EUR-Lex (DC, CC, CT), or be attributed an own, additional field. The selection list available in the Legislative Observatory for oilType allows for comparison with the values of the EUR-Lex FM list: the ‘types of legislative acts’⁽³²⁸⁾ are all available for the remaining nine document types listed, the mapping is only partly possible, e.g. for ‘SEC’⁽³²⁹⁾ to ‘5SC’⁽³³⁰⁾. For others, a further analysis is necessary, based on the documents concerned, as for ‘COM’⁽³³¹⁾, which might match ‘5PC’⁽³³²⁾ or ‘5DC’⁽³³³⁾ in the EUR-Lex FM list.

A field particular to the Legislative Observatory is oilSummary: it contains a textual description, which can best be mapped in EUR-Lex to a field that has not been considered for the mapping exercises, as it is reserved for documents from the Court of Justice: the SM field, which usually contains summaries of the case-law. With no other matching field available, this SM field extends the set of target metadata elements from EUR-Lex, to be able to cover the information coming from the Legislative Observatory’s oilSummary.

7.4.3. An EUR-Lex crosswalk for the metadata of the Register of Comitology

Table 68: Proposed mapping for the Register of Comitology’s metadata to EUR-Lex

Register of Comitology: term name	EUR-Lex: term name	Mapping: general remarks	Dublin Core: term name
comitComit	AS	comit descriptor (314)	contributor
comitService	RS	comit descriptor (34)	creator
comitDate	DD	comit encoding: DDMMYYYY	date.created
comitDateYear	DD(yyyy)	comit encoding: YYYY	date.created
comitMeetDate	DB	comit encoding: DDMMYYYY	date
comitNumber	DN(nnnn)	Free text	identifier
comitSubject	CC/DC/CT	Register of Comitology: free text EUR-Lex: 13 414/465/226	subject
comitTitle	TI	Free text	title
comitType	FM	comit descriptor (6 + All) EUR-Lex: 91	type
comitScrutId	FM	(All+ Yes+ No)	type

⁽³²⁸⁾ See ‘Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens’: ‘30. Legislative Observatory: Reference (Type)/ Legislative act’, p. 284.

⁽³²⁹⁾ See ‘Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens’: ‘28. Legislative Observatory: Reference (Type)/ Commission documents’, p. 284, No 2.

⁽³³⁰⁾ See ‘Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens’: ‘3. EUR-Lex: Document types’, p. 253, No 53.

⁽³³¹⁾ See ‘Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens’: ‘28. Legislative Observatory: Reference (Type)/ Commission documents’, p. 284, No 1.

⁽³³²⁾ See ‘Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens’: ‘3. EUR-Lex: Document types’, p. 253, No 51.

⁽³³³⁾ See ‘Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens’: ‘3. EUR-Lex: Document types’, p. 253, No 52.

It is hardly surprising that the metadata elements available from the Register of Comitology for the mapping to EUR-Lex are almost the same as those that were mapped from the Commission's document register: `comitService/comRegService`, `comitDate/comRegDate`, `comitDateYear/comRegDateYear`, `comitNumber/comRegNumber`, `comitSubject/comRegSubject`, `comitTitle/comRegTitle` and `comitType/comRegType` can all be matched to corresponding fields in EUR-Lex. The comments made for the mapping of the metadata from the Commission's document register can be applied for the Register of Comitology accordingly.

One exception concerns `comitType`, which is complemented by a second field providing a specification of the type of act: `comitScrutId`. Because there are only six document types available in the Register of Comitology, the information from this highly specific second field could be added to `comitType` to further distinguish between the document types before applying the mapping. With regard to the highly specific character of these document types it is very unlikely that any of them would be covered by any of the other systems ⁽³³⁴⁾.

Also, due to this specific character of the documents covered by this tool, some additional elements are available: `comitComit` can be mapped to AS and provides an exhaustive list of the committees potentially involved in a comitology procedure. As for the Commission's document register, it seems to be recommended to attribute the Commission as the default value to the AU field in EUR-Lex, to complement the more specific content of AS.

The remaining additional element, `comitMeetDate`, can be mapped to the 'date of debate' in EUR-Lex (DB).

7.5. The EUR-Lex metadata mapping and EUR-Lex's potentially new role

An attempt has been made in this chapter to provide a mapping for metadata from the three document registers and the three other tools described in this thesis to the EUR-Lex metadata set, as a target scheme. The result of this mapping exercise, for each element of the EUR-Lex fields involved, is gathered for a better overview in Table 69 (the EUR-Lex metadata elements that were not considered for the mapping are not presented in the table).

⁽³³⁴⁾ Although there is a single identical entry in the selection list for document types of the Parliament's document register: 'agenda' (see Annex II: Selection lists derived from the search screens: '10. The Parliament's Register of Documents: Document type', p. 267, No 1).



Table 69: EUR-Lex metadata: the fields mapped from the search options of the institutions' systems

EUR-Lex: term name	Commission's register: term name	Council's register: term name	Parliament's register: term name	Prelex: term name	Legislative Observatory: term name	Register of: term name
AD		epRegAddressee				
AS						comitComit
AU	[comRegCom]		epRegAuthor epRegAuthority	preLexService preLexPerson	oeilService oeilPerson	[ComitCom]
CC	(comRegSubject)	(couRegSubject)	(epRegSubject)	(preLexSubject)	(oeilCoverage) (oeilSubject) (oeilTopic)	(comitSubject)
CT	(comRegSubject)	(couRegSubject)	(epRegSubject)	(preLexSubject)	(oeilCoverage) (oeilSubject) (oeilTopic)	(comitSubject)
DB		couRegMeetDate	(epRegEventDate)	(preLexEventDate)	(oeilEventDate)	comitMeetDate
DC	(comRegSubject)	(couRegSubject)	(epRegSubject)	(preLexSubject)	(oeilCoverage) (oeilSubject) (oeilTopic)	(comitSubject)
DD	comRegDate (comRegDateYear)	couRegDate	epRegDate	preLexDateYear	oeilDate (oeilDateYear)	comitDate (comitDateYear)
DH			(epRegEventDate)	(preLexEventDate)	(oeilEventDate)	
DN	comRegNumber	couRegNumber	epRegNumber	preLexNumber	oeilNumber	comitNumber
EV			(epRegEventDate)	(preLexEventDate)	(oeilEventDate)	
FM	comRegType		epRegType	preLexType	oeilType	comitType comitScrutId
IF			(epRegEventDate)	(preLexEventDate)	(oeilEventDate)	

LB		preLexLegalBasis	oeilLegalBasis (oeilLegalBasisArt) (oeilLegalBasisPar) (oeilLegalBasisSub)
LG		epRegTerm	oeilDateTerm
NF		(epRegEventDate)	(preLexEventDate) (oeilEventDate)
PD		(epRegEventDate)	(preLexEventDate) (oeilEventDate)
RP		(epRegEventDate)	(preLexEventDate) (oeilEventDate)
RS	comRegService		comitService
SG		(epRegEventDate)	(preLexEventDate) (oeilEventDate)
SO			oeilOjSeries (oeilOjNumber) (oeilOjDateYear) (oeilOjPage)
TI	comRegTitle	epRegTitle	oeilTitle
TP		(epRegEventDate)	(preLexEventDate) (oeilEventDate)
VO		(epRegEventDate)	(preLexEventDate) (oeilEventDate)
XC	couRegDateArch	epRegDateEntry	
MI		couRegProcldent	oeilProcldent
REP		couRegPubId	
PP		preLexEvent	oeilEvent oeilProcStage oeilProcStatus
SM			oeilSummary

() indicates that for a field from the source set there are multiple options in the target set (e.g. subject-matter fields, event date fields) or that a field consists of multiple parts (e.g. oeilOj).

[] indicates that this field is not available in the source set but it is recommended to add this information when performing the mapping.



Unlike the previous chapter, which only dealt with simplifying the access to the data and documents available from the various tools, this chapter aims at introducing the idea of improving the systems. The central proposal is based on the idea that EUR-Lex could serve as a one-stop shop for the documents of the European institutions, including the registers. Some arguments for EUR-Lex being chosen as the foundation have been given above (see ‘7.1. The EUR-Lex metadata set as the target element set’, p. 179). The table for mapping the institutions’ metadata to the fields available from EUR-Lex confirms the expectation that, because of its variety of document types, EUR-Lex necessarily also provides a broad coverage concerning the metadata elements. From the 34 elements available in the target element set, only 24 EUR-Lex fields were used, complemented by five elements of a general or rather administrative nature which were added for the mapping exercise and are listed at the bottom of the table.

To support the basic idea of a one-stop shop based on EUR-Lex, the crosswalks could be used to complement the EUR-Lex collection by adding the documents and metadata from the other instruments. In principle, a mapping of the fields would not even be needed, as the fields necessary could simply be added to the long list of fields available already (see Table 26: CELEX expert search: search fields, p. 98). The documents and metadata from the Court of Justice seem to be an example of a collection which comes from a particular institution and has simply been added in its entirety. In addition, the Court of Justice provides on an ongoing basis not only the documents, but also all of the, partly quite complex, analysis data for integration into EUR-Lex. This approach could simply be copied for the registers and the other tools, and would require, first of all, the willingness of the institutions to do so and, besides the extensions necessary on the EUR-Lex side, the establishment of the connecting workflows and data-flows necessary.

Disadvantages of this solution would be the growing complexity of the EUR-Lex metadata structure and the increase in numbers of fields that are specific to a particular document type. To allow for a compromise on the question of whether all fields from all systems could simply be added to the EUR-Lex metadata scheme, the crosswalks provide certain indication that for quite a number of fields a mapping could be the preferred solution. This concerns mostly fields for which the content can be formally derived from the document, usually its cover page: the title, the date, the author and the natural number of the document are the most obvious examples. The fields containing this information are available for the mapping from almost all systems. In addition, the content is, due to the formal methods applied for the extracting, easily comparable and should be identical for a particular document across the systems.

This assumption of identical values for certain fields across the systems leads back to the idea of mapping these fields, and consequently their content, to the equivalent counterpart in EUR-Lex as the target. The title of a COM document, for example, that is available in the Commission’s and the Parliament’s document registers and in PreLex as well as in EUR-Lex, would not be attributed to several title fields derived from each of the systems. The COM document title, which is already available in EUR-Lex, should be the same as that offered by the other tools. A consistency check would be sufficient ensure that the title information

provided by two registers and PreLex would be available from EUR-Lex after an eventual exchange of metadata based on the mapping. In this scenario, the idea of attributing a priority to primary source metadata, which are provided by the authoring institution itself, could contribute to improving the quality of the metadata. For the COM document example, the title (and other metadata for the mapping) provided by the Commission should have such a priority over the title data provided by the other institutions, as they are usually only the result of a manual extraction and therefore a secondary source of information. In return, EUR-Lex could benefit from such a solution, because the analysis effort could be limited to those document types and metadata that are not covered by the other tools. In an ideal world scenario, every single institution would share their metadata, together with the documents, to allow for integration into EUR-Lex as a common tool which would simply complement the instruments provided for by the particular institution. The resources set free on the EUR-Lex side from the reduction of these rather routine analysis efforts could be used to fill a broader editorial and controlling function in administrating the metadata contributed by the institutions. Despite these improvements, the analysis task for EUR-Lex would become increasingly challenging, as the added value provided by the system through representing the various relations between all different kinds of documents in the system, would remain untouched by the improvements proposed. This is confirmed by the fact that none of the fields used to represent relations between the documents in EUR-Lex is used for the mapping. The growing number of document types would result in an even more dense network of links between the old and new document types. Neither the increased complexity of this extended network, nor the resulting workload in maintaining it, should be underestimated.

The reason that the registers (including the Register of Comitology) do not provide any links between documents lies within the nature of their rather limited purpose.

PreLex and the Legislative Observatory arrange their content with the focus on an interinstitutional procedure file. For the respective system, this results in the documents being linked to that procedure (one-to-one relation) and the procedure, in return, being linked to many documents involved (one-to-many relation). A network of links directly interconnecting the documents does not exist.

This also contributes to the proposal that EUR-Lex and, thus, none of the other systems is being considered to serve as the basis for the one-stop-shop idea for European documents. EUR-Lex is the most promising choice when it comes to covering the other tools' metadata. It is obvious from the mapping exercises that the rich metadata available from EUR-Lex itself cannot be represented appropriately by any of the other tools.

As the mapping exercise in this chapter, like in the previous chapter, is based either on the poor documentation available or assumptions derived from the search screens of the systems, the results can only serve as an indicator. The mapping tables illustrate that the EUR-Lex metadata set is capable of incorporating most of the other tools' metadata elements. For any further specification of the mappings, and to provide evidence that the mappings are actually feasible and can be



implemented, it is necessary to base these processes on exhaustive, detailed and preferably standardised specifications of the metadata sets involved.

Some guidance for this documentation task is available from the ‘Namespace policy for the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative’ and the general W3C specification for ‘Namespaces in XML’. The ‘Understanding metadata’ glossary defines ‘namespace’ in the context of the resource description framework (RDF) as ‘a way to tie a specific use of a metadata element to the scheme where the intended definition is to be found’ (p. 16).

Heery and Patel provide as complementary information an introduction to the relation between namespaces and application profiles (Heery and Patel, 4. Namespaces and application profiles).

Dekkers not only gives an easy-to-read introduction to application profiles⁽³³⁵⁾ but lists example applications.

For the reasons given, the next steps should be taken neither from outside the institutions nor by only one of the institutions alone. A promising approach has to incorporate the consultation and cooperation with all involved, and in particular with the Publications Office, which is in charge of EUR-Lex and could take a leading role as well as overall responsibility.

⁽³³⁵⁾ A first and very brief encounter of CELEX metadata with the DC e-government application profile is available from Dürö (2004d).

8 | Summary

This summary follows the chapter structure, and extracts from each chapter the most relevant points with regard to the overall objective of this thesis: a contribution towards improving public access to the European institutions' documents.

One means towards the overall objective is raising awareness, firstly, of the citizen's right of access to documents and, secondly, of the tools provided by the institutions to enhance the exercise of this right.

Chapter 2 gives an introduction to the regulatory context of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, in which the citizen's right of access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents is set out. Declaration No 17 ⁽³³⁶⁾ on the right of access to information annexed to the Maastricht Treaty is used as a starting point, and is soon followed by the first legal provisions on the matter introduced by the Council and the Commission. The introduction of what is now Article 255 TEC is to be considered a milestone which directly obliged the Council to provide a legal instrument adopted in accordance with the co-decision procedure to define the principles and conditions for the citizens' right of access to Parliament, Council and Commission documents. As a result, Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 was adopted on 30 May 2001. The most important improvements introduced by this regulation were the provision of a common set of rules for the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council, the coverage of third party documents held by the institutions and the obligation on the institutions to provide a publicly available register of documents to be operational by 3 June 2002.

A joint declaration ⁽³³⁷⁾ relating to the regulation as well as the Constitutional Treaty presented, at least, the political aspiration that the principles and limitations defined in the regulation should be applied by the other institutions, agencies and bodies.

Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 obliged the institutions to set up a document register. These online tools aim at supporting the citizen in the exercise of his or her rights. The description of the registers in Chapter 3 offers some basic data, presents screenshots to allow for a visual impression and elaborates the searchable fields in a standardised format.

(The data given were valid on the dates specified in the respective (sub)chapter.)

⁽³³⁶⁾ 11992M/AFI/DCL/17: Treaty on European Union — Declaration on the right of access to information.

⁽³³⁷⁾ 32001C0627(01).



The Commission's register contains 62 376 references and covers documents from 1 January 2001 onwards. The system offers a single search screen, which comprises nine fields for the search.

From the Council's register, there are also nine different fields available for searching the overall 670 315 documents (including all language versions). The Council's document register covers documents from 1 January 1999 onwards.

The Parliament's register gathers 114 677 references from 3 December 2001 onwards and allows for searching on 14 fields.

The description given for the registers may be considered a useful source of documentation when using the tools. The same applies for the other tools provided by the institutions (PreLex, the Legislative Observatory and the Register of Comitology) and their respective description in Chapter 4.

PreLex was set up by the Commission to allow for a more convenient follow-up of legislative procedures. Of the overall 25 245 references available in PreLex, some date back to 1976. Nine search fields are available through standard and advanced search screens.

The Legislative Observatory is run by the European Parliament and serves basically the same purpose. References are available from 1994 onwards, can be searched through an impressive number of 26 fields and comprise 5 379 'factfiles', each of which reflects an interinstitutional procedure.

Although only containing data from 1 January 2003 onwards and being the most recent launched, the Commission's Register of Comitology, nevertheless, already contains 7 345 references. The search options are comparable to those of the other Commission tools and comprise 11 fields.

After these descriptions of tools that are each provided by one particular institution, Chapter 5 deals with EUR-Lex. This tool comprises 316 072 references to 94 different document types, for which 97 different fields overall are available for the search. For the purposes of this thesis 34 fields were selected as being of particular interest. The oldest document in the database is the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, dating back to 18 April 1951.

EUR-Lex was chosen to play a central role in the proposal presented in Chapter 7, not only because of these impressive facts, but also because it is maintained by the Publications Office, which acts as a service provider to the other institutions. It was also chosen because of its interinstitutional approach with regard to document coverage. The description of EUR-Lex covers in detail the history of its predecessor CELEX and refers also to the 'old' EUR-Lex portal. This allows for a better understanding of some of the particularities of the new system and the recent phase of transition, which is marked by the merging of the two predecessors. For CELEX, the underlying sector structure, which provides evidence also of EUR-Lex's interinstitutional character, is presented in detail, including the number of references not only per sector but also per document type in each sector. The menu and expert search options are presented in order to provide as far as possible complete documentation for CELEX and to extract the search fields

available. Some statistics on the availability of content for the fields put the search options into perspective and demonstrate room for improving the data basis by filling some of the gaps.

An introduction to the CELEX instruments for content analysis (Eurovoc, the classification of the *Directory of Community legislation in force* and the subject-matter list of descriptors) is given because of its potential interest to a first-time or citizen user.

The presentation of the 'old' EUR-Lex portal is limited to an overview. Nevertheless, this overview is considered necessary not only for documentation purposes but also to illustrate the expectations of the new EUR-Lex by the former users of this system.

The last part of Chapter 5 finally offers an overview of the new EUR-Lex and illustrates the browsing concept applied to the presentations of the Official Journal and the collections. These are to be distinguished from the search options, the availability of which is limited at this point to the simple search. The fact that the advanced search and also LexAlert are not yet available provides evidence that the merging is not yet complete and that the system has to be considered as being in a transitional phase.

This first part of the thesis delivers information on seven tools provided by the European institutions to enhance public access to their documents. Apart from serving as a single source for documentation on these tools and their search options, this descriptive part also prepares the ground for the second part.

Chapters 6 and 7 present proposals for metadata crosswalks involving the searchable metadata of the institutions' systems. The first proposal in Chapter 6 raises the idea of a single search option across the systems' metadata based on Dublin Core. This can be seen as a means of simplifying public access to the institutions' documents.

Dublin Core is an international standard in the field of resource discovery and provides a comprehensive set of 15 elements in its simple version (Simple Dublin Core) and also a more elaborate collection of 16 elements, gathering 26 refinements, referred to as Recommended Dublin Core, which is used in this thesis to provide a basis for the mapping exercise.

Instructions for the development of the crosswalks were derived from a common workshop agreement (CWA 14856:2003), a source of documentation available from the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN). Due to the poor documentation of the element sets available from the European institutions' tools, the mapping exercise has to be limited to the semantic level.

For the same reason, only a minimal example set of files for the implementation of a mapping from EUR-Lex to Dublin Core is given in the annexes (see 'Annex IV: Set of files illustrating an automated mapping: EUR-Lex to Simple DC', p. 323).

The mapping exercise for each system's metadata consists of a definition of the searchable fields as metadata elements and a two-step mapping: in a first step the

fields available in the simple or single search screen are mapped; a second table gathers the remaining elements comprising the advanced search option and their counterparts from Dublin Core.

For EUR-Lex, all 13 elements constituting the simple search, as well as the remaining 21 fields selected from the expert search for the purpose of this thesis, can be mapped to Dublin Core. Concerning the simple search mapping, it is worth noting that it includes many 'date' but none of the various 'relation' fields from EUR-Lex.

For the registers, the simple search mapping also provides evidence as to whether the minimum coverage postulated by Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of a 'subject matter' (or 'description'), a 'date' and a 'document reference' search option is available from the simple search screens.

The mapping exercise results in all simple search fields available from the three registers being mapped to Dublin Core: nine elements are mapped for the Commission's register, four for the Council, and for the single simple search field (for the title) provided by the Parliament's document register a counterpart was found, namely the 'title' element in Dublin Core.

The exercise for the other tools produced similar results: for PreLex the six fields available can successfully be mapped as well as all 11 elements available from the simple search of the Register of Comitology. Despite the particular relationship between the more exhaustive simple search and the rather selective advanced search of the Legislative Observatory, an impressive 26 fields are mapped to Dublin Core.

The results of these mappings are gathered in one table listing the Dublin Core elements in alphabetical order together with their matching counterparts in the seven systems. This table could serve as basis for a single simple search based on the Dublin Core elements and exploiting the matching fields in the various systems. In addition, it could be derived from that form of presentation that the 'title' element is the only one available in all systems (as the Parliament offers only a search on the title in the simple search). For some elements there was, besides the Parliament's register, exactly one other tool which failed to provide data: for the 'subject' field it was PreLex, and for the 'type', the 'identifier' and the 'date' elements it was the Council's register that did not contribute information for the mapping.

This confirms that the simple search screens do not provide the search options required by Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001: a search by subject is missing in PreLex and the Council's Register lacks search options for the a document reference or for a document date.

The simple search option of the Parliament's document register offers none of the options required; only the search for the title.

Another result from this first mapping is that the 'coverage', 'publisher' and 'format' elements provided by Dublin Core are not used.

Unlike the mapping proposed in Chapter 6, which aims at simplifying public access to documents, the mapping proposed in Chapter 7 could serve as a basis for improving access. The proposal is based on the idea of EUR-Lex serving as the foundation for a single document repository for all institutions' documents. The main arguments in favour of this approach are the interinstitutional characteristics of EUR-Lex with regard to its content and organisational framework. The Court of Justice is mentioned as an example for an institution which not only had included certain document types but also particular metadata in EUR-Lex. Considering that a simple adding of all document types and all metadata from the three registers and other tools would not be an ideal solution, a compromise could be based on the results of the second mapping exercise. This second mapping matches the registers' and other tools' elements to EUR-Lex as a target scheme. The definitions of all elements available for the mapping (which excluded the element allowing the search by language version) are already available.

For the Commission's document register, seven elements can be mapped. For *comRegVersion*, no counterpart was found in EUR-Lex. For the mapping of the eight fields from the Council's register, some additional EUR-Lex fields that usually serve administrative or display purposes were added to the target scheme (MI, XC, REP).

Of the 14 elements from the Parliament's register, 11 are successfully mapped. Three fields specifying the 'role' of the author, authority and addressee could not be represented in the EUR-Lex set.

For all three tools, certain selection lists with predefined values are available. For these lists a further analysis of the EUR-Lex selection lists remains desirable.

Concerning the mapping of the other tools' metadata to EUR-Lex, the result was similar to that of the registers: neither PreLex's 'roles' nor the Legislative Observatory's 'version' could be mapped. The mapping to additional elements is also performed by analogy to the registers (MI, PP for PreLex and OEIL) and even had to be extended (SM for OEIL).

A summarising table is also presented for the second mapping. It provides evidence that the DD, DN and TI fields in EUR-Lex have counterparts in all six other tools involved. The same applies to the subject-matter fields (CC, DC, CT), with the restriction that the question as to which of the three EUR-Lex fields would provide the preferred target element could not be further examined in this thesis.

The idea of EUR-Lex potentially functioning as a single document repository for all institutions is supported by the result of this second mapping exercise, together with EUR-Lex's capacities as an interinstitutional tool. Unlike this long-term scenario, it might already be worthwhile in the near future to consider the exploitation of the metadata mappings proposed to complete and complement the collections of the particular tools. With regard to the analysis of the data availability per field (see Table 29: CELEX: metadata available per field in each sector, p. 106), it is obvious that EUR-Lex could benefit from such an approach. No matter to what extent the other systems could be improved, any improvement of any



of the tools available would contribute to the improvement of public access to the institutions' documents. In addition to any of these suggested improvements, it remains desirable to provide one single instrument, whether it is based on EUR-Lex or not, for the citizens' benefit and in the long run, also to the institutions' advantage.

Finally, what Bauer-Bernet predicted in the early 1980s with regard to information technology in the field of law, still provides, and also with regard to the access to documents, some truth:

'Aucune révolution ne se présente à l'horizon [...] — mais une évolution certaine qu'il vaut mieux guider que subir.' ⁽³³⁸⁾

(Bauer-Bernet, 1983, Chapter IV)

⁽³³⁸⁾ 'There is no revolution on the horizon, but a certain evolution which should be guided rather than endured.'
(Translated into English by Michael Düro.)

9 | Lists of figures, tables and screenshots

9.1. List of figures

Figure 1: CELEX field DD (date of document): percentage of references per sector for which data are available	108	Figure 2: CELEX sector 6 (case-law): percentage of references per sector for which data are available	109
--	-----	--	-----

9.2. List of tables

Table 1: Statistics on access to Council documents (1994–2000)	20	Table 16: CELEX sector 1 (treaties): descriptors and number of references	85
Table 2: The Commission's Register of Documents: references per document type and year	39	Table 17: CELEX sector 2 (international agreements): descriptors and number of references	85
Table 3: The Commission's Register of Documents search: criteria and details	40	Table 18: CELEX sector 3 (secondary legislation): descriptors and number of references	86
Table 4: Council document register: references available	42	Table 19: CELEX sector 4 (supplementary legislation): descriptors and number of references	87
Table 5: Council document register simple and advanced searches: criteria and details	43	Table 20: CELEX sector 5 (preparatory acts): descriptors and number of references	88
Table 6: Parliament document register: references and documents available	44	Table 21: CELEX sector 6 (jurisprudence): descriptors and number of references	89
Table 7: Parliament document register: references per document type 'Official documents forwarded by the other institutions' (as at 23.1.2006)	45	Table 22: CELEX sector 9 (parliamentary questions): descriptors and number of references	91
Table 8: Parliament document register simple and advanced searches: criteria and details	47	Table 23: CELEX sector E (EFTA documents): descriptors and number of references	92
Table 9: PreLex standard and advanced searches: criteria and details	52	Table 24: CELEX sector C (other documents published in the OJ): number of references entered per year	93
Table 10: Legislative Observatory simple search: criteria and details	55	Table 25: Comparing CELEX menu and expert search options (as at 28.12.2005)	94
Table 11: Legislative Observatory advanced search: criteria and details	59	Table 26: CELEX expert search: search fields	98
Table 12: Register of Comitology references per document, type and year	61	Table 27: CELEX expert search: administrative and other fields	101
Table 13: Register of Comitology search: criteria and details	63	Table 28: CELEX: specialised metadata available per field for sector 6 (jurisprudence)	105
Table 14: CELEX coverage per language (%), 1991	70	Table 29: CELEX: metadata available per field in each sector	106
Table 15: CELEX references per sector	84		



Table 30: CELEX: percentage of fields providing content for menu search criteria per file category	107	Table 51: The Parliament's Register of Documents: 14 metadata elements	156
Table 31: CELEX coverage per field for obligatory sectors	110	Table 52: Proposed mapping for the Parliament register's simple search metadata to Dublin Core	157
Table 32: Classification tools applied to CELEX references	112	Table 53: Proposed mapping for the Parliament register's 13 remaining metadata to Dublin Core	157
Table 33: The structure of the CELEX number	113	Table 54: PreLex: 13 metadata elements	159
Table 34: <i>Directory of Community legislation in force</i> : CELEX references per chapter (as at 31.12.2004)	115	Table 55: Proposed mapping for the six PreLex standard search metadata to Dublin Core	160
Table 35: 'Old' EUR-Lex portal simple search: general search	119	Table 56: Proposed mapping for the seven remaining PreLex metadata to Dublin Core	161
Table 36: EUR-Lex simple search options: general search	126	Table 57: The Legislative Observatory: 26 metadata elements	162
Table 37: EUR-Lex simple search options: search by document number	127	Table 58: Proposed mapping for the Legislative Observatory's 26 metadata elements to Dublin Core	165
Table 38: EUR-Lex simple search options: search by file category	128	Table 59: The Commission's Register of Comitology: 11 metadata elements	167
Table 39: The Dublin Core metadata workshop series	139	Table 60: Proposed mapping for the Register of Comitology's search metadata to Dublin Core	168
Table 40: The Dublin Core conference series	140	Table 61: Simple Dublin Core: the fields mapped from the simple search options of the institutions' systems	170
Table 41: Fifteen Dublin Core elements in RFC 2413	141	Table 62: Simple Dublin Core metadata for the simple search across the systems	176
Table 42: Recommended Dublin Core: 16 elements with 26 refinements	142	Table 63: Proposed mapping for the Commission register's metadata to EUR-Lex	184
Table 43: EUR-Lex: 34 metadata elements	145	Table 64: Proposed mapping for the Council register's metadata to EUR-Lex	185
Table 44: Proposed mapping for EUR-Lex's 13 simple search metadata to Dublin Core	148	Table 65: Proposed mapping for the Parliament register's metadata to EUR-Lex	186
Table 45: Proposed mapping for 21 remaining EUR-Lex metadata to Dublin Core	148	Table 66: Proposed mapping for the PreLex metadata to EUR-Lex	189
Table 46: The Commission's Register of Documents: nine metadata elements	152	Table 67: Proposed mapping for the Legislative Observatory's metadata to EUR-Lex	190
Table 47: Proposed mapping for the Commission register's nine metadata elements to Dublin Core	152	Table 68: Proposed mapping for the Register of Comitology's metadata to EUR-Lex	192
Table 48: The Council's Register of Documents: nine metadata elements	153	Table 69: EUR-Lex metadata: the fields mapped from the search options of the institutions' systems	194
Table 49: Proposed mapping for the Council register's simple search metadata to Dublin Core	154		
Table 50: Proposed mapping for the Council register's five remaining metadata to Dublin Core	154		

9.3. List of screenshots

Screenshot 1: The Commission's Register of Documents homepage	38	Screenshot 16: Register of Comitology search	62
Screenshot 2: The Commission's Register of Documents search	40	Screenshot 17: CELEX homepage	80
Screenshot 3: Access to Council documents (public register: homepage)	41	Screenshot 18: CELEX languages	82
Screenshot 4: Access to Council documents (public register: simple search)	42	Screenshot 19: CELEX main menu, 1998	95
Screenshot 5: Access to Council documents (public register: advanced search)	45	Screenshot 20: CELEX menu search, 2005	96
Screenshot 6: European Parliament Public Register of Documents (simple search)	46	Screenshot 21: CELEX expert search	103
Screenshot 7: European Parliament Public Register of Documents (advanced search)	48	Screenshot 22: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal: Official Journal	117
Screenshot 8: PreLex homepage	50	Screenshot 23: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal homepage	118
Screenshot 9: PreLex standard search	50	Screenshot 24: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal: search all documents	120
Screenshot 10: PreLex advanced search	51	Screenshot 25: EUR-Lex language choice	121
Screenshot 11: Legislative Observatory homepage	53	Screenshot 26: EUR-Lex homepage	122
Screenshot 12: Legislative Observatory procedure tracking (simple search)	54	Screenshot 27: EUR-Lex: Official Journal	123
Screenshot 13: Legislative Observatory procedure tracking (simple search: reference/legislative act)	54	Screenshot 28: EUR-Lex: simple search	124
Screenshot 14: Legislative Observatory procedure tracking (advanced search)	58	Screenshot 29: EUR-Lex: treaties	130
Screenshot 15: Register of Comitology homepage	61	Screenshot 30: EUR-Lex: case-law	131
		Screenshot 31: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal (legislation in force)	321
		Screenshot 32: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal (legislation in preparation)	321
		Screenshot 33: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal (case-law)	322
		Screenshot 34: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal (parliamentary questions)	322

10 | Bibliography

This bibliography lists the sources consulted when writing, or mentioned in, this thesis.

The first part covers the documents that are available in EUR-Lex. The CELEX number, beginning with the CELEX sector and the year, is used for structuring this first part (see '5.2.1. The CELEX number', p. 113).

The second part of the bibliography contains the remaining literature in alphabetical order, except for the institutions' documents, which are gathered under the particular institution, in chronological order.

10.1. Part I: Sources with CELEX/EUR-Lex references

11992MA

Treaty on European Union — Title I: Common provisions — Article A
Official Journal C 191, 29/07/1992 p. 0004

11992M/AFI/DCL/17

Treaty on European Union — Declaration on the right of access to information
Official Journal C 191, 29/07/1992 p. 0101

11997D/TXT

Treaty of Amsterdam amending the Treaty on European Union, the Treaties establishing the European Communities and certain related acts
Official Journal C 340, 10/11/1997 p. 0001 - 0144

11997D002/P45

Treaty of Amsterdam amending the Treaty on European Union, the Treaties establishing the European Communities and certain related acts — Part one — Substantive amendments — Article 2.45
Official Journal C 340, 10/11/1997 p. 0046

11997E255

Treaty establishing the European Community (Amsterdam consolidated version)
Part Five: Institutions of the Community; Title I: Provisions governing the institutions; Chapter 2: Provisions common to several

institutions: Article 255

Official Journal C 340, 10/11/1997 p. 0282 — Consolidated version

11997M001

Treaty on European Union — Title I: Common provisions — Article 1 — Article A — EU Treaty (Maastricht 1992)
Official Journal C 340, 10.11.1997, p. 0152 — Consolidated version

12002E251

Treaty establishing the European Community (Nice consolidated version)
Part Five: Institutions of the Community; Title I: Provisions governing the institutions
Chapter 2: Provisions common to several institutions; Article 251
Official Journal C 325, 24/12/2002 p. 0133 - 0134 — Consolidated version

12002E255

Treaty establishing the European Community (Nice consolidated version)
Part Five: Institutions of the Community; Title I: Provisions governing the institutions
Chapter 2: Provisions common to several institutions; Article 255
Official Journal C 325, 24/12/2002 p. 0135 - 0135 — Consolidated version



12002M001

Treaty on European Union (Nice consolidated version)
Title I: Common provisions; Article 1
Official Journal C 325, 24/12/2002 p. 0010 - 0010 — Consolidated version

31975Y0128(02)

Council Resolution of 26 November 1974 on the automation of legal documentation
Official Journal C 020, 28/01/1975 p. 0002 - 0003

31991Y1128(01)

Council Resolution of 13 November 1991 on the reorganization of the operating structures of the Celex system (automated documentation on Community law)
Official Journal C 308, 28/11/1991 p. 0002 - 0002

31993D0731

1993/731/EC: Council Decision of 20 December 1993 on public access to Council documents
Official Journal L 340, 31/12/1993 p. 0043 - 0044

31993X0730

1993/730/EC: Code of Conduct concerning the public access to Council and Commission documents
Official Journal L 340, 31/12/1993 p. 0041 - 0042

31994D0001

94/1/EC, ECSC: Decision of the Council and the Commission of 13 December 1993 on the conclusion of the Agreement on the European Economic Area between the European Communities, their Member States and the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland, the Republic of Iceland, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Kingdom of Norway, the Kingdom of Sweden and the Swiss Confederation
Official Journal L 001, 03/01/1994 p. 0001 - 0001

31994D0090

1994/90/ECSC, EC, Euratom: Commission Decision of 8 February 1994 on public access to Commission documents
Official Journal L 046, 18/02/1994 p. 0058 - 0061

31996D0705

1996/705/EC, ECSC, Euratom: Council Decision of 6 December 1996 amending

Decision 93/731/EC on public access to Council documents
Official Journal L 325, 14/12/1996 p. 0019 - 0019

31998D0923(01)

Decision No 18/97 laying down internal rules for the treatment of applications for access to documents held by the Court
Official Journal C 295, 23/09/1998 p. 0001 - 0002

31999D0468

1999/468/EC: Council Decision of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission
Official Journal L 184, 17/07/1999 p. 0023 - 0026

32000D0023

2000/23/EC: Council Decision of 6 December 1999 on the improvement of information on the Council's legislative activities and the public register of Council documents
Official Journal L 009, 13/01/2000 p. 0022 - 0023

32000D0527

2000/527/EC: Council Decision of 14 August 2000 amending Decision 93/731/EC on public access to Council documents and Council Decision 2000/23/EC on the improvement of information on the Council's legislative activities and the public register of Council documents
Official Journal L 212, 23/08/2000 p. 0009 - 0010

32001C0627(01)

Joint declaration relating to Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents
Official Journal L 173, 27/06/2001 p. 0005 - 0005

32001D0320

2001/320/EC: Council Decision of 9 April 2001 on making certain categories of Council documents available to the public
Official Journal L 111, 20/04/2001 p. 0029 - 0030

32001D0840

2001/840/EC: Council Decision of 29 November 2001 amending the Council's

Rules of Procedure

Official Journal L 313, 30/11/2001 p. 0040 - 0043

32001D0937

2001/937/EC, ECSC, Euratom: Commission Decision of 5 December 2001 amending its rules of procedure (notified under document number C(2001) 3714)
Official Journal L 345, 29/12/2001 p. 0094 - 0098

32001D1229(01)

Bureau Decision on public access to European Parliament documents
Official Journal C 374, 29/12/2001 p. 0001 - 0006

32001R1049

Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents
Official Journal L 145, 31/05/2001 p. 0043 - 0048

32002D1130(01)

Decision of the European Parliament of 23 October 2002 on the implementation of the Interinstitutional Agreement governing European Parliament access to sensitive Council information in the sphere of security and defence policy
Official Journal C 298, 30/11/2002 p. 0004 - 0005

32003D0064(01)

Committee of the Regions Decision No 64/2003 of 11 February 2003 on public access to Committee of the Regions documents
Official Journal L 160, 28/06/2003 p. 0096 - 0099

32003D0603

Decision of the European Economic and Social Committee of 1 July 2003 on public access to European Economic and Social Committee documents
Official Journal L 205, 14/08/2003 p. 0019 - 0023

32003R1641

Regulation (EC) No 1641/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2003 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1210/90 on the establishment of the European Environment Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation

Network

Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0001 - 0003

32003R1642

Regulation (EC) No 1642/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0004 - 0006

32003R1643

Regulation (EC) No 1643/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 1592/2002 on common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a European Aviation Safety Agency
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0007 - 0009

32003R1644

Regulation (EC) No 1644/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002 establishing a European Maritime Safety Agency
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0010 - 0012

32003R1645

Council Regulation (EC) No 1645/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 2965/94 setting up a Translation Centre for the bodies of the European Union
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0013 - 0015

32003R1646

Council Regulation (EC) No 1646/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 2667/2000 on the European Agency for Reconstruction
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0016 - 0018

32003R1647

Council Regulation (EC) No 1647/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2309/93 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Agency for the evaluation of Medicinal Products
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0019 - 0021



32003R1648

Council Regulation (EC) No 1648/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1360/90 establishing a European Training Foundation
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0022 - 0024

32003R1649

Council Regulation (EC) No 1649/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1365/75 on the creation of a European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1417/76
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0025 - 0027

32003R1650

Council Regulation (EC) No 1650/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 on Community plant variety rights
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0028 - 0029

32003R1651

Council Regulation (EC) No 1651/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EEC) No 302/93 on the establishment of a European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0030 - 0032

32003R1652

Council Regulation (EC) No 1652/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 1035/97 establishing a European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0033 - 0035

32003R1653

Council Regulation (EC) No 1653/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 40/94 on the Community trade mark
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0036 - 0037

32003R1654

Council Regulation (EC) No 1654/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 2062/94 establishing a European Agency for Safety and Health at Work
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0038 - 0040

32003R1655

Council Regulation (EC) No 1655/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EEC) No 337/75 establishing a European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1416/76
Official Journal L 245, 29/09/2003 p. 0041 - 0043

32004D0003(01)

2004/258/EC: Decision of the European Central Bank of 4 March 2004 on public access to European Central Bank documents (ECB/2004/3)
Official Journal L 080, 18/03/2004 p. 0042 - 0044

32005R0920

Council Regulation (EC) No 920/2005 of 13 June 2005 amending Regulation No 1 of 15 April 1958 determining the language to be used by the European Economic Community and Regulation No 1 of 15 April 1958 determining the language to be used by the European Atomic Energy Community and introducing temporary derogation measures from those Regulations
Official Journal L 156, 18/06/2005 p. 0003 - 0004

51993AP0666

European Parliament Resolution on the proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the security measures applicable to classified information produced or transmitted in connection with EEC or Euratom activities
Official Journal C 176, 28/06/1993 p. 0060

51995IP0038

Resolution on the use of the official languages in the institutions of the European Union
Official Journal C 043, 20/02/1995 p. 0091

51997IP0347

A4-0347/1997: Resolution on the Amsterdam Treaty
Official Journal C 371, 08/12/1997 p. 0099
(http://www3.europarl.eu.int/omk/omnsapir.so/pv2?PRG=DOCPV&APP=PV2&LANGUE=EN&SDOCTA=20&TXTLST=1&POS=1&Type_Doc=RESOL&TPV=DEF&DATE=191197&PrgPrev=TYPEF@A4|PRG@QUERY|APP@PV2|FILE@BIBLIO97|NUMERO@347|YEAR@97|PLAGE@1&TYPEF=A4&NUMB=1&DATEF=971119), last visited 26.1.2006

51999DC0562

COM(1999) 562: COMMISSION REPORT TO THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL: Better lawmaking 1999
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:1999:0562:FIN:EN:PDF>), last visited 26.1.2006

52000PC0030

COM(2000) 30: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament,

Council and Commission documents

Official Journal C 177 E, 27/06/2000 p. 0070 - 0073

52001DC0354

COM(2001) 354: Communication from the Commission to the Council, European Parliament, Economic and Social Committee, the Committee for the Regions on a new Framework for Cooperation on Activities Concerning the Information and Communication Policy of the European Union (http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com%001_0354en01.pdf), last visited 26.1.2006

52001DC0726

COM(2001) 726: Communication from the Commission — Simplifying and improving the regulatory environment. (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2001:0726:FIN:EN:PDF>), last visited 26.1.2006

52001PC0299

COM(2001) 299: Amended proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents
Official Journal C 240 E, 28/08/2001 p. 0165 - 0167

52002XX1127(01)

Rules on public access to documents [EIB]
Official Journal C 292, 27/11/2002 p. 0010 - 0012

52003DC0216

COM(2003) 216 final: Report from the Commission on the application in 2002 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2003:0216:FIN:EN:PDF>), last visited 26.1.2006

52003DC0567

Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions — The Role of eGovernment for Europe's Future [SEC(2003) 1038]
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2003:0567:FIN:EN:PDF>), last visited 26.1.2006

52003PC0583

COM/2003/0583 final: Amended Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 95/2/EC on food additives other than colours and sweeteners (presented by the Commission pursuant to Article 250 (2) of the EC Treaty)
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2003:0583:FIN:EN:PDF>), last visited 26.1.2006

52004DC0347

Report from the Commission on the application in 2003 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents /* COM/2004/0347 final */
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2004:0347:FIN:EN:PDF>), last visited 26.1.2006

52005DC0012

Strategic Objectives 2005–2009 — Europe 2010: A Partnership for European Renewal Prosperity, Solidarity and Security — Communication from the President in agreement with Vice-President Wallström
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2005:0012:FIN:EN:PDF>), last visited 26.1.2006

52005DC0348

Report from the Commission on the application in 2004 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents {SEC(2005) 1025}/* COM/2005/0348 final */
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2005:0348:FIN:EN:PDF>), last visited 26.1.2006

52005DC0494

Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions — The Commission's contribution to the period of reflection and beyond — Plan-D for Democracy, Dialogue and Debate
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2005:0494:FIN:EN:PDF>), last visited 26.1.2006

52005SC1025

Commission staff working paper — Annex to the Report on the application in 2004 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 regarding public



access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents {COM(2005)348 final}

61989J0069

Case C-69/89: Nakajima All Precision Co. Ltd v Council of the European Communities
Judgment of the Court of 7 May 1991
European Court reports, 1991, Page I-02069
(http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numpdoc=61989J0069), last visited 28.12.2005

61999B0106

Case T-106/99: Karl L. Meyer v Commission of the European Communities
Order of the Court of First Instance (Third Chamber) of 27 October 1999
European Court reports 1999 Page II-03273
(http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numpdoc=61999B0106), last visited 28.12.2005

61999C0353

Case C-353/99 P: Council of the European Union v Heidi Hautala
Opinion of Advocate General Léger delivered on 10 July 2001
(http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numpdoc=61999C0353), last visited 28.12.2005

61999J0353

Case C-353/99 P: Council of the European Union v Heidi Hautala
Judgment of the Court of 6 December 2001
European Court reports 2001 Page I-09565
(http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numpdoc=61999J0353), last visited 28.12.2005

62000J0041

Case C-41/00 P: Judgment of the Court of 6 March 2003
Interporc Im- und Export GmbH v Commission of the European Communities.
Appeals — Decision 94/90/ECSC, EC, Euratom — Access to documents — Documents held by the Commission and emanating from the Member States or third countries — Authorship rule.
European Court reports, 2003, Page I-02125
(http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numpdoc=62000J0041), last visited 28.12.2005

91996E2868

Written Question No 2868/96 by Alex Smith to the Council. Publication of study on public access to documents
Official Journal C 138, 5.5.1997 p. 0015

10.2. Part II: Other sources in alphabetical order

Access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents — A user's guide

European Union
Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002

Aide memoire CELEX

Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes
Version 1.0 (Mars 1996)
Luxembourg: Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes, 1996

Alevantis, P. E. and Marin-Navarro, J.

'From é, û and ç to é, ü and ß: introducing pan-European multilingualism into the CELEX databases'
In: *Online Information*, 90, 14th International Information Meeting (11–13 December 1990), Proceedings, pp. 69–74
Oxford: Learned Information (Europe) Ltd, 1990
(<http://home.tiscali.be/p.alevantis/en/en-002a.htm>), last visited 26.1.2006

htm), last visited 26.1.2006

Bauer-Bernet, Héléne (1973)

Rechtsdokumentation: Zur elektronischen Verarbeitung juristischer Texte im nationalen und internationalen Bereich
Frankfurt: Metzner, 1973
(Kybernetik, Datenverarbeitung, Recht; 2)

Bauer-Bernet, Héléne (1982)

'Le multilinguisme du droit de la Communauté européenne'
In: *Langage du droit et traduction: Essais de jurilinguistique*
Collectif réalisé sous la direction de Jean-Claude Gémard
1982
Seconde partie: Traduction et langage du droit: Moyens et techniques
Chapitre premier: Les ressources de la documentation
(<http://www.cslf.gouv.qc.ca/Publications/PubF104/F104P2ch1.html#2>), last visited 28.12.2005

Bauer-Bernet, Hélène (1983)

Droit, informatique et traduction: L'expérience de la Communauté économique européenne; La puce et le dragon à sept langues
1983

Chapitre I (<http://www.cslf.gouv.qc.ca/Publications/pub114/B114ch1.html>), last visited 28.12.2005

Chapitre II (<http://www.cslf.gouv.qc.ca/Publications/pub114/B114ch2.html>), last visited 28.12.2005

Chapitre III (<http://www.cslf.gouv.qc.ca/Publications/pub114/B114ch3.html>), last visited 28.12.2005

Chapitre IV (<http://www.cslf.gouv.qc.ca/Publications/pub114/B114ch4.html>), last visited 28.12.2005

Benda, Patricia T.

'Datenbanken der Europäischen Union'
In: *Zugang zu Recht und Wirtschaftsdaten in der Europäischen Union*
Jahnel, Dietmar (Publ.)
Wien: Manzsche Verlags- und Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1994; pp. 111–140
(<http://jurisguide.univ-paris1.fr/Bibliographie/jurideurotab.htm>), last visited 27.8.2004

Berger, Albrecht (1976)

'Internationaler Vergleich der EDV-Rechtsdokumentationen'
In: *Datenverarbeitung im Recht*; 5 (1976), 1/2, pp. 143–155

Berger, Albrecht (1998)

'CELEX-Links: 25 Jahre Hypertext in der Datenbank des Gemeinschaftsrechts'
Internationales Rechtsinformatik-Kolloquium
'Verweisungen und Hyperlinks im Recht'; Salzburg, 27. bis 28. Februar 1998
(<http://www.univie.ac.at/RI/entwurf/publ/wario/heft1/berger.htm>), last visited 28.12.2005

Berger, Albrecht (1999a)

'Access aux textes juridiques communautaires sur support électronique (en ligne + CD-ROM): à partir de 1999'

In: *Jurisguide — Guide pour la recherche d'information en science > Bibliographie*
(<http://jurisguide.univ-paris1.fr/Bibliographie/jurideurotab.htm>), last visited 27.8.2004

Berger, Albrecht (1999b)

'Organisation and distribution of electronic documents by the Office for Official Publications'
DLM Forum '99: Cooperation Europe-wide
(http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/dlm/fulltext/full_berger_en.htm), last visited 28.12.2005

Berteloot, Pascale

'Recht und Übersetzen in der Europäischen Union'

In: *Die deutsche Sprache in der Europäischen Union: Rolle und Chancen aus rechts- und sprachwissenschaftlicher Sicht*
W. Christian Lohse (Hrsg.)
Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2004, pp. 85–95

Bulletin Quotidien Europe

No 8617
Brussels: Agence Europe, 2004

Bunyan, Tony

'Secrecy and openness in the European Union: the ongoing struggle for freedom of information'

(<http://www.freedominfo.org/case/eustudy/index.html>), last visited 26.1.2006

Burkert, Herbert (2003)

'Die Transparenz der Europäischen Union: Bedeutung, Elemente und Geschichte'
(<http://www.Herbert-burkert.de/ARCHIV/ACTIVITIES%202004/Transparenz-fin.pdf>), last visited 11.10.2004

Burkert, Herbert (2004)

'Methodische Fragen der Rechtsinformatik (Entwurf, 1.3.2004)'
(<http://www.Herbert-burkert.de/ARCHIV/403-Muenster.pdf>), last visited 11.10.2004

Capurro, Rafael

'Information: Ein Beitrag zur etymologischen und ideengeschichtlichen Begründung des Informationsbegriffs'
München: Saur, 1978

CELEX homepage [EN]

(http://europa.eu.int/celex/htm/celex_en.htm), last visited 26.1.2006

CELEX manual

Brussels: Commission of the European Communities, May, 1991

CELEX menu driven user guide

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
Version 1.0 (November 1995)
Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1995

CELEX news

(<http://europa.eu.int/celex/htm/doc/news.htm>), last visited 28.12.2005



CELEX quick reference guide

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
Version 1.0 (November 1994) (CELEX, 4)
Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1994

CELEX 'Quick start guide'

(http://www.cc.cec/clxint/htm/doc/en/chapter1_en.htm), last visited 26.1.2006

CELEX reference manual

(http://www.cc.cec/clxint/htm/doc/en/referencemanual_en.pdf) last visited 26.1.2006

CELEX > Subscribe to EU online databases

(http://europa.eu.int/celex/htm/doc/en/subscribe_en.htm), last visited 28.12.2005

CELEX tutorial, The

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
Version 1.0 (November 1994) (CELEX, 3)
Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1994

Charter of civil rights for a sustainable knowledge society

A contribution of German civil society for the world summit on the information society (Geneva 2003 – Tunis 2005)
(http://www.worldsummit2003.de/download_de/Charta-Flyer-english.pdf), last visited 28.12.2005

Commission (1975)

SEC(1975) 4516/1
CELEX: COOPÉRATION ENTRE LES INSTITUTIONS

Commission (1975)

SEC(1975) 4516/2
CELEX, COOPÉRATION ENTRE LES INSTITUTIONS

Commission (1976a)

SEC(1976) 0239/1
SYSTÈME DE DOCUMENTATION INTERINSTITUTIONNELLE AUTOMATISÉE POUR LE DROIT COMMUNAUTAIRE (CELEX) PLAN DE DÉVELOPPEMENT EN COURS (1975–1976)

Commission (1976b)

SEC(1976) 0328/1
SYSTÈME DE DOCUMENTATION INTERINSTITUTIONNELLE AUTOMATISÉE POUR LE DROIT COMMUNAUTAIRE (CELEX): PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL 1977

Commission (1978)

SEC(1978) 4543/1
SYSTÈME INTERINSTITUTIONNEL DE DOCUMENTATION AUTOMATISÉE POUR LE DROIT COMMUNAUTAIRE (CELEX); ÉTAT D'ALIMENTATION AU 30 SEPTEMBRE 1978

Commission (1984)

SEC(1984) 715/1
DOCUMENT DE TRAVAIL DES SERVICES DE LA COMMISSION DESTINÉ AU GROUPE INFORMATIQUE JURIDIQUE POUR SA RÉUNION DU 28 MAI 1984; RAPPORT ANNUEL RELATIF À L'ANNÉE 1983 (SYSTÈME INTERINSTITUTIONNEL DE DOCUMENTATION AUTOMATISÉE POUR LE DROIT COMMUNAUTAIRE (CELEX))

Commission (1985)

SEC(1985) 449/1
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA COMMISSION: DÉVELOPPEMENT DU SYSTÈME CELEX, SYSTÈME INTERINSTITUTIONNEL DE DOCUMENTATION AUTOMATISÉE POUR LE DROIT COMMUNAUTAIRE; RAPPORT RELATIF À L'ANNÉE 1984 DESTINÉ AU GROUPE INFORMATIQUE JURIDIQUE DU CONSEIL POUR SA RÉUNION DU 31 MAI 1985

Commission (1986)

SEC(1986) 0688/1
RAPPORT TRIENNAL CELEX (SYSTÈME INTERINSTITUTIONNEL DE DOCUMENTATION AUTOMATISÉE POUR LE DROIT COMMUNAUTAIRE) 1983–1985

Commission (1988)

SEC(1988) 0861/1
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA COMMISSION SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DU SYSTÈME CELEX (1987)

Commission (1989)

SEC(1989) 0841/1
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA COMMISSION SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DU SYSTÈME CELEX (1988); SYSTÈME INTERINSTITUTIONNEL DE DOCUMENTATION AUTOMATISÉE POUR LE DROIT COMMUNAUTAIRE (CELEX); RAPPORT D'ACTIVITÉ DESTINÉ AU GROUPE INFORMATIQUE JURIDIQUE DU CONSEIL POUR SA RÉUNION DU 15 JUIN 1989

Commission (1991)

SEC(1991) 0975/1
RAPPORT ANNUEL SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DU SYSTÈME CELEX (1990)

Commission (1992)

SEC(1992) 0910/1
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA COMMISSION
SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DU SYSTÈME
CELEX (1991)

Commission (1994)

SEC(1994) 0863/1
PRÉSENTÉ PAR LA COMMISSION AU
CONSEIL
RAPPORT DE GESTION ANNUEL 1993 —
CELEX

Commission (1995)

SEC(1995) 0764
CELEX (Interinstitutional computerized
documentation system for Community law):
1994 Annual Management Report

Commission (1996)

SEC(1996) 0955
CELEX (Interinstitutional computerized
documentation system for Community law):
1995 Annual Management Report

Commission (1997)

SEC(1997) 1082
CELEX (Interinstitutional computerized
documentation system for Community law):
1996 Annual Management Report
CELEX (SYSTÈME INTERINSTITUTIONNEL
DE DOCUMENTATION AUTOMATISÉE DU
DROIT COMMUNAUTAIRE) — RAPPORT
ANNUEL DE GESTION 1996

Commission (1999)

SEC(1999) 0511
CELEX (Interinstitutional computerized
documentation system for Community law):
1998 Annual Management Report

Commission (2005)

SEC(2005) 1300/5
Communication to the Commission from the
President, Ms Wallström, Mr Kallas, Ms Hübner
and Ms Fischer Boel. Proposing the launch of a
European transparency initiative

Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO)

Practical arrangements adopted by the
Administrative Council of the CPVO on
24 March 2004 ([http://www.cpvo.eu.int/
documents/accesdocs/PA20040037/
PA20040037EN.pdf](http://www.cpvo.eu.int/documents/accesdocs/PA20040037/PA20040037EN.pdf)), last visited 28.1.2006

Consolidated Treaties

Consolidated versions of the Treaty on the
European Union and the Treaty establishing the
European Community
Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications,
1997

Council (1971a)

R/924/1/71
Aufzeichnung: Tagung des Rates der
Europäischen Gemeinschaften und
Konferenz der Vertreter der Regierungen
der Mitgliedstaaten (Justizminister):
Automatisierung der juristischen
Dokumentation / Einleitende Aufzeichnungen

Council (1971b)

R/1361/71
Aufzeichnung: Zusammenfassung der vom
Rat auf seiner 152. Tagung und der von der
Konferenz der Vertreter der Regierungen der
Mitgliedstaaten (Justizminister) am 3. Juni 1971
in Luxemburg gefassten Beschlüsse

Council (1975)

R/1927/75
First report of the Working Party on Legal Data
Processing to the Permanent Representative
Committee

Council (1981)

9796/81
Record of: meeting of Working Party on Legal
Informatics

Council (1991a)

8249/91
Report from the Working Party on Legal Data
Processing to the Committee of Permanent
Representatives: CELEX system (automated
documentation on Community law) — Need to
review the way the system operates in order for
it to be adapted to the tasks assigned to it

Council (1991b)

8666/91
Extract from the draft summary record
of the 1493rd meeting of the Permanent
Representatives Committee (Part 1) held in
Brussels on 16 October 1991

Council (1991c)

8902/91
Draft report from the Committee of Permanent
Representatives to the Council (Ministers of
Justice): CELEX system — Need to review the
way the system operates in order for it to be
adapted to the tasks assigned to it



Council (1991d)

9082/91
Introductory note from the General Secretariat to the Committee of Permanent Representatives: CELEX system — Modified draft resolution for the Council (Ministers of Justice) session on 13 November 1991

Council (1991e)

9214/91
Report from the Committee of Permanent Representatives to the Council (Ministers of Justice): CELEX system (automated documentation on Community law) — Report on the need to review the way the system operates in order for it to be adapted to the tasks assigned to it — Draft resolution on the reorganization of the operating structures of the CELEX system (automated documentation of Community law)

Council (1992a)

SN 343/1/92
European Council, Birmingham: Presidency Conclusions (16.10.1992)
Annex I: Birmingham Declaration
In: *European Parliament Activities*, Special Edition 2/S-92, pp. 4–6
(http://www.europarl.eu.int/summits/birmingham/bi_en.pdf), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (1992b)

SN 456/92
European Council in Edinburgh (11 and 12 December 1992)
Part A: Conclusions of the Presidency; Annex 3 to Part A: Transparency — Implementation of the Birmingham Declaration
In: *European Parliament Activities*, Special Edition 3/S-92
(http://www.europarl.eu.int/summits/edinburgh/a3_en.pdf), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (1996)

Report on the implementation of the Council Decision on public access to Council documents (July 1996)
(<http://register.consilium.eu.int/utfregister/rapan01EN.htm>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (1998)

Second report drawn up by the Secretary-General of the Council on the implementation of the Council Decision on public access to Council documents (1996–1997)
(<http://register.consilium.eu.int/utfregister/rapan02EN.htm>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (1999)

7111/99
'I/A' Item note from Working Party on Legal Data Processing on 10 and 11 May 1999 to Coreper/Council: Report on legal data processing work during the first half of 1999
(<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/99/st07/07111en9.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (2000a)

8197/00
'I' Item note from Working Party on Legal Data Processing on 10 and 11 May 1999 to Coreper/Council: Report on legal data processing work during the first half of 2000
(<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/00/st08/08197en0.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (2000b)

13275/00
Third report on the implementation of Council Decision 93/731/EC on access to Council documents (1998–1999)
(<http://register.consilium.eu.int/utfregister/pdf/132750EN.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (2001a)

9912/01
Outcome of proceedings from Council's Working Party on Legal Data Processing on 12 and 13 June 2001
(<http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/01/st09/09912en1.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (2001b)

13446/01
Value-added in the pay section of the EUR-Lex portal (i.e. Celex Menu and Celex Expert)
Note from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities to the Working Party on Legal Data Processing
(<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/01/st13/13446en1.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (2001c)

14405/01
Report on Legal Data Processing — Work during the second half of 2001 — Integrated system for access to Community Law (EUR-Lex/CELEX database portal)
'I' Item note from the Working Party on Legal Data Processing to Coreper II: (<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/01/st14/14405en1.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (2001d)

SN 1296/01
Working document for Trialogue on
24 January 2001
(<http://www.statewatch.org/secret/01296.pdf>),
last visited 28.12.2005

Council (2002)

13184/02
Report from Working Party on Legal Data
Processing on 26 and 27 November 2002 to
Coreper: Report on activities relating to Legal
Data Processing during the second half of 2002
(<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/02/st13/13184en2.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (2003a)

7957/03
Annual report of the Council on the
implementation of Regulation (EC)
No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and
of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public
access to European Parliament, Council and
Commission documents
(<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/03/st07/st07957en03.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (2003b)

8052/03
New method for publishing COM documents
Note from the Publications Office to the
Council Working Party on Legal Data
Processing: European Union Law portal
(<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/03/st08/st08052en03.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (2003c)

15830/03
Summary of discussions
Outcome of proceedings from: Working Party
on Legal Data Processing
(<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/03/st15/st15830.en03.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (2003d)

15858/03
Report on activities relating to Legal Data
Processing during the second half of 2003
'T' Item note from: Working Party on Legal
Data Processing to: Permanent Representatives
Committee (Part 2)
(<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/03/st15/st15858.en03.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006

Council (2003e)

Council annual report: on access to documents
— 2002
Council of the European Union, General
Secretariat/DGF, April 2003

Council (2004)

Council annual report: on access to documents
— 2003
Council of the European Union, General
Secretariat/DGF, April 2004

Council (2005a)

Council annual report: on access to documents
— 2004
Council of the European Union, General
Secretariat/DGF, May 2005
Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of
the European Communities, 2005

Council (2005b)

Press release: The EU Council presents its
information and communication services:
Council's website and public register 'online';
London, 29.11.2005

COURS CELEX

IX.IBD/625/FR
Bruxelles: COMMISSION DES
COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES/
DIRECTION INFORMATIQUE,
(version avril), 1990

Curtin, Deirdre

'Democracy, transparency and political
participation: some progress post-Amsterdam'
In: *Openness and transparency in the European
Union*, pp. 107–120
Edited by Veerle Deckmyn and Ian Thomson
Maastricht: EIPA, 1998

CWA 13988:2003

Guidance information for the deployment of
Dublin Core metadata
European Committee for Standardization
(CEN) — CEN, 2003
(Draft CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA)
13988:2003)
(<ftp://ftp.cenorm.be/PUBLIC/ws-mmi-dc/mmidc114.htm>), last visited 10.9.2004

CWA 14856:2003

Guidance material for mapping between Dublin
Core and ISO in the Geographic Information
Domain
European Committee for Standardization
(CEN) — CEN, 2003
(CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA)
14856:2003)
(<ftp://ftp.cenorm.be/PUBLIC/ws-mmi-dc/mmidc114.htm>), last visited 10.9.2004



CWA 14857:2003

Mapping between Dublin Core and ISO 19115,
'Geographic information — Metadata'
European Committee for Standardization
(CEN) — CEN, 2003
(CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA)
14857:2003)
([ftp://ftp.cenorm.be/PUBLIC/ws-mmi-dc/
mmidc114.htm](ftp://ftp.cenorm.be/PUBLIC/ws-mmi-dc/mmidc114.htm)), last visited 10.9.2004

DCMI metadata terms

DCMI Usage Board
([http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-
terms/](http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/)), last visited 26.1.2006

Deckmyn, Veerle

Guide to European Union Information —
fourth edition
Maastricht: EIPA, 2003

Dekkers, Maxx

'Application profiles, or how to mix and match
metadata schemas'
In: *Cultivate Interactive*, Issue 3
January 2001
(<http://www.cultivate-int.org/issue3/schemas>),
last visited 28.12.2005

**Desire — An overview of resource description
issues**

(Development of a European service for
information on research and education)
In: *A review of metadata: a survey of current
resource description formats*
Work Package 3 of Telematics for Research
project Desire (RE-1004)
([http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/metadata/desire/
overview/rev_01.htm](http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/metadata/desire/overview/rev_01.htm)), last visited 26.1.2006

DOI — digital object identifier

(<http://www.doi.org/>), last visited 26.1.2006

Dublin Core/MARC/GILS Crosswalk /

Network Development and MARC Standards
Office, Library of Congress; 2001
(<http://www.loc.gov/marc/dccross.html>), last
visited 28.12.2005

Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI)

Making it easier to find information
[Homepage]
(<http://dublincore.org/>), last visited 26.1.2006

Duden: die deutsche Rechtschreibung

23. Aufl. (Duden; Band 1)
Mannheim: Duden-Verlag, 2004

Düro, Michael (2003a)

'Public access to European documents' [EN]
In: *Inforum 2003 (Congress): Proceedings;
Prague: AIP, 2003* (CD-ROM) ([http://www.
inforum.cz/inforum2003/prispevky/Duero_
Michael.pdf](http://www.inforum.cz/inforum2003/prispevky/Duero_Michael.pdf)), last visited 28.12.2005

Düro, Michael (2003b)

'Tendenzen der Informationsaufbereitung
und -vermittlung bei den Europäischen
Institutionen'
In: *Proceedings zum 92. Deutschen
Bibliothekartag* (Congress), 2003, pp. 205–221
Frankfurt: Klostermann

Düro, Michael (2004a)

'CELEX — Eine Einführung: Teil 1: Die
Geschichte'
In: *Information: Wissenschaft & Praxis*, 55
(2004)5, pp. 259–268

Düro, Michael (2004b)

'CELEX — Eine Einführung: Teil 2: Inhalt und
Inhaltserschließung'
In: *Information: Wissenschaft & Praxis*, 55
(2004)6, pp. 325–332

Düro, Michael (2004c)

'CELEX — Eine Einführung: Teil 3: Das neue
System'
In: *Information: Wissenschaft & Praxis*, 55
(2004)7, pp. 399–406

Düro, Michael (2004d)

Metadata standardisation for the European
institutions' documents?
Example: Mapping CELEX fields with the DC
e-Government Application Profile
CEN — Workshop on Standardisation and
cooperation issues for government information
programmes
Zaragoza (Spain), 2004
([http://www.cenorm.be/cenorm/
businessdomains/businessdomains/iss/
activity/26duero.pdf](http://www.cenorm.be/cenorm/businessdomains/businessdomains/iss/activity/26duero.pdf)), last visited 28.12.2005.

Düro, Michael (2005)

Mehr als: der Zugang zum EU-Recht
94. Deutscher Bibliothekartag
Düsseldorf, 2005
([http://www.opus-bayern.de/bib-info/
volltexte/2005/97](http://www.opus-bayern.de/bib-info/volltexte/2005/97)), last visited 28.12.2005

**Düro, Michael and Schweibenz, Werner
(2001)**

'Metadaten zur Erschließung von
Museumsinformation im WWW'
In: *Museologie Online*, 2001, pp. 1–83
([http://www.vl-museen.de/m-online/01/01-1.
pdf](http://www.vl-museen.de/m-online/01/01-1.pdf)), last visited 28.10.2005

E-Commerce und E-Government: Aktuelle Fragen der Rechtsinformatik
Schweighofer, Erich; Menzel, Thomas (publ.)
Wien: Verlag Österreich, 2000
(Schriftenreihe Rechtsinformatik; Bd.1)

EUR-Lex homepage

(<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/index.html>), last visited 26.1.2006

Eurobarometer 63/First results

Public opinion in the European Union
(Field work: May to June 2005; Publication: July 2005)
(http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb/eb63/eb63.4_en_first.pdf), last visited 14.1.2006

Eurobarometer 63/Full report

Public opinion in the European Union
(Field work: May to June 2005; Publication: September 2005)
(http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb/eb63/eb63_en.pdf), last visited 14.1.2006

Europa

The European Union online
(<http://europa.eu.int/>), last visited 26.1.2006

Europe Direct

Your direct line to the European Union
(http://europa.eu.int/europedirect/index_en.htm), last visited 26.1.2006

European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR)

Decision of the Governing Board of the European Agency for Reconstruction on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to documents
(<http://www.ear.eu.int/agency/main/documents/thessaloniki-042599-01RulesofprocedureRegulation1049-011.doc>), last visited 28.1.2006

European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (OSHA)

Decision of the Administrative Board of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work of 4 March 2004 on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to documents of the European Parliament, of the Council and of the Commission (OJ L 210, 11.6.2004)
(http://osha.eu.int/about/internal_documents/board_decision/board_decision_en/download), last visited 28.1.2006

European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)

EASA MB Decision 01-2004 (Decision on access to documents)
(http://www.easa.eu.int/doc/About_EASA/Manag_Board/2004/mb_decision_0104.pdf), last visited 28.1.2006

European Environment Agency (EEA)

Rules concerning access to documents in the Agency (adopted by the EEA Management Board on 22 June of 2004)
(<http://org.eea.europa.eu/documents/administrativedocuments/administrativedocuments/implementingrules.html>), last visited 28.1.2006

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound)

Implementing rules (adopted by the Administrative Board [now Governing Board] of the Foundation in March 2004)
(http://www.eurofound.eu.int/about/publicaccess/documents/pubaccess_implementing_rules_en.pdf), last visited 28.12.2005

European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)

Decision of EMSA Administrative Board concerning the arrangements to be applied by the Agency for public access to documents
(<http://www.emsa.eu.int/Docs/adminboard/25.06.2004.access%20to%20documents.pdf>), last visited 28.12.2005

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

EMCDDA/13/06: EMCDDA rules for public access to documents
(<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/index.cfm?fuseaction=public.AttachmentDownload&nNodeID=17604&slanguageISO=EN>), last visited 28.12.2005

European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC)

Decision of the Management Board of the EUMC on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1048/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to documents (http://eumc.eu.int/eumc/material/doc/40629dd9d935d_doc_EN.pdf), last visited 28.1.2006

European Railway Agency (ERA)

Administrative Board decision on 'Arrangements to be applied by the Agency for public access to documents'
(<http://www.era.eu.int/public/>



documents/2004-10-28%20ERA%20AB%20-%20Arrangements%20to%20be%20applied%20by%20the%20Agency%20for%20public%20access%20to%20documents.pdf), last visited 28.1.2006

European Training Foundation (ETF)

ETF-GB-04-005: ETF rules concerning public access to documents ([http://www.etf.europa.eu/Wpubdocs.nsf/Att/A92BB5D72F95AC04C1256F0F00483229/\\$File/ETF-GB-04-005-Access%20to%20docs_EN.pdf?openElement&LAN=EN&DSPV=CAT](http://www.etf.europa.eu/Wpubdocs.nsf/Att/A92BB5D72F95AC04C1256F0F00483229/$File/ETF-GB-04-005-Access%20to%20docs_EN.pdf?openElement&LAN=EN&DSPV=CAT)), last visited 28.1.2006

European Union: Consolidated Treaties; Treaty on European Union; Treaty establishing the European Community; Protocols adopted at Nice
Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications, 2003

Eurovoc Newsletter, No 4

Allan Tomlins (ed.)
Brussels: PDC of the European Parliament, 3.3.2003
(http://europa.eu.int/celex/eurovoc/EN/Newsletter2_en.doc), last visited 26.1.2006

Eurovoc thesaurus homepage

(<http://europa.eu.int/celex/eurovoc/>), last visited 26.1.2006

freedominfo.org homepage

(<http://www.freedominfo.org/>), last visited 26.1.2006

General Report on the Activities of the European Union — 1998

Luxembourg: Office for Publications, 1999

General Report on the Activities of the European Union — 1999

Luxembourg: Office for Publications, 2000

General Report on the Activities of the European Union — 2000

Luxembourg: Office for Publications, 2001

General Report on the Activities of the European Union — 2001

Luxembourg: Office for Publications, 2002

General Report on the Activities of the European Union — 2002

Luxembourg: Office for Publications, 2003

Google-Gesellschaft: vom Digitalen Wandel des Wissens, Die

Lehmann, Kai and Schetsche, Michael (Publ.)
Bielefeld: transcript-Verlag, 2005

Glossary

Dublin Core Metadata Initiative
(<http://dublincore.org/documents/2001/04/12/usageguide/glossary.shtml>), last visited 26.1.2006

Heery, Rachel and Patel, Manjula

‘Application profiles: mixing and matching metadata schemes’
In: *Ariadne*, 25
24 September 2000
(<http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue25/app-profiles/intro.html>), last visited 28.12.2005

Herberger, Maximilian (1998a)

‘Can computing in the law contribute to more justice?’
In: *JurPC Web-Dok.*, 84/1998, para. 1–26
(<http://www.jurpc.de/aufsatz/19980084.htm>), last visited 28.12.2005

Herberger, Maximilian (1998b)

‘Zehn Gebote für den klugen Umgang (vielleicht nicht nur) des Juristen mit der EDV’
In: *JurPC Web-Dok.*, 75/1998, para. 1–26
(<http://www.jurpc.de/aufsatz/19980075.htm>), last visited 28.12.2005

Herberger, Maximilian (2002)

‘Rechtswissenschaftliche Texte und elektronisches Publizieren: Zehn Thesen für die deutsche Diskussion’
In: *Gedächtnisschrift für Dieter Meurer*
Hrsg. Eva Graul, Gerhard Wolf
Berlin: DeGruyter Recht, 2002, pp. 655–664
(<http://www.jura.uni-sb.de/projekte/Bibliothek/texe/Herberg8.html>), last visited 28.12.2005

Herberger, Maximilian (2003)

‘Elektronische Publikation von Gesetzen: eine Chance für die Gerechtigkeit?’
In: *JurPC Web-Dok.*, 340/2003, para. 1–58
(<http://www.jurpc.de/aufsatz/20030340.htm>), last visited 28.12.2005

Kunz, Werner and Rittel, Horst

Die Informationswissenschaften
München: Oldenbourg Verlag, 1972
(http://scidok.sulb.uni-saarland.de/volltexte/2000/31/pdf/kunz_rittel.pdf), last visited 15.3.2006

Liebwald, Doris (2003)

Evaluierung juristischer Datenbanken
Wien: Verlag Österreich, 2003
(Schriftenreihe Rechtsinformatik; 8)

Liebwald, Doris (2005)

'An evaluation of "New EUR-Lex": All tasks achieved and all problems solved?'
In: *Medien und Recht – International Edition (MR-Int)*, Vol. 3 (2005), pp. 1–5

MARC to Dublin Core crosswalk

Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, 2001
(<http://www.loc.gov/marc/marc2dc.html>), last visited 28.12.2005

MANUEL CELEX

Bruxelles: COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES/DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DU PERSONNEL ET DE L'ADMINISTRATION, 1989

Morel, François

'CELEX diffuse les textes européens en 11 langues avec DORIS'
In: *JNet Actualité/Intranet* (7.6.2000)
Suresnes Cedex: Benchmark Group, 2000
(<http://solutions.journaldunet.com/0006/000607celex.shtml>), last visited 26.1.2006

Namespace policy for the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI)

Dublin Core Metadata Initiative; 26.10.2001
(<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-namespaces/>), last visited 28.12.2005]

Namespaces in XML

World Wide Web Consortium; 14.1.1999
(<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml-names/>), last visited 28.12.2005

Nunn-Price, Norman

The CELEX database: a guide to European Union law
Revised by Lorna Ailes
Third edition, 2004
(<http://www.justis.com/J-Net/help/CXE.htm>), last visited 17.12.2005

Öberg, Ulf

'EU citizen's right to know: the improbable adoption of a European Freedom of Information Act'
In: *Cambridge Yearbook of European Legal Studies* (1999) 2, pp. 303–328.

OEIL — the Legal Observatory

(<http://www.db.europarl.eu.int/dors/oeil/en/default.htm>), last visited 26.1.2006

Office (1996)

Vingt-septième rapport annuel de gestion: 1995
Office des Publications officielles des Communautés Européennes
Luxembourg: Office des Publications officielles des Communautés Européennes, 1996

Office (1997)

Vingt-huitième rapport annuel de gestion: 1996
Office des Publications officielles des Communautés Européennes
Luxembourg: Office des Publications officielles des Communautés Européennes, 1997

Office (1998)

Twenty-ninth annual management report: 1997
Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1998

Office (2003)

Rapport annuel de gestion 2002 de l'Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes
Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes
Luxembourg: Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes, 2003

Office (2005a)

Annual Management Report 2004
Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2005
(<http://publications.eu.int/shared/docs/opoce/OP-Rapp-Gest-2004-en.pdf>), last visited 26.1.2006

Office (2005b)

Publications Office 2004 Annual Activity Report
Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2005
(http://ec.europa.eu/comm/atwork/synthesis/doc/opoce_aar.pdf), last visited 26.1.2006

Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM)

CA-03-22: Decision of the Administrative Board of 24 November 2003 on specific provisions regarding public access to OHIM documents



(<http://oami.europa.eu/en/office/admin/pdf/CA-03-22-EN.pdf>), last visited 28.12.2005

Panyr, Jiri

Automatische Klassifikation und Information Retrieval
Saarbrücken, 1985 (zugl. Diss.)

Parliament (1998)

A4-0476/98; PE 228.441/fm
Report on Openness within the European Union [08/12/1998]/ EP: Committee on Institutional Affairs
(<http://www2.europarl.eu.int/omk/sipade2?PUBREF=-//EP//NONSGML+REPORT+A4-1998-0476+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN&L=EN&LEVEL=3&NAV=S&LSTDOC=Y>), last visited 26.1.2006

Parliament (2002a)

P5_TA(2002)0111
European Parliament resolution on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents
OJ 2002 C 47E/483

Parliament (2002b)

P5_TA(2002)0216
Parliamentary register: European Parliament decision annexing to the Rules of Procedure a list of documents directly accessible through the register of Parliament documents (2002/2055 REG))
([http://www.europarl.europa.eu/omk/omnsapir.so/calendar?APP=PDF&TYPE=PV2&FILE=P5_TA\(20020514\)0216en.pdf&LANGUE=EN](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/omk/omnsapir.so/calendar?APP=PDF&TYPE=PV2&FILE=P5_TA(20020514)0216en.pdf&LANGUE=EN)), last visited 26.1.2006

Parliament (2002c)

A5_0440/2002
Report on the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003 as modified by the Council (all sections) (11138/2002 — C5-0600/2002. 2002/2004(BUD))
and Letter of Amendment No 2 (14847/2002 — C5-0571/2002) and 3 (00000/2002 — C5-0000/2002) to the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003
(<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/omk/sipade3?PUBREF=-//EP//NONSGML+REPORT+A5-2002-0440+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN&L=EN&LEVEL=2&NAV=S&LSTDOC=Y>), last visited 26.1.2006

Parliament (2002d)

P5_TA(2002)0624
European Parliament resolution on the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003 as modified by the Council (all sections) (11138/2002 — C5-0600/2002 — 2002/2004(BUD)) and Letters of Amendment No 2/2003 (14847/2002 — C5-0571/2002) and No 3/2003 (15169/2002 — C5-0595/2002) to the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2003
Official Journal C 31 E, 5.2.2002 pp. 232—238
([http://www2.europarl.eu.int/registre/seance_pleniere/textes_adoptes/definitif/2002/12-19/0624/P5_TA\(2002\)0624_EN.doc](http://www2.europarl.eu.int/registre/seance_pleniere/textes_adoptes/definitif/2002/12-19/0624/P5_TA(2002)0624_EN.doc)), last visited 28.12.2005

Parliament (2002e)

PE 319.195/0655, 0061
Amendments 0655, 0061 on the 2003 budget, second reading
26 November 2002

Parliament (2003a)

A5-0298/2003
Report on public access to Parliament, Council and Commission documents (implementation of Regulation 1049/2001/EC in the year 2002)
(<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/omk/sipade3?PUBREF=-//EP//NONSGML+REPORT+A5-2003-0298+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN&L=SK&LEVEL=2&NAV=S&LSTDOC=Y>), last visited 26.1.2006

Parliament (2003b)

P5_TA(2003)0413
European Parliament resolution on public access to Parliament, Council and Commission documents (implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 in the year 2002) (2003/2022(INI))
([http://www2.europarl.eu.int/registre/seance_pleniere/textes_adoptes/definitif/2003/09-25/0413/P5_TA\(2003\)0413_EN.pdf](http://www2.europarl.eu.int/registre/seance_pleniere/textes_adoptes/definitif/2003/09-25/0413/P5_TA(2003)0413_EN.pdf)), last visited 28.12.2005

Parliament (2003c)

PE 324.892/BUR
Note for the attention of the Bureau: Review of the implementation within Parliament during 2002 of Regulation (EC) 1049/2001 of the Parliament and the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents

Parliament (2004a)

PE 338.930/BUR/NT
Note for the attention of the Bureau: Review of

the implementation within Parliament during 2003 of Regulation (EC) 1049/2001 of the Parliament and the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents

Parliament (2004b)

PE 338.931/BUR/NT

Note to the Bureau: Report on implementation of the Bureau Decision of 28 November 2001 on public access to European Parliament documents
19.2.2004

Parliament (2005a)

PE 352.676/BUR

Note to the Bureau: Review of the implementation within Parliament, in 2004, of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the Parliament and the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents

Parliament (2005b)

PE 352.676/BUR/ANN

Draft Bureau information document on the implementation within Parliament in 2004 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents

Pauser, Josef

‘Rezension: Evaluierung juristischer Datenbanken (Liebwald, Doris)’
In: *Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekarinnen & Bibliothekare*, 57 (2004) 2
(http://www.uibk.ac.at/voeb/vm/vm_57_2_rezension.pdf), last visited 28.12.2005

persistent identifier

Deutsche Nationalbibliothek
(<http://www.persistent-identifier.de>), last visited 26.1.2006

Popotas, Costas

‘Internet resources for EU law — Accessing the European Union legal information through Internet and online’
In: *Papers presented at AustLII’s ‘Law via the Internet ’97’ conference* (25 to 27.6.1997)
(<http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/CompLRes/1997/11/>), last visited 26.1.2006

PreLex

COM(2000) 30
(http://europa.eu.int/prelex/detail_dossier.cfm?CL=en&ReqId=0&DocType=COD&DocYear=2000&DocNum=0032), last visited 26.1.2006

PreLex homepage

(<http://europa.eu.int/prelex/apcnet.cfm?CL=en>), last visited 26.1.2006

PreLex flyer

Publications Office
Catalogue No: KA-49-02-426-EN-D

PreLex manual > Structure

(http://ec.europa.eu/prelex/ct/sgv_manual_dsp_main.cfm?manualcat_id=structure&cl=en), last visited 28.12.2005

Ruffing, Markus

CELEX: Profil einer Datenbank
Marburg: Elwert, 1994
(Computer im Recht, 2)

Salton, Gerard and McGill, Michael J.

Introduction to modern information retrieval
New York: McGraw-Hill, 1983

Schefbeck, Günther

‘Elektronische Domokratie’
In: *E-Commerce und E-Government: aktuelle Fragestellungen der Rechtsinformatik*
Erich Schwehofer and Thomas Menzel (Hrsg.)
Wien: Verl. Österreich, 2000, pp. 89–106
(Schriftenreihe Rechtsinformatik; 1)

Schulzki-Haddouti, Christiane (2000)

‘EU-Dokumente: Blockaderecht statt mehr Transparenz’
In: *Telepolis*, 2000
(<http://www.telepolis.de/deutsch/inhalt/te/4328/1.html>), last visited 27.8.2004

Schulzki-Haddouti, Christiane (2003)

‘Warum ist das EU-Gemeinschaftsrecht so teuer?’
In: *Telepolis*, 2003
(<http://www.telepolis.de/deutsch/special/frei/14119/1.html>), last visited 27.8.2004

Schwehofer, Erich (1999a)

Rechtsinformatik und Wissensrepräsentation: Automatische Textanalyse im Völkerrecht und Europarecht
Wien: Springer, 1999

Schwehofer, Erich (1999b)

‘The revolution in legal information retrieval or: The empire strikes back’
In: *International Journal of Information, Law and Technology*, 1999 (1)
(http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/law/elj/jilt/1999_1/schwehofer/), last visited 28.12.2005



**Service intégré d'accès aux documents
juridiques**

Rapport au Comité de Direction de l'Office des publications
Task-force interinstitutionnelle
Volume 2: Text du rapport, version 1.1
28.6.1999

Simitis, Spiros

*Informationskrise des Rechts und
Datenverarbeitung*
Karlsruhe: C. F. Müller, 1970
(Recht, Justiz, Zeitgeschehen; 7)

Solana, Javier

Decision of the Secretary-General of the Council/High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy of 27 July 2000 on measures for the protection of classified information applicable to the General Secretariat of the Council
(<http://register.consilium.eu.int/utfregister/actleg04EN.htm>), last visited 26.1.2006

St Pierre, Margaret and LaPlant, William P. Jr

'Issues in crosswalking content metadata standards'
National Information Standardization Organisation, 15 October 1998
(<http://www.niso.org/press/whitepapers/crswalk.html>), last visited 26.1.2006

Statewatch

Observatory on public access to EU documents
(<http://www.statewatch.org/secret/observatory.htm>), last visited 26.1.2006

Staudegger, Elisabeth

Recht online gratis: RIS/EUR-Lex; Unentgeltliche juristische Datenbanken im Internet
Wien: Springer, 2003

Transparency & Access to European Union Documents

European Citizen Action Service
2004
(<http://www.ecas.org>), last visited 28.8.2004

Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe

Official Journal C310, 16.12.2004

Treaty of Amsterdam amending the Treaty on European Union, the Treaties establishing the European Communities and related acts

Official Journal C 340, 10.11.1997

Turnout trends at European elections

European Parliament
(http://www.elections2004.eu.int/ep-election/sites/en/results1306/turnout_ep/turnout_table.html), last visited 26.1.2006

Understanding metadata

NISO Press, 2004
(www.niso.org/standards/resources/UnderstandingMetadata.pdf), last visited 28.12.2005

Upson, Richard:

Information for the European citizen
Euro Citizen Action Service, 2003

Weibel, Stuart and Koch, Traugott

'The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative: mission, current activities, and future directions'
In: *D-Lib Magazine*, Vol. 6, No 12, December 2000
(<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/december00/weibel/12weibel.html>), last visited 28.12.2005

Zimmermann, Harald H. (1978)

'Probleme der automatischen Indeexierung von Fachtexten am Beispiel juristischer Dokumente'
Saarbrücken, 1978

Zimmermann, Harald H. (1984)

'Legal documentation with the computer aided indexing system CTX'
Saarbrücken, 1984

Zimmermann, Harald H. (1985)

'JURIS im Saarland'
Saarbrücken, 1985

Zimmermann, Harald H. (1995)

'Information als Wissenstransfer: Zur informationswissenschaftlichen Lehre und Forschung in Saarbrücken'
In: *Aspekte der Professionalisierung des Berufsfeldes Information*
Seeger, Thomas (Hrsg.)
Konstanz: Universitätsverl., 1995
(Schriften zur Informationswissenschaft, 21), pp. 349–360
(<http://scidok.sulb.uni-saarland.de/volltexte/2006/562/>), last visited 15.3.2006

Annex I

Events and documents preceding the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001

Date of document	Event	Publication/reference
22.1.1999	Commission unpublished discussion paper	SG.C.2/VI.CD/D(98)12
23.4.1999	Commission unpublished discussion paper	SG.C.2/VJ/CD D(99) 83
22.10.1999	Commission unpublished draft proposal	SG.C.2/VJ/CD D(98) 1999
29.11.1999	Commission unpublished draft proposal	SG.C2/VJ/CD D(98) 159/2
26.1.2000	Commission adopts initial proposal for a regulation in the co-decision procedure (1st version)	OJ 2000/C 177E/070 of 27/06/2000 EC: COM(2000)30
28.1.2000	Transmission of Commission proposal to the Council Transmission of Commission proposal to the EP	
21.2.2000	Commission proposal, 2nd version	COM(2000) 30 final/2
13.3.2000	EP President refers proposal to the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs (and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy, the Committee on Budgetary Control, the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market, the Committee on Constitutional Affairs and the Committee on Petitions for their opinions (C5-0057/2000)	
6.7.2000	EP: 1st draft opinion by the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market (H. Hautala)	
3.8.2000	EP: 1st draft report on the proposal: the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs (M. Cashman)	PR\418768EN.doc
10.8.2000	EP: 1st draft opinion by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (M. Weggen)	PA\417392EN.doc PE 286.945
5.9.2000	EP: 1st draft opinion by the Culture Committee (O. Andreasen)	PA\420\420260EN.doc PE 286.705
6.9.2000	EP: 1st draft opinion by the Petitions Committee (A. Thors)	PA\418366PA.doc PE 294.124



7.9.2000	EP: 1st draft opinion by the Committee Budgetary Control (D. Theato)	PA\418147EN.doc PE 285.850
14.9.2000	EP: 2nd draft report on the proposal: the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs together with the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (M. Cashman with Maij-Weggen)	UNOFFICIAL VERSION FOR SEMINAR ON 18 SEPTEMBER 2000
14.9.2000	EP: 1st draft opinion by the Foreign Affairs Committee (C. Malmstrom)	PA\418953EN.doc PE 294.779
15.9.2000	EP: 3rd draft report on the proposal: Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs together with Committee on Constitutional Affairs (M. Cashman with Maij-Weggen)	
10.10.2000	EP: 2nd version of the opinion of the Legal Affairs and Internal Market Committee (H. Hautala) adopted	AD\422735EN.doc PE 294.879
11.10.2000	EP: 2nd version of the opinion of the Petitions Committee (A. Thors) adopted	AD\422916EN.doc PE 231.952
12.10.2000	EP: 2nd version of the opinion of the Culture Committee (O. Andreasen) adopted	AD\423031EN.do PE 286.705
13.10.2000	EP: 2nd version of the opinion of the Foreign Affairs Committee (C. Malmstrom) adopted	AD\422722EN.doc PE 294.779
16.10.2000	EP: 2nd version of the opinion of the Committee on Budgetary Control (D. Theato) adopted	AD\422729EN.doc PE 285.850
18.10.2000	EP: Committee on Constitutional Affairs adopts Maij-Weggen report	AD\423504EN.doc PE 286.966
23.10.2000	EP: Citizen's Freedom and Rights Committee adopts Cashman/Maij-Weggen report, final version (date of document 26.10.2000)	
24.10.2000	Report tabled: EP Committee on Citizens' Freedom and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs; report 1st reading	OJ 2001/C 223/6 EP: A5-0318/2000
16.11.2000	Partial vote: EP adopts amendments to the proposal	OJ 2001/C 223/309 EP: T5-0515/2000

17.11.2000	Council: proposal on draft common position, 2nd version	http://www.statewatch.org/news/nov00/21newcoun.htm
1.12.2000	Council: proposal on draft common position, 3rd version	SN5449/00
22.12.2000	Council: proposal on draft common position, 4th version	14938/00
19.1.2001	Comparison of the three drafts	SN 1296/00
24.1.2001	Informal 'trialogue' begins (before formal end of EP's 1st reading)	
29.1.2001	Council: proposal on draft common position, 5th version	http://www.statewatch.org/news/jan01/05newdraft.htm
13.2.2001	Comparison of the three drafts	SN 1652
15.2.2001	Comparison of the three drafts	SN 1715
20.2.2001	Cashman/Maij-Weggen report, 3rd version	AM\432243EN.doc PE 294.327/1-30
22.3.2001	Cashman/Maij-Weggen report, 4th version	AM\434342EN.doc PE 294.327/1-30
26.3.2001	5th trialogue meeting (see www.statewatch.org/news/2001/mar/15codecision)	
5.4.2001	Cashman/Maij-Weggen report, 5th version	AM\436904EN.doc PE 302.233/88-110
9.4.2001	Council Decision on making certain categories of documents available to the public, annexed to the procedure	CSL: 2001/320/EC
11.4.2001	Cashman/Maij-Weggen report, 6th version	AM\437231EN.doc PE 302.233/88-110
2 and 3.4.2001	EP adopts resolution amending the Commission proposal in line with the compromise (i.e. amendments 81–119 are integrated by the Commission into the proposal without changes)	
5.4.2001	Cashman/Maij-Weggen text	
9.4.2001	Council Decision (2001/320/EC) on making certain documents available to the public document enclosed in the procedure	OJ 2001/L 111/29 2001/320/EC
11.4.2001	Cashman/Maij-Weggen compromise text (MS Word)	
11.4.2001	Draft Council common position with Cashman/Maij-Weggen version	
17.4.2001	Cashman/Maij-Weggen compromise text (pdf)	
19.4.2001	Amendments to the amendments by Cashman/Maij-Weggen (MS Word)	



25.4.2001	Compromise proposal approved by the EP Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs and the Permanent Representatives Committee II and the Commission (COM(2001) 299 final, p. 2)	
3.5.2001	EP opinion 1st reading, adopted with amendments (81–97 on recitals; others see COM(2001) 299 final pp. 3 ff)	OJ 2002/C 27E/019 PE: T5-0221/2001
3.5.2001	Commission position (agreement) on EP amendments at 1st reading	Bulletin /2001/5/ 1.1.2
14.5.2001	Council agreement	PRES/2001/169/ Bulletin /2001/5/ 1.1.2
28.5.2001	Council approval in 1st reading	
28.5.2001	Commission adopts modified proposal	OJ 2001/C 240E/165 EC: COM(2001)299
30.5.2001	Final act: signature EP & Council	OJ 2001/L 145/43 LEX: 2001R1049



Date, event and reference taken from: PreLex (COM(2000) 30)



Date, event and reference taken from: The Legislative Observatory (COD/2000/0032)



Date, event and reference taken from: Statewatch's 'Secret Europe' site: Observatory on public access to EU documents

Annex II

Selection lists derived from the search screens

1.	EUR-Lex: Subject matter	234
2.	EUR-Lex: Classification of the <i>Directory of Community legislation in force</i>	240
3.	EUR-Lex: Document types	253
4.	EUR-Lex: Other selection list	256
5.	The Commission Register of Documents: Type	256
6.	The Commission Register of Documents: Year	256
7.	The Commission Register of Documents: Department responsible	256
8.	The Council Register of Documents: Subject matter	258
9.	The Parliament's Register of Documents: Parliamentary term	267
10.	The Parliament's Register of Documents: Document type	267
11.	The Parliament's Register of Documents: Topic	269
12.	The Parliament's Register of Documents: Author role	270
13.	The Parliament's Register of Documents: Authority role	270
14.	The Parliament's Register of Documents: Addressee role	270
15.	The Parliament's Register of Documents: Dates	270
16.	The Parliament's Register of Documents: Other selection lists	270
17.	PreLex: Type	271
18.	PreLex: Procedures	271
19.	PreLex: Documents	271
20.	PreLex: Events	272
21.	PreLex: Activities of the institutions	276
22.	PreLex: Type of file	276
23.	PreLex: Field of activity	278
24.	PreLex: Body	279
25.	PreLex: Role (body/person)	283
26.	PreLex: Other selection list	283
27.	Legislative Observatory: Reference (Type)/EP documents	284
28.	Legislative Observatory: Reference (Type)/Commission documents	284
29.	Legislative Observatory: Reference/Other institutions	284
30.	Legislative Observatory: Reference (Type)/Legislative act	284
31.	Legislative Observatory: Reference/Official Journal	285
32.	Legislative Observatory: Agent in procedure/Committee	285
33.	Legislative Observatory: Agent in procedure/Political group	285
34.	Legislative Observatory: Agent in procedure/Commission DG	286
35.	Legislative Observatory: Agent in procedure/Council	287
36.	Legislative Observatory: Country and region	287
37.	Legislative Observatory: Subject	294
38.	Legislative Observatory: Type of procedure	304
39.	Legislative Observatory: Stage in the procedure	305
40.	Legislative Observatory: Event	305
41.	Legislative Observatory: Legal basis	306
42.	Register of Comitology: Department responsible	306
43.	Register of Comitology: Document type	307
44.	Register of Comitology: Committee	307



Selection lists extracted from EUR-Lex

EUR-Lex makes extensive use of translation tables (*tables de substitution*) (see Bauer-Bernet, 1982, *Les rubriques formatées*), which provide controlled vocabularies for numerous fields. The content of these translation tables is unfortunately not available to the public. Consequently the presentation of selection lists extracted from EUR-Lex is comparably limited and lacks some of the potentially most interesting lists, e.g. the list of Commission directorate-generals, which is probably available for the RS/AS fields.

1. EUR-Lex: Subject matter

1	Accession
2	Accession compensatory amounts
3	Accession to agreement
4	Adjustment
5	African Caribbean and Pacific States
6	Agreements and concentrations — ECSC
7	Agricultural structures
8	Agriculture
9	Alcohol
10	Animal feeding stuffs
11	Approximation of laws
12	Assistance
13	Associated African States and Madagascar
14	Association
15	Authentication
16	Balance of payments
17	Beef and veal
18	Brussels Convention of 27 September 1968
19	Budget
20	CCT: derogations
21	CCT: franchise
22	Cereals
23	Charges having an equivalent effect
24	Coal
25	Cocoa
26	Coffee
27	Cohesion Fund
28	Coke
29	Commercial policy
30	Common Customs Tariff
31	Common Customs Tariff: temporary importation

32	Common foreign and security policy
33	Common organisation of agricultural markets
34	Community trade mark
35	Community transit systems
36	Competition
37	Concerted practices
38	Conjunctural policy
39	Consumer protection
40	Conversion rates for the ECU
41	Cooperation
42	Coordination of structural instruments
43	Cork
44	Cotton
45	Culture
46	Customs Cooperation
47	Customs duties: authorisation to defer application of CCT
48	Customs duties: Community tariff quotas
49	Customs duties: national tariff quotas
50	Customs duties: speed-up decisions
51	Customs duties: suspensions
52	Customs procedures
53	Customs Union
54	Development cooperation
55	Dissemination of information
56	Dominant position
57	Dry fodder
58	Dumping
59	EAGGF
60	Economic and monetary union
61	Economic and social cohesion
62	Economic policy
63	ECSC unified common tariff
64	Education, vocational training and youth
65	Eggs and poultry
66	Electronic data processing
67	Employment
68	Energy
69	Enforcement of judgments
70	Environment



71	ERDF
72	Eur Foundation Improvement of Living and Working Conditions
73	Euro
74	European Central Bank
75	European citizenship
76	European Development Fund
77	European Development Fund (1)
78	European Development Fund (2)
79	European Development Fund (3)
80	European Development Fund (4)
81	European Development Fund (5)
82	European Development Fund (6)
83	European Development Fund (7)
84	European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
85	European Investment Bank
86	European Monetary Institute
87	European political cooperation
88	European Social Fund
89	European System of Central Banks
90	Exclusive agreements
91	External relations
92	Financial provisions
93	Financial provisions ECSC
94	Fisheries policy
95	Flax and hemp
96	Food aid
97	Foodstuffs
98	Forestry
99	Free circulation
100	Free movement of capital
101	Free movement of goods
102	Free movement of persons
103	Free movement of services
104	Free movement of workers
105	Freedom of establishment and services
106	French overseas departments
107	Fruit and vegetables
108	Fuels
109	GATT

110	General provisions
111	Hard coal
112	Hard fibres
113	Harmonisation of customs law: Community transit
114	Harmonisation of customs law: customs territory
115	Harmonisation of customs law: inward processing
116	Harmonisation of customs law: origin of goods
117	Harmonisation of customs law: value for customs purposes
118	Harmonisation of customs law: various
119	Harmonisation of customs law: warehouses, free zones
120	Harmonisation of laws
121	Health and safety
122	Health protection
123	Hops
124	Human rights
125	Immigration and asylum policy
126	Industrial and commercial property
127	Industrial policy
128	Industry
129	Information and verification
130	Information and verification
131	Integrated Mediterranean programmes
132	Integration of the German Democratic Republic (GDR)
133	Internal market
134	Investments
135	Iron
136	Joint undertakings
137	Jurisdiction
138	Justice and home affairs
139	Levies and loans — ECSC
140	Liability
141	Loans and subsidies — ECSC
142	Loans contracted by the ECSC
143	Lugano Convention
144	Measures having equivalent effect
145	Medium-sized firms, distributive trades and craft industries
146	Milk products
147	Monetary measures in the field of agriculture
148	Monetary policy



149	Non-Annex II EEC Treaty products
150	Non-trade agreement
151	Nuclear common market
152	Oils and fats
153	Ore
154	Overseas countries and territories
155	Own resources
156	Peas and field beans
157	Pig iron
158	Pigmeat
159	Plant health legislation
160	Plants and flowers
161	Potatoes
162	Preferential systems
163	Prices — ECSC
164	Principles, objectives and tasks of the Treaties
165	Privileges and immunities
166	Processed fruit and vegetables
167	Production quotas — ECSC
168	Products from third countries
169	Products of Annex II EEC Treaty and Regulation No 827/68
170	Protective measures
171	Provisions governing the institutions
172	Provisions implementing Article 95 — ECSC
173	Provisions under Article 235 EEC
174	Public contracts of the European Communities
175	Quantitative restrictions
176	Quantitative restrictions and measures of equivalent effect
177	Quotas — third countries
178	Quotas between Member States
179	Rabbit meat and farmed game meat
180	Regional policy
181	Research and technological development
182	Research and training
183	Rice
184	Right of establishment
185	Rubber
186	Rules applying to undertakings
187	Rules applying to undertakings — concentrations

188	Rules of origin
189	Safety at work and elsewhere
190	Scientific and technical information and documentation
191	Scrap
192	Scrap equalisation
193	Security system
194	Seeds and seedlings
195	Sheepmeat and goatmeat
196	Silkworms
197	Situation of general shortage (ECSC)
198	Small and medium-sized enterprises
199	Social Policy
200	Social provisions
201	Social security for migrant workers
202	Special steels
203	Staff regulations and employment conditions — EC
204	State aids
205	State monopolies of a commercial character
206	Steel
207	Steel industry
208	Subsidies and aids of the High Authority
209	Sugar
210	Supply agency
211	Taxation
212	Technical barriers
213	Technology
214	Telecommunications
215	Textiles
216	Tin
217	Tobacco
218	Tourism
219	Trans-European networks
220	Transport
221	Tropical timber
222	Value added tax
223	Value for customs purposes
224	Veterinary legislation
225	Wine
226	World Trade Organization



2. EUR-Lex: Classification of the *Directory of Community legislation in force*

	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
1	1	General, financial and institutional matters
2	107	Statistics
3	110	Principles, objectives and tasks of the Treaties
4	120	General provisions
5	130	Scope of the Treaties
6	140	Provisions governing the institutions
7	14010	General
8	14020	Parliament
9	14030	Council
10	14040	Commission
11	14050	Court of Justice
12	14060	Court of Auditors
13	14065	Committee of the Regions
14	14070	Economic and Social Committee
15	14075	European Central Bank
16	14080	European Investment Bank
17	14085	European Monetary Institute
18	14090	ECSC Consultative Committee
19	14095	European System of Central Banks
20	150	Administration and Staff Regulations
21	160	Financial and budgetary provisions
22	16010	Unit of account
23	16020	Budget
24	16030	Own resources
25	16040	European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)
26	16050	Other revenue
27	16060	Financial control
28	2	Customs Union and free movement of goods
29	205	General
30	207	Statistics
31	210	General customs rules
32	21010	Common customs territory
33	21020	Procedures for presentation and clearance
34	21030	Definition of declarant
35	21040	Customs debt inception, exigibility and extinction

	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
36	21050	Carry-over of duties
37	21060	Recovery or remission of duties
38	21070	Post-clearance collection of duties
39	21080	Information binding the administration
40	220	Basic customs instruments
41	22010	Customs tariffs
42	2201010	Common Customs Tariff
43	2201020	ECSC unified tariff
44	2201030	European Community's integrated tariff (TARIC)
45	22020	Value for customs purposes
46	22030	Origin of goods
47	2203010	Common definition used in non-preferential traffic
48	2203020	Rules of origin defined in the context of preferential arrangements
49	2203021	EFTA countries
50	2203022	Mediterranean countries
51	2203023	ACP States and OCT
52	2203025	Countries benefiting from the system of generalized preferences
53	230	Application of the Common Customs Tariff
54	23010	Tariff classification
55	23020	Particular destinations
56	23030	Tariff derogations
57	2303010	Tariff suspensions
58	2303020	Tariff quotas
59	2303030	Tariff ceilings
60	2303040	Reintroduction of customs duties
61	23040	Standard rate of duty
62	23050	Reliefs from duty
63	2305010	Returned goods
64	2305020	Victualling procedures
65	2305030	Other reliefs from duty
66	240	Specific customs rules
67	24010	Movement of goods
68	2401010	Free movement of goods
69	2401011	Community transit
70	2401012	Other arrangements concerning movement of goods
71	2401013	Turkey
72	2401020	Extra-Community trade: EFTA agreements



	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
73	2401030	Export procedures
74	2401040	Elimination of barriers to trade
75	24020	Economic customs arrangements
76	2402010	Inward processing
77	2402020	Outward processing and harmonisation of standard trade
78	2402030	Free zones, bonded warehouses, handling
79	2402040	Other economic customs arrangements
80	250	Mutual assistance
81	25010	In the application of customs or agricultural rules
82	25020	For the recovery of claims in customs or agriculture
83	260	Proceedings and penalties
84	26010	Settlement of disputes
85	26020	Prevention of infringements of Community law
86	270	International customs cooperation
87	3	Agriculture
88	305	General
89	307	Statistics
90	310	Basic provisions
91	31010	National aid
92	31020	Common agricultural policy mechanisms
93	31030	Accessions
94	320	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)
95	32010	General
96	32020	EAGGF (Guidance Section)
97	32030	EAGGF (Guarantee Section)
98	330	Agricultural structures
99	33010	Social and structural measures
100	33020	Processing and marketing of agricultural products
101	33030	Accountancy data network
102	33040	Agricultural statistics
103	33050	Agricultural research
104	33060	Forests and forestry
105	340	Monetary measures
106	34010	Fixing of compensatory amounts
107	34020	Other monetary measures
108	350	Approximation of laws and health measures
109	35010	Animal feedingstuffs

	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
110	35020	Plant health
111	35030	Animal health and zootechnics
112	35040	Seeds and seedlings
113	360	Products subject to market organisation
114	36005	Arrangements covering more than one market organisation
115	36051	Cereals
116	36052	Pigmeat
117	36053	Eggs and poultry
118	36054	Fresh fruit and vegetables
119	36055	Wine
120	36056	Milk products
121	36057	Beef and veal
122	36058	Rice
123	36059	Oils and fats
124	36060	Sugar
125	36061	Flowers and live plants
126	36062	Dried fodder
127	36063	Products processed from fruit and vegetables
128	36064	Raw tobacco
129	36065	Flax and hemp
130	36066	Hops
131	36067	Seeds
132	36068	Sheepmeat and goatmeat
133	36069	Other agricultural products
134	370	Products not subject to market organisation
135	37010	Silkworms
136	37020	Isoglucose
137	37030	Peas and beans
138	37040	Albumens
139	37050	Non-Annex II products (now non-Annex I products)
140	37060	Cotton
141	37070	Other agricultural products
142	380	Agreements with non-member countries
143	4	Fisheries
144	405	General, supply and research
145	407	Statistics
146	410	Common fisheries policy



	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
147	41010	Structural measures
148	41020	Market organisation
149	41030	Conservation of resources
150	4103010	Catch quotas and management of stocks
151	4103020	Other conservation measures
152	41040	State aids
153	420	External relations
154	42010	Multilateral relations
155	42020	Agreements with non-member countries
156	5	Freedom of movement for workers and social policy
157	507	Statistics
158	510	Freedom of movement for workers
159	520	Social policy
160	52005	General social provisions
161	52010	European Social Fund (ESF)
162	5201010	Organisation and reform of the ESF
163	5201020	Administrative and financial procedures of the ESF
164	5201030	Operations of the ESF
165	52020	Working conditions
166	5202010	Safety at work
167	5202020	Wages, income and working hours
168	5202030	Industrial relations
169	52030	Employment and unemployment
170	5203010	Programmes
171	5203020	Protection of workers
172	5203030	Employment incentives
173	52040	Social security
174	5204010	Principles of social security
175	5204020	Application to migrant workers
176	52050	Approximation of certain social provisions
177	6	Right of establishment and freedom to provide services
178	607	Statistics
179	610	Principles and conditions
180	620	Sectoral application
181	62010	Production and processing activities
182	6201010	Agriculture
183	6201020	Other production and processing activities

	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
184	62020	Service activities
185	6202010	Insurance
186	6202020	Banks
187	6202025	Stock exchanges and other securities markets
188	6202030	Transport
189	6202040	Real property
190	6202050	Leisure services
191	6202060	Personnel services
192	6202070	Services provided to undertakings
193	6202080	Other service activities
194	62030	Business activities
195	62040	Self-employed activities
196	62050	Medical and paramedical activities
197	62060	Other activities
198	630	Public contracts
199	63010	General
200	63020	Public works contracts
201	63030	Public supply contracts
202	63040	Public services contracts
203	63050	Other public contracts
204	7	Transport policy
205	705	General
206	707	Statistics
207	710	Transport infrastructure
208	71010	Coordination and investment
209	71020	Financial support
210	71030	User tariffs
211	720	Inland transport
212	72010	Competition rules
213	72020	State intervention
214	72030	Market operation
215	7203010	Market monitoring
216	7203020	Market access
217	7203030	Transport prices and terms
218	72040	Structural harmonisation
219	7204010	Technical and safety conditions
220	7204020	Social conditions



	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
221	7204030	Taxation
222	72050	Combined transport
223	72060	ECSC provisions
224	730	Shipping
225	73010	Competition rules
226	73020	Market operation
227	7302010	Market monitoring
228	7302020	Code of conduct for liner conferences
229	7302030	Market access
230	73030	Safety at sea
231	73040	Structural harmonisation
232	7304010	Technical conditions
233	7304020	Social conditions
234	7304030	Taxation
235	7304040	Flags, vessel registration
236	73050	International relations
237	7305010	Consultation procedure
238	7305020	Conventions with non-member countries
239	740	Air transport
240	74010	Competition rules
241	74020	Market operation
242	7402010	Market access
243	7402020	Route distribution
244	7402030	Prices and terms
245	74030	Air safety
246	74040	Structural harmonization
247	74050	International relations
248	7405010	Consultation procedure
249	7405020	Conventions with non-member countries
250	8	Competition policy
251	810	Competition principles
252	820	Restrictive practices
253	82010	Prohibited agreements
254	82020	Authorised agreements, exemptions and negative clearances
255	82030	Supervision procedures
256	830	Dominant positions
257	840	Concentrations

	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
258	850	Application of the rules of competition to public undertakings
259	860	State aids and other subsidies
260	870	Intra-Community dumping practices
261	880	Obligations of undertakings
262	890	National trading monopolies
263	9	Taxation
264	910	General
265	920	Direct taxation
266	92010	Income tax
267	92020	Corporation tax
268	92030	Elimination of double taxation
269	930	Indirect taxation
270	93010	Turnover tax/VAT
271	93020	Excise duties
272	93030	Taxes on capital and transactions in securities
273	93040	Individual tax exemptions
274	940	Other taxes
275	950	Prevention of tax evasion and avoidance
276	10	Economic and monetary policy and free movement of capital
277	1007	Statistics
278	1010	General
279	1020	Monetary policy
280	102010	Institutional monetary provisions
281	102020	Direct instruments of monetary policy
282	102030	Indirect instruments of monetary policy
283	1030	Economic policy
284	103010	Institutional economic provisions
285	103020	Instruments of economic policy
286	103030	Economic and monetary union
287	1040	Free movement of capital
288	11	External relations
289	1110	General
290	1120	European political cooperation
291	1130	Multilateral relations



	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
292	113010	Relations in the context of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
293	11301010	Basic standards
294	11301020	Bilateral questions
295	113020	International commodity agreements
296	113030	Multilateral customs cooperation
297	113040	Cooperation with international and non-governmental organisations
298	113050	Multilateral transport cooperation
299	113060	Multilateral cooperation for protection of the environment, wild fauna and flora and natural resources
300	113070	Other spheres of multilateral cooperation
301	1140	Bilateral agreements with non-member countries
302	114010	European countries
303	11401010	Member countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
304	11401020	Mediterranean countries
305	11401030	Countries in transition
306	11401040	Other European countries
307	114020	The Near and Middle East
308	114030	African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States
309	114040	North America
310	114050	Central America and Latin America
311	114060	Asian countries
312	114070	Oceanian countries
313	1150	Action in favour of countries in transition
314	115010	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
315	115020	Financial and economic aid
316	115030	Specific aid actions
317	1160	Commercial policy
318	116010	General
319	116020	Extension or renewal of agreements with State-trading countries
320	116030	Trade arrangements
321	11603010	Preferential arrangements
322	11603020	Common import arrangements
323	11603030	Common export arrangements
324	11603040	Export guarantees and financing
325	116040	Trade protection

	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
326	11604010	Countervailing duties
327	11604020	Anti-dumping measures
328	11604030	Specific ECSC measures
329	116050	Other commercial policy measures
330	116060	Statistics on external trade (Nimexe)
331	1170	Development policy
332	117010	General
333	117020	Aid to developing countries
334	11702010	Food aid
335	11702020	European Development Fund (EDF)
336	11702030	Aid to Latin American and Asian countries
337	117030	Generalised system of preferences
338	117040	Associations
339	11704010	Overseas countries and territories (PTOM)
340	11704020	African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States
341	12	Energy
342	1207	Statistics
343	1210	General principles and programmes
344	121010	General
345	121020	Rational utilisation and conservation of energy
346	1220	Coal
347	122010	Promotion of the coal industry
348	122020	Competition: rates and other conditions of sale
349	122030	Coal products
350	122040	Other measures relating to coal
351	1230	Electricity
352	1240	Nuclear energy
353	124010	Fuel supplies
354	124020	Power stations and joint undertakings
355	124030	Safeguards
356	124040	Nuclear research
357	124050	Other measures relating to nuclear energy
358	1250	Oil and gas
359	125010	Supplies and stocks
360	125020	Intra-Community trade



	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
361	125030	Other measures relating to oil or gas
362	1260	Other sources of energy
363	13	Industrial policy and internal market
364	1310	Industrial policy: general, programmes, statistics and research
365	131010	General
366	131020	Programmes and statistics
367	131030	Research and technological development
368	13103010	General principles
369	13103020	Research sectors
370	1320	Industrial policy: sectoral operations
371	132010	Iron and steel industry
372	13201010	Competition: prices and other conditions of sale
373	13201020	Other measures relating to iron and steel
374	132020	Shipbuilding
375	132030	Aeronautical industry
376	132040	Textiles
377	132050	Leather, hides, skins and footwear
378	132060	Information technology, telecommunications and data-processing
379	132070	Other industrial sectors
380	1330	Internal market: approximation of laws
381	133005	General, programmes
382	133010	Motor vehicles
383	133011	Agricultural and forestry tractors
384	133012	Metrology
385	133013	Electrical material
386	133014	Foodstuffs
387	13301410	Colouring matters
388	13301420	Preservatives
389	13301430	Other provisions
390	133015	Proprietary medicinal products
391	133016	Cosmetics
392	133017	Textiles
393	133018	Dangerous substances
394	133019	Fertilisers
395	133099	Other sectors for approximation of laws

	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
396	1340	Internal market: policy relating to undertakings
397	1350	Miscellaneous
398	1360	Trans-European networks
399	14	Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments
400	1407	Statistics
401	1410	General principles, programmes and statistics
402	1420	European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
403	1430	Monitoring and coordination of regional State aids
404	1440	Autonomous regional action
405	144010	ERDF operations
406	144020	Aid for stricken regions
407	144030	Community loans
408	1450	Coordination of structural instruments
409	1460	Economic and Social Cohesion Fund
410	15	Environment, consumers and health protection
411	1507	Statistics
412	1510	Environment
413	151010	General provisions and programmes
414	151020	Pollution and nuisances
415	15102010	Nuclear safety and radioactive waste
416	15102020	Water protection and management
417	15102030	Monitoring of atmospheric pollution
418	15102040	Prevention of noise pollution
419	15102050	Chemicals, industrial risk and biotechnology
420	151030	Space, environment and natural resources
421	15103010	Management and efficient use of space, the environment and natural resources
422	15103020	Conservation of wild fauna and flora
423	15103030	Waste management and clean technology
424	151040	International cooperation
425	1520	Consumers
426	152010	General
427	152020	Consumer information, education and representation
428	152030	Protection of health and safety
429	152040	Protection of economic interests
430	1530	Health protection
431	1540	Protection of animals



	<i>Notation</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
432	16	Science, information, education and culture
433	1607	Statistics
434	1610	Science
435	161010	General principles
436	161020	Research sectors
437	1620	Dissemination of information
438	1630	Education and training
439	1640	Culture
440	17	Law relating to undertakings
441	1710	Company law
442	1720	Intellectual property law
443	1730	Economic and commercial law
444	173010	Business procedures
445	173020	Other economic and commercial provisions
446	18	Common foreign and security policy
447	19	Area of freedom, security and justice
448	1910	Free movement of persons
449	191010	Elimination of internal border controls
450	191020	Crossing external borders
451	191030	Asylum policy
452	19103010	Right to asylum (application of international rules on asylum within the European Union)
453	19103020	Right of refugees and displaced persons (not eligible for asylum)
454	191040	Immigration and the right of nationals of third countries
455	1920	Judicial cooperation in civil matters
456	1930	Police and judicial cooperation in criminal and customs matters
457	193010	Police cooperation
458	193020	Judicial cooperation in criminal matters
459	193030	Customs cooperation
460	1940	Programmes
461	1950	External relations
462	20	People's Europe
463	2007	Statistics
464	2010	Freedom of movement of people
465	2020	European citizenship

3. EUR-Lex: Document types

	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Document type</i>
1	E	A	International agreement
2	E	C	Act of the EFTA Surveillance Authority
3	E	G	Act of the EFTA Standing Committee
4	E	J	Decision, order, consultative opinion of the EFTA Court
5	E	P	Pending case of the EFTA Court
6	E	O	Other act
7	1	K	ECSC Treaty 1951
8	1	E	EEC Treaty 1957; EC Treaty consol. Version 1992; EC Treaty consol. Version 1997
9	1	A	EURATOM Treaty 1957
10	1	F	Merger Treaty 1965
11	1	F	Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions 1970
12	1	B	Accession Treaty 1972 (UK, Denmark, Ireland, Norway)
13	1	R	Treaty amending certain financial provisions 1975
14	1	H	Accession Treaty 1979 (Greece)
15	1	I	Accession Treaty 1985 (Spain, Portugal)
16	1	G	Greenland Treaty 1985
17	1	U	SEA 1986
18	1	M	EEC Treaty 1957; EC Treaty consol. Version 1992; EC Treaty consol. Version 1997
19	1	N	Accession Treaty 1994 (Austria, Sweden, Finland, Norway)
20	1	D	Treaty of Amsterdam 1997
21	1	C	Treaty of Nice 2000
22	1	T	Accession Treaty 2003
23	2	A	Agreements with non-member States or international organisations
24	2	D	Acts of bodies created by international agreements
25	2	P	Acts of parliamentary bodies created by international agreements
26	2	X	Other act
27	3	E	CFSP: common positions; joint actions; common strategies
28	3	F	Police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters: common positions; framework decisions
29	3	R	Regulations
30	3	L	Directives
31	3	D	Decisions (DE: Entscheidung); Decisions <i>sui generis</i> (DE: Beschluss)
32	3	S	ECSC decisions of general interest
33	3	M	Non-opposition to a notified concentration



	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Document type</i>	
34	3	J	Non-opposition to a notified joint venture	
35	3	B	Budget	
36	3	K	Recommendations ECSC	
37	3	O	Guidelines ECB	
38	3	H	Recommendations	
39	3	A	Avis	
40	3	G	Resolutions	
41	3	C	Declarations	
42	3	Q	Institutional Arrangements: Rules of Procedure; Internal Agreements	
43	3	X	Other documents	
44	4	A	Agreements between Member States	
45	4	D	Decisions of the representatives of the governments of the Member States	
46	4	X	Other act	
47	5	AG	Common positions	Council and Member States
48	5	KG	Assent ECSC	Council and Member States
49	5	IG	Member States — initiatives	Council and Member States
50	5	XG	Other act	Council and Member States
51	5	PC	COM — prop. f. legislation	Commission
52	5	DC	COM — other document	Commission
53	5	SC	SEC	Commission
54	5	XC	Other act	Commission
55	5	AP	Legislative resolution	European Parliament
56	5	BP	Budget	European Parliament
57	5	IP	Other resolution	European Parliament
58	5	XP	Other act	European Parliament
59	5	AA	Opinion	Court of Auditors
60	5	TA	Report	Court of Auditors
61	5	SA	Special report	Court of Auditors
62	5	XA	Other act	Court of Auditors
63	5	AB	Opinion	European Central Bank
64	5	HB	Recommendation	European Central Bank
65	5	XB	Other act	European Central Bank
66	5	AE	Opinion on consultation	Economic and Social Committee
67	5	IE	Other opinion	Economic and Social Committee
68	5	AC	Opinion	Economic and Social Committee

	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Document type</i>	
69	5	XE	Other act	Economic and Social Committee
70	5	AR	Opinion on consultation	Committee of the Regions
71	5	IR	Other opinion	Committee of the Regions
72	5	XR	Other act	Committee of the Regions
73	5	AK	Opinion	ECSC Consultative Committee
74	5	XK	Other act	ECSC Consultative Committee
75	5	XX	Other act	Other Organs
76	6	A	Judgment	Court of First Instance
77	6	B	Orders	Court of First Instance
78	6	D	Third-party proceeding	Court of First Instance
79	6	F	Opinion	Court of First Instance
80	6	H	Case report	Court of First Instance
81	6	C	Conclusion of the Advocate General	Court of Justice
82	6	J	Judgment	Court of Justice
83	6	O	Order	Court of Justice
84	6	P	Case report	Court of Justice
85	6	S	Seizure	Court of Justice
86	6	T	Third party proceeding	Court of Justice
87	6	V	Opinion	Court of Justice
88	6	X	Ruling	Court of Justice
89	9	E	Written question	
90	9	H	Question at question time	
91	9	O	Oral question	



4. EUR-Lex: Other selection list

The following selection list from EUR-Lex is not reproduced due to its volume ⁽³³⁹⁾:

EUR-Lex: Other selection list	Number of items
Eurovoc: descriptors (EN version)	6 645
Eurovoc: non-descriptors (EN version)	6 769

Selection lists extracted from the Commission's Register of Documents

5. The Commission Register of Documents: Type

1	C
2	Agendas
3	COM
4	Minutes
5	SEC
6	Studies

6. The Commission Register of Documents: Year

1	2001
2	2002
3	2003
4	2004
5	2005
6	2006

7. The Commission Register of Documents: Department responsible

1	Agriculture and Rural Development
2	Budget
3	Bureau of European Policy Advisers
4	Co-operation office
5	Communication
6	Competition
7	Development
8	Directorate General for Justice, Freedom and Security
9	Directorate General for Interpretation
10	Directorate-General for Personnel and Administration

⁽³³⁹⁾ These figures are taken from the Eurovoc website > Presentation of the thesaurus (http://europa.eu/eurovoc/sg/sga_doc/eurovoc_dif!SERVEUR/menu!prod!MENU?langue=EN), last visited 28.12.2005.

11	Directorate-General for Translation
12	Economic and Financial Affairs
13	Education and Culture
14	Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
15	Energy and Transport
16	Enlargement
17	Enterprise and Industry
18	Environment
19	European Anti-Fraud Office
20	European Communities Personnel Selection Office
21	Eurostat
22	External Relations
23	Financial Control
24	Fisheries and Maritime Affairs
25	Health and Consumer Protection
26	Humanitarian Aid
27	Informatics Directorate General
28	Information Society and Media
29	Internal Audit Service
30	Internal Market and Services
31	Joint Research Centre
32	Legal Service
33	Office for infrastructure and logistics — Brussels
34	Office for infrastructure and logistics — Luxembourg
35	Office for the administration and payment of individual entitlements
36	Publications Office
37	Regional Policy
38	Research
39	Secretariat-General
40	Taxation and Customs Union
41	Trade



Selection lists extracted from the Council's Register of Documents

8. The Council Register of Documents: Subject matter

1	ACCREDITATION PROCEDURE	ACCRED
2	ACEH MONITORING MISSION	ACEH
3	ACTS OF ACCESSION (COMMISSION PROPOSALS)	ACCTR
4	AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES	ACP
5	AGENDA 2000	AGENDA
6	AGRI FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS	AGRIFIN
7	AGRI FORESTS	AGRIFORET
8	AGRI HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION	AGRILEG
9	AGRI MONETARY	AGRIMON
10	AGRI ORGANISATION OF MARKETS	AGRIORG
11	AGRI STRUCTURES	AGRISTR
12	AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES	ATTACHES
13	AIR TRANSPORT	AER
14	ALBANIA	ALB
15	ALGERIA	AL
16	ANDORRA	AND
17	ANIMALS	ANIMAUX
18	ANTI-FRAUD GROUP	GAF
19	ANTIDUMPING	ANTIDUMPING
20	ARMAMENTS POLICY	POLARM
21	ARTICLE 133 COMMITTEE AGENDA	OJ 133
22	ARTICLE 133 COMMITTEE FULL MEMBERS	TITULAIRES
23	ARTICLE 36 COMMITTEE	CATS
24	ARTICLE 36 COMMITTEE AGENDA	OJ CATS
25	ASIA	ASIE
26	ASIA/EUROPE PARTNERSHIP	ASEM
27	ASYLUM	ASILE
28	ATOMIC QUESTIONS	ATO
29	AUDIOVISUAL	AUDIO
30	AUSTRALIA	AUS
31	AVIATION	AVIATION
32	BODY DOCUMENTS (CHARTER)	BODY
33	BOSNIA	BOSNIA
34	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BIH
35	BOVINE ANIMALS	BOVINS

36	BUDGET	BUDGET
37	BUILDINGS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT	IMM
38	BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANNING	BCP
39	CANADA	CAN
40	CAPITAL MOVEMENTS	MDC
41	CENTRAL AND SOUTH-EAST EUROPE	ESE
42	CENTRAL EUROPE	PECOS
43	CENTRE FOR INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION ON ASYLUM	CIREA
44	CENTRE INFORM. & DISCUSS. FRONTIERS & IMMIGRATION	CIREFI
45	CFSP: (AD HOC) CONVENTIONAL ARMS EXPORTS	COARM
46	CFSP: (AD HOC) PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	COJUR
47	CFSP: (AD HOC) SECURITY	COSEC
48	CFSP: ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS	COADM
49	CFSP: AFRICA	COAFR
50	CFSP: ASIA AND OCEANIA	COASI
51	CFSP: CANADA, UNITED STATES	COTRA
52	CFSP: COMMUNICATIONS	COTEL
53	CFSP: CONFERENCE ON STABILITY IN EUROPE	COSTA
54	CFSP: CONSULAR AFFAIRS	COCON
55	CFSP: DRUGS	CODRO
56	CFSP: EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	COEST
57	CFSP: HUMAN RIGHTS	COHOM
58	CFSP: LATIN AMERICA	COLAT
59	CFSP: LAW OF THE SEA	COMAR
60	CFSP: MAGHREB-MASHREQ	COMAG
61	CFSP: MEDITERRANEAN	COMED
62	CFSP: MIDDLE EAST AND GULF	COMEM
63	CFSP: MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS	COMEP
64	CFSP: NON-PROLIFERATION	CONOP
65	CFSP: OSCE (ORGANIS' N FOR SECURITY & COOP IN EUROPE)	COSCE
66	CFSP: POLITICAL COOPERATION	COPOL
67	CFSP: PROTOCOL	COPRO
68	CFSP: TERRORISM	COTER
69	CFSP: TURKEY, CYPRUS, MALTA	COSEE
70	CFSP: UN DISARMAMENT	CODUN
71	CFSP: UNITED NATIONS	CONUN



72	CFSP: WESTERN BALKANS: CROATIA, FYROM, ALBANIA	COWEB
73	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	CHIMIE
74	CIVIL PROTECTION	PROCIV
75	COAL	CHAR
76	CODECISION PROCEDURE	CODEC
77	CODEX ALIMENTARIUS	CODEX
78	CODIFICATION	CODIF
79	COHESION FUND	FC
80	COMBATING DOPING	DOPAGE
81	COMMERCIAL COUNSELLORS' REPORT	RCC
82	COMMITTEE FOR CIVILIAN ASPECTS OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT	CIVDOC
83	COMMITTEE FOR CIVILIAN ASPECTS OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT	CIVCOM
84	COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS	CDR
85	COMMODITIES	PROBA
86	COMMON APPROACH	OC
87	COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF	TDC
88	COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY	PESC
89	COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY	COSDP
90	COMPANY LAW	DRS
91	COMPETITIVENESS	COMPET
92	CONFERENCE OF MEMBER STATES' GOVERNMENTS AGENDA	OJ RGEM
93	CONSULTATIONS	CONSULT
94	CONSUMERS	CONSOM
95	CONTRIBUTION PROCEDURE	CONTRIB
96	CONVENTION (CHARTER)	CONVENT
97	COUNCIL AGENDA	OJ CONS
98	COUNCIL MINUTES	PV CONS
99	COUNCIL SECURITY COMMITTEE	CSC
100	COUNCIL SECURITY COMMITTEE INFOSEC	CSCI
101	COURT OF AUDITORS	CMPT
102	COURT OF JUSTICE	COUR
103	CROATIA	HR
104	CULTURE	CULT
105	CUSTOMS	DOUANES
106	CUSTOMS JOINT SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY	DAC

107	CUSTOMS UNION	UD
108	CYPRUS	CY
109	DATA PROTECTION	DATAPROTECT
110	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	CD
111	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	PVD
112	DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL)	DEVGEN
113	DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS — DIPLOMATIC ACCREDITATIONS	DIPL
114	DOCUMENT FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PRIVATE OFFICE	CAB
115	DRAFTING QUALITY OF DOCUMENTS	QUALITE
116	DRUG TRAFFICKING	STUP
117	DRUGS	DROGUE
118	ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS	ECOFIN
119	ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION	UEM
120	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE	CES
121	ECONOMIC QUESTIONS	ECO
122	EDUCATION	EDUC
123	EGYPT	ET
124	EGYPT	EG
125	ENERGY: GENERAL POLICY	ENER
126	ENLARGEMENT	ELARG
127	ENVIRONMENT	ENV
128	ESTABLISHMENT AND SERVICES	ETS
129	EU ASSISTANCE MISSION TO DR CONGO	EUSEC-RDC
130	EU CIVILIAN/MILITARY SUPPORT ACTION TO AMIS II	DARFUR
131	EU COORDINATING OFFICE FOR THE PALESTINIAN POLICE SUPPORT	EUCOPPS
132	EU MISSION IN IRAQ	EUJUST-LEX
133	EU-USA RELATIONS	USA
134	EU/ICELAND AND NORWAY MIXED COMMITTEE	COMIX
135	EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK	BCE
136	EUROPEAN COMMITTEE TO COMBAT DRUGS	CORDROGUE
137	EUROPEAN COMPANY	SE
138	EUROPEAN CONFERENCE	CONFEUR
139	EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON DRUGS AND ORGANISED CRIME	CEDCO
140	EUROPEAN COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS	CONCL
141	EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR	EDPS



142	EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA	EEE
143	EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION	AELE
144	EUROPEAN JUDICIAL NETWORK	EJN
145	EUROPEAN MUTUAL JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE	EUROJUST
146	EUROPEAN OMBUDSMAN	OMBUDS
147	EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (GENERAL)	PE
148	EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT COOPERATION PROCEDURE	PRO COOP
149	EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: LETTERS AND REPLIES	PE-L
150	EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: ORAL QUESTIONS	PE-QO
151	EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: QUESTION TIME	PE-QH
152	EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: RESOLUTIONS	PE-RE
153	EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: WRITTEN QUESTIONS	PE-QE
154	EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICE	EUROPOL
155	EUROPEAN UNION PLANNING TEAM	EUPT
156	EUROPEAN UNION POLICE ADVISORY TEAM	EUPAT
157	EUROPEAN UNION POLICE KINSHASA	KINSHASA
158	EUROPEAN UNION POLICE MISSION	EUPM
159	EVALUATION OF JHA RESULTS	EVAL
160	EXPORT CREDITS AND GUARANTEES	CCG
161	EXTERNAL FRONTIERS (JHA)	FRONTEXT
162	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	RELEX
163	FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS	EXPO
164	FALSE DOCUMENTS	FAUXDOC
165	FAROE ISLANDS	FEROE
166	FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK 2007–2013	CADREFIN
167	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	EF
168	FINGERPRINTING OF ASYLUM SEEKERS	EURODAC
169	FISHERIES	PECHE
170	FOOD AID	ALIM
171	FOOD LEGISLATION	DENLEG
172	FORESTS	FORETS
173	FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	FYROM
174	FRONTIERS	FRONT
175	GENERAL AFFAIRS	AG
176	GENERAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY	AGRI
177	GENERAL FINANCIAL QUESTIONS	FIN
178	GENERAL POLICY (Secretary-General's Private Office)	POLGEN

179	GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES	SPG
180	GREENLAND	GROENLAND
181	HEALTH	SAN
182	ICELAND	ISL
183	IGC: DOCUMENT FROM DELEGATIONS	DELEG
184	IGC: DOCUMENT FROM THE PRESIDENCY	PRESID
185	IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM	ASIM
186	INDUSTRY	IND
187	INFORMATION PROCEDURE (MEMBER STATES)	INFO
188	INFORMATION SYSTEM ON NATIONAL ENTRIES	SIRENE
189	INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC	INF
190	INSPECTION BY SECURITY SERVICE IN MEMBER STATES	INSPSEC
191	INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS	INST
192	INSURANCE	SURE
193	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	PI
194	INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE	CIG
195	INTERIM COMMITTEE	IC
196	INTERNAL MARKET	MI
197	INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS	CID
198	IRAN	IRAN
199	IRAQ	IRAQ
200	IRON AND STEEL	SID
201	ISCHENGEN INFORMATION SYSTEM/SIRENE	SIRIS
202	ISRAEL	ISR
203	JOINT SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY (SCHENGEN)	SCHAC
204	JUDICIAL COOPERATION	JUST
205	JUDICIAL COOPERATION IN CIVIL MATTERS	JUSTCIV
206	JUDICIAL COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL MATTERS	COPEN
207	JUDICIAL COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL MATTERS	JUSTPEN
208	JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS	JAI
209	K4 COMMITTEE	CK4
210	K4 COMMITTEE AGENDA	OJ CK4
211	LATIN AMERICA	AMLAT
212	LAW ENFORCEMENT: CUSTOMS	ENFOCUSTOM
213	LAW ENFORCEMENT: POLICE	ENFOPOL
214	LAW OF THE SEA	MARE
215	LEGAL INFORMATION	JURINFO



216	LEGAL QUESTIONS	JUR
217	LEGISLATIVE ACTS ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	PUBLIC
218	LIBYA	LIBYE
219	LIECHTENSTEIN	FL
220	LIST OF A ITEMS	PTS A
221	MACAO	MACAO
222	MALTA	M
223	MEDITERRANEAN	MED
224	MEMBERS STATES ONLY	NACN
225	MIGRATION or MIGRATION FLOWS	MIGR
226	MILITARY MATTERS	POLMIL
227	MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS	LAIT
228	MINUTES CONFERENCE OF MEMBER STATES' GOVERNMENTS	PV RGEN
229	MONTHLY LIST OF WRITTEN PROCEDURES	RPE
230	MOROCCO	MA
231	MUTUAL RECOGNITION AGREEMENTS	ARM
232	NATO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION	NCI
233	NEW ZEALAND	NZ
234	NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES	NIS
235	NORWAY	N
236	ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT	OCDE
237	ORGANISATION OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT	SGC
238	ORGANISED CRIME	CRIMORG
239	OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	PTOM
240	OWN RESOURCES	RESPR
241	PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY	OLP
242	PARLIAMENT-COUNCIL LEGISLATION	LEX
243	PENSION FUNDS	FR
244	PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE PART 1: AGENDA	OJ CRP1
245	PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE PART 2: AGENDA	OJ CRP2
246	PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE SUMMARY RECORD	CRS CRP
247	PESTICIDES	PESTICIDE
248	PHARMACEUTICALS	PHARM
249	PLANT PRODUCTS	VEGETAUX
250	PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	PHYTOSAN

251	POLICE MISSION IN FYROM	PROXIMA
252	POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE	COPS
253	POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE DECISION	PSC DEC
254	POSTAL SERVICES, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION	TELECOM
255	PRESS RELEASES	PRESSE
256	PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO	MC
257	PROGRESS OF WRITTEN PROCEDURES	EPE
258	PROTOCOL	PROTOCOLE
259	PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION	API
260	PUBLIC CONTRACTS	MAP
261	RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA	RAXEN
262	REGIONAL POLICY	REGIO
263	RELATIONS WITH AFRICA	AFRICA
264	RELATIONS WITH CANADA	CDN
265	RELATIONS WITH CHINA	CHINE
266	RELATIONS WITH EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	EST
267	RELATIONS WITH KOREA	COREE
268	RELATIONS WITH THE GULF STATES	GOLFE
269	RELATIONS WITH UKRAINE	UA
270	RESEARCH (GENERAL)	RECH
271	RULES OF COMPETITION	RC
272	SAN MARINO	SM
273	SCHENGEN	SCHENGEN
274	SCHENGEN EVALUATION	SCH-EVAL
275	SCHENGEN INFORMATION SYSTEM	SIS
276	SEEDS	SEMENCES
277	SHIPPING	MAR
278	SIGNING PROCEDURE (AGREEMENTS)	SIGNATURE
279	SIS — TECHNICAL ASPECTS	SIS-TECH
280	SLOVENIA	SI
281	SOCIAL QUESTIONS	SOC
282	SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AGENDA	OJ CSA
283	SPECIFIC OPTIONS PROGRAMME: CANARIES	POSEICAN
284	SPECIFIC OPTIONS PROGRAMME: MADEIRA	POSEIMA
285	SPECIFIC OPTIONS PROGRAMME: OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS	POSEIDOM
286	SPORTS	SPORT



287	STAFF REGULATIONS OF OFFICIALS AND OTHER SERVANTS OF THE COMMUNITIES	STAT
288	STANDING COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT	CPE
289	STATISTICS	STATIS
290	STEEL	ACIER
291	STRUCTURAL FUNDS	FSTR
292	SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW	DROPEN
293	SUMMARY RECORD	CRS
294	SWISS CONFEDERATION	CH
295	SYRIA	SY
296	TAJIKISTAN	TJ
297	TAKEOVER BID	OPA
298	TAX QUESTIONS	FISC
299	TECHNICAL BARRIERS	ENT
300	TEXTILES	TEXT
301	THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN	RHJ
302	THE HOLY SEE	SAINT-SIEGE
303	THE LEBANESE REPUBLIC	RL
304	THEMIS MISSION IN GEORGIA	THEMIS
305	TOURISM	TOUR
306	TRADE IN SERVICES	SERVICES
307	TRADE QUESTIONS	COMER
308	TRANSPORT (GENERAL)	TRANS
309	TUNISIA	TU
310	TURKEY	NT
311	UN CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT	CNUCED
312	UN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION	FAO
313	UN MISSION IN DR CONGO	MONUC SPT
314	UNIFORM PASSPORT	UP
315	UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION	ONU
316	VETERINARY MATTERS	VETER
317	VISA POLICY	VISA
318	WINE SECTOR PRODUCTS	VINS
319	WORK PROGRAMME (SCHEDULE)	PT
320	WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION	WTO
321	WRITTEN PROCEDURE	PROCED
322	YEMEN	YEMEN
323	YOUTH	JEUN
324	YUGOSLAVIA	YU

Selection lists extracted from the Parliament's Register of Documents

9. The Parliament's Register of Documents: Parliamentary term

1	5
2	6

10. The Parliament's Register of Documents: Document type

1	Agendas (OJ, POJ, PDOJ, OJQ, PCORR)
2	Agendas with corrigenda
3	Amendments to A documents (reports)
4	Amendments to B motions for resolutions
5	Amendments to C documents
6	Amendments to draft opinions
7	Amendments to draft reports
8	Amendments to joint resolutions
9	Answers to oral questions
10	Answers to written questions
11	Briefing
12	Budget documents (BUD, SAB, AMBUD)
13	Bulletins
14	C documents
15	Calendars
16	Comitology — Documents for information
17	Comitology — Right of scrutiny
18	Committee reports
19	Consolidated texts — First reading
20	Consolidated texts — Second reading
21	Daily agendas
22	Daily Notebook
23	Decisions
24	Declarations
25	Documents for information
26	Documents on supplementary and amending budgets
27	Draft agendas
28	Draft opinions
29	Draft reports
30	European Commission COM documents
31	European Commission SEC documents



32	European Council documents
33	European Parliament Bulletin — Action taken on parliamentary acts — post-session
34	European Parliament Bulletin — Activities
35	European Parliament Bulletin — Calendar of meetings
36	European Parliament Bulletin — European Council special edition
37	Fact sheets
38	Final draft agendas
39	Incoming mail
40	Joint motions for resolutions
41	Joint resolutions
42	Lastest news
43	List of Members
44	Manuals
45	Media documents
46	Minutes
47	Miscellaneous documents
48	Motions for resolutions
49	Notices to Members
50	Opinions
51	Oral questions
52	Outgoing mail
53	Priority written questions
54	Provisional minutes
55	Questions for Question Time
56	Reports
57	Rules
58	Studies
59	Summaries and suggestions
60	Summaries of decisions
61	Texts adopted
62	Texts adopted — Provisional edition
63	The week
64	Verbatim reports of proceedings — Provisional edition
65	Verbatim reports of proceedings — Revised edition
66	Verbatim reports of proceedings (CRE, CRE-PROV, CRE-REV)
67	Working document
68	Written questions

11. The Parliament's Register of Documents: Topic

1	Agriculture
2	Budget
3	Budgetary control
4	Citizens' rights
5	Commission work programme
6	Constitutional affairs
7	Culture
8	Development and cooperation
9	Economic and monetary affairs
10	Energy
11	Enlargement
12	Environment
13	EP Rules of Procedure
14	Equal opportunities/Women's rights
15	European Council
16	External relations
17	Fisheries
18	Human rights
19	Industry
20	Information and communication
21	Intergovernmental Conference
22	Internal market — Free movement of capital, finance
23	Internal market — Free movement of goods, customs, public procurement, standardisation
24	Internal market — Free movement of persons, right of establishment, workers
25	Internal Market — Freedom to provide services, insurance, banks, credit, right of establishment, savings, public procurement
26	Internal Market — Types of activity, company law
27	Justice and home affairs
28	Members' immunity and Statute
29	Other items
30	Petitions
31	Presidency of the Council
32	Public Health and Consumer Affairs — Consumer affairs, distribution, civil protection, nuclear safety, food safety
33	Public Health and Consumer Affairs — Social policy, public health
34	Regional policy
35	Research



36	Security and defence
37	Social and employment policy
38	Sport
39	Statements
40	Tourism
41	Trade
42	Transport
43	Youth and education

12. The Parliament's Register of Documents: Author role

1	Author of mail
2	External author
3	Member
4	Official

13. The Parliament's Register of Documents: Authority role

1	Inside EP
2	Outside EP

14. The Parliament's Register of Documents: Addressee role

1	External authorities
2	Political groups
3	EP committees
4	EP secretariat
5	EP bodies

15. The Parliament's Register of Documents: Dates

1	Document date
2	Date of entry
3	Event date

16. The Parliament's Register of Documents: Other selection lists

The following selection lists from the Parliament's document register are not reproduced due to their volume ⁽³⁴⁰⁾:

⁽³⁴⁰⁾ These selection lists are available from the advanced search screen of the Parliament's register (<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/registre/recherche/RechercheAvancee.cfm#>), last visited 28.12.2005.

The Parliament's Register of Documents: Other selection lists	Number of items
Author: EP List	9 828
Addressee: EP List	4 926
Authority: EP List	4 821

Selection lists extracted from PreLex

17. PreLex: Type

Standard search

1	COM
2	SEC
3	C
4	JAI
5	BCE
6	CSE
7	LET

18. PreLex: Procedures

1	CNS	Consultation procedure
2	COD	Codecision procedure
3	SYN	Cooperation procedure
4	AVC	Assent procedure
5	ACC	Agreement
6	PRT	Social protocol
7	CNB	Consultation Eur. Central Bank
8	CNC	Consultation Court of Auditors

19. PreLex: Documents

1	C	Document C — Commission
2	COM	Commission document — COM
3	LET	Document LET — Commission
4	SEC	Document Commission — SEC
5	IP	Commission's press release
6	BULLETIN	Bulletin of the Eur. Union
7	PRES	Press release of the Council
8	PE-CONS	PE-CONS
9	PE	Document EP



10	A	A
11	1	Document EP 1
12	2	Document EP 2
13	A2	Document EP — A2
14	A3	Document EP — A3
15	A5	Document EP — A5
16	B4	Document EP — B4
17	B5	Document EP — B5
18	C2	Document EP — C2
19	C3	Document EP — C3
20	C4	Document EP — C4
21	C5	Document EP — C5
22	CES	Opinion ESC
23	CDR	Opinion Cor
24	JO	Official Journal
25	JO C	Official Journal C series
26	JO C E	Official Journal C E
27	JO L	OJ L series
28	CESE	Opinion EESC

20. PreLex: Events

1	ACP-EC Coun Ministers Decision
2	Addendum
3	Adopt. declaration comn posit.
4	Adoption amended proposal
5	Adoption by Commission
6	Adoption by EP
7	Adoption common position
8	Adoption of Commission opinion
9	Adoption of act by Commission
10	Adoption re-examined proposal
11	Approval by Commission
12	Association Council decision
13	CDR own-initiative opinion
14	CPE opinion single rdg
15	Change of legal basis by Cncl
16	Change of legal basis by Comm.
17	Cncl decision budgetary act

18	Commission position on EP amendments at 1st reading
19	Commission position on EP amendments at 2nd reading
20	Commission position on EP amendments at single reading
21	Committ. of Regions resolution
22	Committee of Regions opinion
23	Communication de la Commission sur les suites données
24	Communication du Parlement européen sur les suites données
25	Conciliation Comm. decision
26	Confirmation common position
27	Consultation Court of Auditors
28	Consultation Court of Justice
29	Consultation ECB
30	Consultation EESC by Comm.
31	Consultation EP by Commission
32	Consultation ESC by Comm.
33	Consultation Monetary Committ.
34	Consultation of EESC
35	Consultation of EMI
36	Consultation of EP
37	Consultation of ESC
38	Convening Conciliation Comm.
39	Cooperation Council decision
40	Corrigendum
41	Council agreement
42	Council approval 1 rdg
43	Council approval 2 rdg
44	Council assent
45	Council conclusions
46	Council decision at 3 rdg
47	Council opinion
48	Council opinion budgetary act
49	Council partial approv. 1. rdg
50	Council partial approv. 2. rdg
51	Council resolution
52	Court of Auditors opinion
53	Court of Justice judgment
54	Court of Justice opinion
55	Decision ACP-EC Commit. Ambas.



56	Decision Cooperation Committee
57	Decision of the Joint Committee
58	Discuss. budget Council 1. rdg
59	Discuss. budget Council 2. rdg
60	Discuss. budget EP 1. rdg
61	Discussions at Council
62	Décision du Comité conjoint
63	Décision sur la suite à donner
64	ECSC Consultative Com. opinion
65	EESC exploratory opinion
66	EESC opinion
67	EESC own-initiative opinion
68	EESC resolution
69	EIB opinion
70	EMI opinion
71	EP Cttee opinion — resolution
72	EP Cttee opinion 1. rdg
73	EP Cttee opinion 2. rdg
74	EP Cttee opinion 3. rdg
75	EP Cttee opinion budgetary act
76	EP Cttee opinion on assent
77	EP Cttee report — resolution
78	EP Cttee report 1. rdg
79	EP Cttee report 2. rdg
80	EP Cttee report 3. rdg
81	EP Cttee report budgetary act
82	EP Cttee report on assent
83	EP Cttee report single rdg
84	EP assent
85	EP decision at 3. rdg
86	EP decision budgetary discharg
87	EP decision on budgetary act
88	EP discuss. budget 2 rdg
89	EP opinion 1. rdg
90	EP opinion 2. rdg
91	EP opinion on budgetary act
92	EP opinion single rdg
93	EP receipt of common position

94	EP resolution
95	ESC exploratory opinion
96	ESC opinion
97	ESC own-initiative opinion
98	ESC resolution
99	European Central Bank opinion
100	Formal adoption by Council
101	Implicit replacement
102	Information EP rejection 2.rdg
103	Joint Committee decision
104	Joint Council decision
105	Monetary Committee opinion
106	No EP opinion at 2. rdg
107	No adoption by Council
108	Partial adoption by Council
109	Partial replacement
110	Partial withdrawal by Commiss.
111	Pol. agreement common position
112	Rejection by Council
113	Replacement
114	Self-referral by COR
115	Signature by EP and Council
116	Signature of budget by EP
117	Supplement
118	Trans. Council Comm. opinion
119	Trans. Council decl. cmn posn
120	Trans. EP decl. cmn posn
121	Trans. amend. prop. to Council
122	Transm. EP Commiss. opinion
123	Transm. amended prop. to EP
124	Transm. re-exam.prop. to EP
125	Transmis. re-exam. prop. to CS
126	Transmission to Council
127	Transmission to EP
128	Transmission to European Ombudsman
129	Withdrawal by Commission



21. PreLex: Activities of the institutions

1	Adoptions by the Commission
2	Council activities
3	Council decisions
4	EP decisions and opinions
5	European Economic and social Committee opinions
6	Opinions of the Committee of Regions
7	Transmissions to EP
8	Transmissions to the Council

22. PreLex: Type of file

Advanced search

1	Act
2	Agreement
3	Agreement betw. Member states
4	Budget
5	COR own-initiative opinion
6	Common position
7	Communication
8	Council Assent
9	Decision
10	Declaration
11	Directive
12	Draft Common Position
13	Draft ECSC budget
14	Draft Treaty
15	Draft act
16	Draft agreement
17	Draft agreement Member States
18	Draft budget
19	Draft communication
20	Draft decision
21	Draft declaration
22	Draft directive
23	Draft interinstitut. agreement
24	Draft joint action
25	Draft proposal

26	Draft protocol
27	Draft recommendation
28	Draft regulation
29	Draft resolution
30	Draft suppl. and amend. budget
31	ECSC Budget
32	EESC own-initiative opinion
33	EP own-initiative opinion
34	ESC own-initiative opinion
35	Green Paper
36	Interinstitutional Agreement
37	Joint action
38	Letter
39	Letter of amendment
40	Memorandum
41	Note
42	Opinion
43	Periodic report
44	Prelim. Draft suppl. Budget
45	Preliminary Draft Budget
46	Programme
47	Proposal for a Common Position
48	Proposal for a Council Framework Decision
49	Proposal for a Decision
50	Proposal for a Declaration
51	Proposal for a Directive
52	Proposal for a Recommendation
53	Proposal for a Regulation
54	Proposal for a Resolution
55	Proposal for a joint action
56	Proposal for an Act
57	Protocol
58	Recomm. for a Recommendation
59	Recomm. for a Regulation
60	Recommendation
61	Recommendation for Resolution
62	Recommendation for a Decision
63	Recommendation for a Directive



64	Recommendation for an Opinion
65	Regulation
66	Report
67	Request for Council Assent
68	Resolution
69	Resolution of EP
70	Staff Working Paper
71	Supplem. and amending Budet
72	Transfer of appropriations
73	Treaty
74	White Paper
75	Working Paper

23. PreLex: Field of activity

1	Administration and Staff
2	Agriculture
3	Bilateral agreements
4	Budget
5	CFSP
6	Commercial policy
7	Company law
8	Competition policy
9	Consumers
10	Culture
11	Customs Union
12	Development policy
13	Dissemination of information
14	Economic and monetary policy
15	Economic policy
16	Education and training
17	Energy
18	Environment
19	Environment, consumers, health
20	Establishment — services
21	European citizenship
22	External relations
23	Fisheries
24	Free movement of capital

25	Freedom of movement workers
26	General matters
27	Health protection
28	Industrial policy
29	Industry — internal market
30	Institutions
31	Intellectual property law
32	Internal market
33	Justice and Home Affairs
34	Justice, Freedom and Security policy
35	Law relating to undertakings
36	Monetary policy
37	Multilateral relations
38	Public contracts
39	Regional policy
40	Science and research
41	Science, information
42	Social policy
43	Sport
44	Taxation
45	Trans-European networks
46	Transport policy

24. PreLex: Body

1	Bureau of European Policy Advisers
2	CPE Institutional Affairs
3	CPE Agriculture, Rural Devel.
4	CPE Budgetary Control
5	CPE Budgets
6	CPE Citizens' freedoms, rights
7	CPE Constitutional Affairs
8	CPE Culture, Youth, Education
9	CPE Development Cooperation
10	CPE Econom., Monetar., Indust.
11	CPE Economic and Monetary Aff.
12	CPE Employment, Social Aff.
13	CPE Employment, Social Affairs
14	CPE Environm., Public Health



15	CPE Environment,Health,Consum.
16	CPE External Econom. Relations
17	CPE Fisheries
18	CPE For. affairs, human rights
19	CPE Foreign Aff.,Secur., Def.
20	CPE Industrie, External Trade
21	CPE Legal Aff.,Internal Market
22	CPE Legal af, Citizens' Rights
23	CPE Petitions
24	CPE Regional Policy
25	CPE Regional pol., Transport
26	CPE Research,Technol., Energy
27	CPE Rules of Proced., Verific.
28	CPE Transport and Tourism
29	CPE Women's Rights
30	CPE Women, Equal Opportunities
31	CPE. Civil Liberties
32	Com. Service Extern. Relations
33	Commission
34	Committee of the Regions
35	Conciliation Committee
36	Consumer Policy Service
37	Coord. of fraud prevention
38	Council
39	Court of st Instance
40	Court of Auditors
41	Court of justice
42	DG Agriculture
43	DG Agriculture and Rural Development
44	DG Budget
45	DG Competition
46	DG Development
47	DG Economic, Financial Affairs
48	DG Education and Culture
49	DG Employment, Social Affairs
50	DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
51	DG Energy
52	DG Energy and Transport

53	DG Enlargement
54	DG Enterprise
55	DG Environment
56	DG External Relations
57	DG Financial Control
58	DG Fisheries
59	DG Fisheries and Maritime Affairs
60	DG Health, Consumer Protection
61	DG Information Society
62	DG Information Society and Media
63	DG Internal Market
64	DG Internal Market and Services
65	DG Interpretation
66	DG Justice and Home Affairs
67	DG Justice, Freedom and Security policy
68	DG Personnel-Administration
69	DG Regional Policy
70	DG Research
71	DG Taxation and Customs Union
72	DG Trade
73	DG Transport
74	DG01
75	DG01A
76	DG01B
77	DG02
78	DG03
79	DG04
80	DG05
81	DG06
82	DG07
83	DG08
84	DG09
85	DG10
86	DG11
87	DG12
88	DG13
89	DG14
90	DG15



91	DG16
92	DG17
93	DG18
94	DG19
95	DG20
96	DG21
97	DG22
98	DG23
99	DG24
100	Directorate General Communication
101	Directorate-Gen. Informatics
102	Directorate-General
103	ECSC Consultative Committee
104	EP Delegation Conciliat. Com.
105	EUROPAID
106	EUROPOL
107	Economic and Financial Comm.
108	Economic and Social Committee
109	Enterprise and Industry DG
110	Euratom Supply Agency
111	European Central Bank
112	European Eco. & Soc. Committee
113	European Investment Bank
114	European Monetary Institute
115	European Ombudsman
116	European Parliam. and Council
117	European Parliament
118	Eurostat
119	Forward studies unit
120	GUD
121	Humanitarian Aid ECHO
122	Humanitarian Aid DG
123	Humanitarian Aid Office
124	Informatics Directorate
125	Inspection générale
126	Inspectorate-General
127	Internal Audit Service
128	Joint Interpret.-Confer. Serv.

129	Joint Research Center
130	Legal Service
131	Monetary Committee
132	OLAF
133	Press and Communication DG
134	Press and Communication Serv.
135	Publication Office
136	SCIS
137	SCR
138	Secretariat-General
139	Security Office
140	Spokesman's Service
141	Statistical Office
142	Task Force
143	The European Data Protection Supervisor
144	Translation service

25. PreLex: Role (body/person)

1	Addressee
2	Addressee for formal act
3	Addressee for information
4	Associated
5	Author of opinion
6	Author of report
7	Consultation
8	Jointly responsible
9	Mandatory consultation
10	Optional consultation
11	Primarily responsible

26. PreLex: Other selection list

The following PreLex selection list is not reproduced due to its volume:

PreLex: Other selection list	Number of items
PreLex: Person	2 444



Selection lists extracted from the Legislative Observatory

27. Legislative Observatory: Reference (Type)/EP documents

1	Document reference from other institutions (C)
2	Draft report (PE)
3	Motion for resolution, oral question (B)
4	Opinion, resolution, decision (T)
5	Report (A)

28. Legislative Observatory: Reference (Type)/Commission documents

1	COM document (COM)
2	SEC document (SEC)
3	Document for European Councils (CSE)
4	Document (C)

29. Legislative Observatory: Reference/Other institutions

1	Committee of the Regions: opinion
2	Court of Auditors: opinion, report, special report
3	Economic and Social Committee: opinion
4	European Central Bank: opinion, orientation
5	European Ombudsman: report

30. Legislative Observatory: Reference (Type)/Legislative act

1	Directive (L)
2	Regulation (R)
3	Decision (D)
4	Budget (B)
5	Agreement (A)
6	CFSP act (E)
7	JHA act (F)
8	EP/Council Recommendation (H)
9	Declaration (C)
10	Interinstitutional agreement (Q)
11	Non-binding act (X)
12	Third pillar act (Y)

31. Legislative Observatory: Reference/Official Journal

1	L Series — Legislation
2	C Series — Information and Notices
3	C Electronic Series — Information and Notices

32. Legislative Observatory: Agent in procedure/Committee

1	EP Delegation to Conciliation Committee
2	Foreign Affairs
3	Development
4	International Trade
5	Budgets
6	Budgetary Control
7	Economic and Monetary Affairs
8	Employment and Social Affairs
9	Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
10	Industry, Research and Energy
11	Internal Market and Consumer Protection
12	Transport and Tourism
13	Regional Development
14	Agriculture
15	Fisheries
16	Culture and Education
17	Legal Affairs
18	Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs
19	Constitutional Affairs
20	Women's Rights and Gender Equality
21	Petitions
22	Human rights, subcommittee
23	Security and defence, subcommittee
24	Policy challenges and budgetary means of the enlarged Union
25	Collapse of the Equitable Life Assurance Society (inquiry)
26	Alleged use of European countries by the CIA (temporary)

33. Legislative Observatory: Agent in procedure/Political group

1	European People's Party (Christian Democrats) — European Democrats (20/07/2004–19/07/2099)
2	Socialist Group in the European Parliament (20/07/2004–19/07/2099)
3	Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (20/07/2004–19/07/2099)



4	Greens/European Free Alliance (20/07/2004–19/07/2099)
5	European United Left/Nordic Green Left (20/07/2004–19/07/2099)
6	Independence and democracy (20/07/2004–19/07/2099)
7	Union for Europe of the Nations (20/07/2004–19/07/2099)
8	Non-attached members (20/07/2004–19/07/2099)

34. Legislative Observatory: Agent in procedure/Commission DG

1	Agriculture and Rural Development
2	Enterprise and Industry
3	Budget
4	Bureau of European Policy Advisers
5	Competition
6	Development
7	Economic and Financial Affairs
8	Education and Culture
9	Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
10	Energy and Transport
11	Enlargement
12	Environment
13	EuropAid, Cooperation Office
14	European Anti-fraud Office OLAF
15	Eurostat, Statistical Office
16	External Relations
17	Financial control
18	Fisheries and Maritime Affairs
19	General Secretariat
20	Health and Consumer Protection
21	Humanitarian Aid Office ECHO
22	Information Society
23	Inspectorate General of Services
24	Internal Market and Services
25	Joint Interpretation Service
26	Joint Research Centre
27	Justice, Freedom and Security
28	Legal Service
29	Personel and Administration
30	Press and Communiation
31	Publications Office

32	Regional Policy
33	Research
34	Taxation and Customs Union
35	Trade
36	Translation Service

35. Legislative Observatory: Agent in procedure/Council

1	Agriculture and Fisheries
2	Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry and Research)
3	Economic and Financial Affairs ECOFIN, Budget
4	Education, Youth and Culture
5	Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs
6	Environment
7	General Affairs and External Relations
8	Heads of State or Government
9	Justice and Home Affairs
10	Transport, Telecommunications and Energy

36. Legislative Observatory: Country and region

1	Abkhazia
2	ACP Countries
3	Afghanistan
4	Albania
5	Algeria
6	American Samoa
7	Andorra
8	Angola
9	Anguilla
10	Antarctica Area
11	Antigua and Barbuda
12	Arctic Area
13	Argentina
14	Armenia
15	Aruba
16	Atlantic Ocean Area
17	Australia
18	Austria
19	Azerbaijan



20	Bahamas
21	Bahrain
22	Baltic Sea Area
23	Bangladesh
24	Barbados
25	Belarus
26	Belgium
27	Belize
28	Benelux
29	Benin
30	Bermuda
31	Bhutan
32	Birmania
33	Bolivia
34	Bosnia and Herzegovina
35	Botswana
36	Bouvet Island
37	Brazil
38	British Indian Ocean Territory
39	Brunei
40	Bulgaria
41	Burkina Faso
42	Burundi
43	Cambodia
44	Cameroon
45	Canada
46	Cape Verde
47	Caribbean Islands
48	Cayman Islands
49	Central African Republic
50	Chad
51	Chile
52	China
53	Christmas Island
54	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
55	Colombia
56	Community of Independent States
57	Comoros

58	Congo
59	Congo DR, ex-Zaire
60	Cook Islands
61	Costa Rica
62	Croatia
63	Cuba
64	Cyprus
65	Czech Republic
66	Czechoslovakia
67	Danemark
68	Djibouti
69	Dominica
70	Dominical Republic
71	East Timor
72	Ecuador
73	Egypt
74	El Salvador
75	Equatorial Gunea
76	Eritrea
77	Estonia
78	Ethiopia
79	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
80	Faroe Islands
81	Fiji
82	Finland
83	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, FYROM
84	France
85	French Guiana
86	French Polynesia
87	Gabon
88	Gambia
89	Georgia
90	German Democratic Republic
91	Germany FR
92	Ghana
93	Gibraltar
94	Greece
95	Greenland



96	Grenada
97	Guadeloupe
98	Guam
99	Guatemala
100	Guinea
101	Guinea-Bissau
102	Guyana
103	Haiti
104	Heard and McDonald Islands
105	Honduras
106	Hong Kong
107	Hungary
108	Iceland
109	India
110	Indonesia
111	Iran
112	Iraq
113	Ireland
114	Israel
115	Italy
116	Ivory Coast
117	Jamaica
118	Japan
119	Jordan
120	Kazakhstan
121	Kenya
122	Kiribati
123	Korea, Democratic Republic
124	Korea, Republic
125	Kuwait
126	Kyrgyzstan
127	Lao, Democratic Republic
128	Latvia
129	Lebanon
130	Lesotho
131	Liberia
132	Liechtenstein
133	Lithuania

134	Luxembourg
135	Lybian Arab Jamahiriya
136	Macau
137	Machreq
138	Madagascar
139	Maghreb
140	Malawi
141	Malaysia
142	Maldives
143	Mali
144	Malta
145	Marshall Islands
146	Martinique
147	Mauritania
148	Mauritius
149	Mayotte
150	Mediterranean Sea Area
151	Mexico
152	Micronesia
153	Moldova, Republic
154	Monaco
155	Mongolia
156	Montserrat
157	Morocco
158	Mozambique
159	Myanmar
160	Namibia
161	Nauru
162	Nepal
163	Netherlands
164	Netherlands Antilles
165	New Caledonia
166	New Zealand
167	Nicaragua
168	Niger
169	Nigeria
170	Niue
171	Norfolk Island



172	Northern Mariana Islands
173	Norway
174	Oman
175	Pakistan
176	Palau
177	Palestine Authority
178	Panama
179	Papua New Guinea
180	Paraguay
181	Peru
182	Philippines
183	Pitcairn
184	Poland
185	Portugal
186	Puerto Rico
187	Qatar
188	Reunion
189	Romania
190	Russian Federation
191	Rwanda
192	Saint Helena
193	Saint Kitts and Nevis
194	Saint Lucia
195	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
196	Saint Vincent and Grenadines
197	Samoa
198	San Marino
199	Sao Tome and Principe
200	Saudi Arabia
201	Scandinavia
202	Senegal
203	Serbia and Montenegro 02/2003
204	Serbia and Montenegro, /until 02/2003
205	Seychelles
206	Sierra Leone
207	Singapore
208	Slovakia
209	Slovenia

210	Solomon Islands
211	Somalia
212	South Africa
213	Span
214	Sri Lanka
215	Sudan
216	Suriname
217	Svalbard and Jan Mayen
218	Swaziland
219	Sweden
220	Switzerland
221	Syrian Arab Republic
222	Taiwan
223	Tajikistan
224	Tanzania
225	Tchetchenia
226	Thailand
227	Tibet
228	Togo
229	Tokelaou
230	Tonga
231	Trinidad and Tobago
232	Tunisia
233	Turkey
234	Turkmenistan
235	Turks and Caicos Islands
236	Tuvalu
237	Uganda
238	Ukrania
239	United Arab Emirates
240	United Kingdom
241	United States
242	Uruguay
243	USSR
244	Uzbekistan
245	Vanuatu
246	Vatican (Holy See)
247	Venezuela



248	Viet nam
249	Virgin Islands, British
250	Virgin Islands, US
251	Wallis and Futuna Islands
252	Western Sahara
253	Yemen
254	Yemen Democratic
255	Yugoslavia, Federal Republic
256	Zambia
257	Zimbabwe

37. Legislative Observatory: Subject

1	European citizenship
2	fundamental rights in the Union, Charter
3	citizen's rights
4	political rights, right to vote and to stand in elections
5	social and economic rights
6	right of petition
7	European Ombudsman
8	public access to information and documents, administrative practice
9	protection of privacy and data protection
10	diplomatic and consular protection
11	internal market, SLIM
12	free movement of goods
13	customs, tax and duty-free, Community transit
14	public procurement
15	standardisation, EC standards and trade-mark, certification, compliance
16	free movement of persons
17	freedom of movement, right of residence, identity checks
18	free movement of workers
19	free movement of services, freedom to provide
20	right of establishment
21	public services, of general interest, universal service
22	free movement of capital
23	savings
24	securities and financial markets, stock exchange, CIUTS, investments
25	banks and credit
26	electronic money and payments, transfrontier credit transfers

27	insurance
28	competition
29	trade restrictions, concerted practices, dominant positions
30	dumping, monopolies
31	state aids and interventions
32	economic concentration, mergers, takeover bids, holding companies
33	taxation
34	direct taxation
35	indirect taxation, VAT, excise duties
36	cooperation between administrations, IDA, EDICOM
37	Community policies
38	agricultural policy and economies
39	agricultural structures and holdings, farmers
40	rural development, EAFRD
41	less-favoured agricultural areas
42	processed products, agri-foodstuffs
43	marketing and trade of agricultural products, in general
44	livestock farming
45	animal protection
46	livestock products, in general
47	meat
48	milk and milk products
49	eggs and poultry
50	crop products in general, floriculture
51	fruit, citrus fruits
52	vegetables
53	cereals, rice
54	fodder plants
55	textile plants, cotton
56	oleaginous plants
57	sugar
58	wine, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages
59	industrial plants, tobacco, hops
60	tropical plants
61	animal and vegetable fats, oils
62	animal health requirements, veterinary legislation and pharmacy
63	feedingstuffs, animal nutrition
64	animal diseases



65	plant health legislation, organic farming, agro-genetics in general
66	plant health legislation
67	organic farming
68	agro-genetics, GMOs
69	foodstuffs, foodstuffs legislation
70	forestry policy
71	agrimonetary policy, compensatory amounts
72	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, EAGGF et EAGF
73	support for producers and premiums
74	set-aside and agricultural reconversion
75	agricultural production, farm surpluses and quotas, non-marketing premiums
76	agricultural statistics
77	fisheries policy
78	fish stocks, conservation of fishery resources
79	aquaculture
80	fishing fleets, safety of fishing vessels
81	management of fisheries, fisheries, fishing grounds
82	fish catches, import tariff quotas
83	fishing industry and statistics, fishery products
84	fisheries inspectorate, surveillance of fishing vessels and areas
85	fishing enterprises, fishermen, working conditions on board
86	fisheries agreements
87	fisheries agreements with African countries
88	fisheries agreements with Indian Ocean countries
89	fisheries agreements with Maghreb and Mediterranean countries
90	fisheries agreements with Pacific countries
91	fisheries agreements with Northern and Baltic countries
92	transport policy in general
93	air transport and air freight
94	air safety
95	rail transport: passengers and freight
96	sea transport: passengers and freight
97	maritime safety
98	inland waterway transport
99	road transport: passengers and freight
100	transport regulations, road safety, roadworthiness tests, driving licence
101	combined transport, multimodal transport
102	urban transport

103	ports policy
104	transport undertakings, transport industry employees
105	trans-European transport networks
106	transport agreements and cooperation
107	air transport agreements and cooperation
108	road transport agreements and cooperation
109	maritime or inland transport agreements and cooperation
110	transportation statistics
111	information and communications in general
112	audiovisual industry and services
113	Media Programme
114	television, cable
115	telecommunications, data transmission, telephone
116	telecommunication and voice telephony networks (ONP, ISDN)
117	communications by satellite
118	radiocommunications, broadcasting
119	electronic and mobile communications, personal communications
120	information technologies
121	press, media concentration
122	postal services
123	telematics
124	ethical information policy
125	trans-European communications networks
126	international information networks and society, Internet
127	information programmes and action plans
128	information and audiovisual statistics
129	industrial policy
130	chemical industry, fertilizers, plastics
131	iron and steel industry, metallurgical industry
132	motor industry, cycle and motorcycle, commercial and agricultural vehicles
133	shipbuilding
134	aeronautical industry, aerospace industry
135	electronics, electrotechnical industries, data-processing, office automation
136	building industry
137	mechanical engineering, machine-tool industry
138	defence and arms industry
139	textile and clothing industry, leathers
140	precision engineering, optics, photography, medical



141	luxury products industry, cosmetics
142	industrial competitiveness
143	enterprise policy, inter-company cooperation
144	company law
145	small and medium-sized undertakings, craft industries
146	financial management of undertakings, business loans, accounting
147	company taxation
148	business policy, electronic commerce, after-sales service, commercial distribution
149	social economy, mutual societies, cooperatives, associations
150	business statistics
151	research and technological development RTD
152	european research space and policy
153	research specific areas
154	framework programme and research programmes
155	EC framework programme
156	Euratom framework programme
157	innovation
158	research staff, researchers
159	new technologies, biotechnology
160	intellectual property, copyright
161	industrial property, European patent, Community patent, design and pattern
162	scientific and technical cooperation and agreements
163	energy policy
164	coal mining, mining industry
165	oil industry, motor fuels
166	gas, electricity, natural gas
167	nuclear energy, industry and safety
168	alternative and renewable energies: wind, solar, tidal, wave energies
169	trans-European energy networks
170	cooperation and agreements for energy
171	environmental policy
172	protection of natural resources: fauna, flora, nature, wildlife, countryside
173	atmospheric pollution, motor vehicle pollution
174	ozone, climate change
175	water control and management, pollution of waterways, water pollution
176	marine and coastal pollution, pollution from ships, oil pollution
177	soil pollution
178	noise pollution

179	radioactive pollution
180	transfrontier pollution
181	man-made disasters, industrial pollution and accidents
182	natural disasters, solidarity Fund
183	waste management, domestic waste, packaging, light industrial waste
184	dangerous substances, toxic and radioactive wastes (storage, transport)
185	environmental taxation
186	law and environment, liability
187	european eco-label and eco-labelling
188	economic and social cohesion
189	social policy, social charter and protocol
190	family policy, family law, parental leave
191	child protection, children's rights
192	equal opportunities women and men
193	programmes and actions for equal opportunities
194	marginalization, poverty, minimum income
195	the disabled
196	the elderly
197	homosexuality, combating homophobia
198	women condition and rights
199	social protection and security
200	retirement, pensions, pension funds
201	housing policy
202	sports
203	demography
204	european Social Fund, ESF
205	social and community life, associations, foundations
206	social problems: delinquency, violence, crime, prostitution
207	employment policy, action to combat unemployment
208	employment: guidelines, actions, Funds
209	arrangement of working time, work schedules
210	workforce, occupational mobility, job conversion, working conditions
211	industrial restructuring, job losses, redundancies, relocations
212	professional qualifications, recognition of qualifications
213	work, employment, wages and salaries: equal opportunities women and men, and for all
214	worker information, participation, trade unions, works councils
215	workers protection and rights, labour law



216	occupational medicine, health and safety at work
217	public health
218	medicine, diseases, AIDS
219	medical research
220	genetics and bioethics
221	clinical practice and experiments
222	drug addiction, alcoholism, smoking
223	pharmaceutical products and industry
224	safety of blood and transfusion
225	health legislation and police
226	health services, medical institutions
227	medical and para-medical professions
228	civil protection
229	education, vocational training and youth
230	european area for education, training and lifelong learning
231	primary and secondary school, European Schools
232	universities, higher education
233	teachers, trainers, pupils, students
234	recognition of diplomas, equivalence of studies and training
235	language learning, regional and local languages
236	youth
237	vocational education and training
238	cooperation and agreements in the fields of education, training and youth
239	common cultural area
240	cultural programmes and actions, assistance
241	heritage and culture protection, movement of works of art
242	cultural and artistic activities, books and reading, arts
243	literary and artistic property
244	tourism
245	consumers' protection in general
246	consumer information, publicity, labelling
247	consumer health
248	consumer security
249	food safety
250	consumers' economic and legal interests
251	safety of products and services, product liability
252	regional policy
253	structural funds in general

254	cohesion Fund
255	community initiatives, Community support frameworks
256	town and country planning
257	regional cooperation, transfrontier cooperation
258	outlying and remote regions, overseas countries and territories
259	European Regional Development Fund, ERDF
260	economic and monetary system
261	world economy and globalisation
262	sustainable development
263	economic union
264	convergence of economic policies, public deficit, interest rates
265	prices policy, price stabilization
266	monetary union
267	coordination of monetary policies, European Monetary Institute (EMI)
268	single currency, Euro
269	European Central Bank, ESCB
270	external relations of the Union
271	common foreign and security policy CFSP
272	foreign and common diplomatic policy
273	European security and defence policy ESDP, WEU, NATO
274	armaments control, non-proliferation nuclear weapons
275	third-countries political situation, local and regional conflicts
276	peace preservation, humanitarian and rescue tasks, crisis management
277	fundamental freedoms, human rights, democracy in general
278	human rights situation in the world
279	common commercial policy in general
280	relations in the context of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
281	community instrument of commercial defence
282	development cooperation
283	generalized system of preferences, rules of origin
284	financial and technical cooperation and assistance, EC Investment Partners ECIP
285	European Development Fund, EDF
286	loans to third-countries, Guarantee Fund
287	relations with third countries
288	relations with EEA/EFTA countries
289	relations with Central and eastern Europe CCEEs
290	relations with Northern Europe and the Baltic States
291	relations with South-east Europe and the Balkans



292	relations with the Commonwealth of independent States CIS
293	relations with Russian Federation
294	relations with Caucasus countries
295	relations with the central Asia countries
296	relations with the Mediterranean and Southern Europe countries
297	relations with Southern countries
298	relations with the countries of the Great Maghreb and Maghreb
299	relations with the countries of the Mashreq
300	relations with the countries of Middle East
301	relations with Turkey
302	relations with ACP countries, Conventions and generalities
303	relations with the African countries
304	relations with the Asian countries
305	relations with Oceanian countries
306	relations with Latin America, Caribbean islands
307	relations with industrialized countries: USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, Switzerland...
308	relations with developing countries in general
309	relations with international organizations: UNO, OSCE, OECD, Council of Europe, EBRD
310	relations with non-governmental organizations, NGOs
311	European neighbourhood policy
312	emergency, food, humanitarian aid, aid to refugees
313	area of freedom, security and justice
314	free movement and integration of third-country nationals
315	Schengen area
316	external borders crossing and controls, visas
317	asylum, refugees, displaced persons
318	migration policy
319	police, judicial and customs cooperation in general
320	customs cooperation
321	police cooperation
322	Europol, CEPOL
323	action to combat racism and xenophobia
324	public security
325	control of personal weapons and ammunition
326	action to combat terrorism
327	action to combat organized crime
328	action to combat violence and trade in human beings

329	action to combat drug-trafficking
330	action to combat economic fraud
331	capital outflow, money laundering
332	action against counterfeiting
333	judicial cooperation
334	judicial cooperation for civil and commercial matters
335	judicial cooperation for criminal matters
336	justice and home affairs
337	state and evolution of the Union
338	revision of the Treaties, intergovernmental conferences
339	enlargement of the Union
340	candidate countries
341	enlargement 2004: new Member States
342	pre-accession and partnership
343	institutional reform and enlargement
344	enlargement's economic and monetary point of view
345	enlargement's agricultural point of view
346	enlargement's fisheries point of view
347	enlargement's transport point of view
348	industry, research, energy and enlargement
349	enlargement's environment point of view
350	enlargement's consumer point of view
351	enlargement's social point of view
352	tourism, culture and enlargement
353	enlargement's regional point of view
354	structural funds and instruments
355	justice JHA and enlargement
356	enlargement's financial point of view
357	treaties in general
358	institutions of the Union
359	european Parliament
360	elections, uniform electoral procedure
361	president, members, mandates, political groups
362	immunities
363	committees, interparliamentary delegations
364	business of Parliament, procedure, sittings, rules of procedure
365	council of the Union
366	european Commission



367	court of Justice, Court of First Instance
368	court of Auditors
369	economic and Social Committee, Committee of the Regions
370	european Investment Bank
371	community bodies, agencies
372	european officials, EC servants, staff regulations
373	interinstitutional relations, democratic deficit, subsidiarity, comitology
374	relations with Member State governments and national parliaments
375	aCP-EU bodies
376	european councils
377	community law
378	implementation of Community law
379	legislative simplification, coordination, codification
380	european statistical legislation
381	budget of the Union
382	financing of the budget, own resources
383	financial regulations
384	budgetary control and discharge, implementation of the budget
385	basic texts on discharge
386	2005 discharge
387	2004 discharge
388	2003 discharge
389	previous discharges
390	action to combat Community fraud
391	basic budgetary texts
392	2007 budget
393	2006 budget
394	2005 budget
395	previous annual budgets
396	flexibility instrument

38. Legislative Observatory: Type of procedure

1	Appointment procedure (NOM)
2	Assent procedure (AVC)
3	Budgetary procedure (BUD)
4	Codecision procedure (COD)
5	Consultation procedure (CNS)
6	Cooperation procedure (SYN)

7	Discharge procedure (DEC)
8	Document received for information (COM)
9	Document received for information (SEC)
10	Documents for information
11	EP resolutions and initiatives
12	EP Rules of Procedure (REG)
13	Immunity (IMM)
14	Interinstitutional Agreement procedure (ACI)
15	Internal EP organisation procedures
16	Internal organisation Resolution, Rules 13–15, 174–176, 188, 190 (RSO)
17	IBudgetary procedures and discharges
18	Legislative procedures
19	Motion of censure (MOC)
20	Non-legislative procedures
21	Procedure on a strategic document (COS)
22	Procedure on an own-initiative report (INI)
23	Resolution, Rules 78, 81, 103, 108, 115 (RSP)
24	Written declaration, Rule 116 (DCE)

39. Legislative Observatory: Stage in the procedure

1	Officialisation of procedure in the EP pending
2	EP decision pending, 1st reading or one reading only
3	Council decision pending, blocked procedure 1st reading
4	1st reading by Council pending
5	EP decision at 2nd reading pending
6	2nd reading by Council pending
7	Conciliation committee decision pending
8	EP and Council decision at 3rd reading pending
9	Council's final decision or signature pending
10	Procedure ended, publication in Official Journal pending
11	Procedure ended and published in the Official Journal
12	Procedure lapsed or withdrawn by the European Parliament

40. Legislative Observatory: Event

1	EP: official start of referral or authorization
2	EP: referral to committee responsible and committees asked for opinion
3	EP: document for information, pre-referral
4	EP opinion, 1st reading or single reading



5	Council: adoption of common position
6	Council: adoption of amended budget
7	EP: decision, 2nd reading
8	EP/Council: start of conciliation
9	EP/Council: end of conciliation
10	EP: codecision final vote, 3rd reading
11	Council: codecision final vote, with or without conciliation
12	End of procedure: decision by the Council
13	Publication in Official Journal

41. Legislative Observatory: Legal basis

1	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam)
2	Euratom Treaty
3	Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament
4	Treaty on the European Union (after Amsterdam)

Selection lists extracted from the Register of Comitology

42. Register of Comitology: Department responsible

1	Secretariat-General
2	Environment
3	Research
4	Joint Research Centre
5	Information Society
6	Fisheries
7	Internal Market
8	Regional Policy
9	Energy (till 31/12/1999)
10	Taxation and Customs Union
11	Education and Culture
12	Health and Consumer Protection
13	Justice and Home Affairs
14	External Relations
15	Trade
16	Development
17	Enlargement
18	Joint Service for Community aid to non-member countries

19	Humanitarian Aid
20	Eurostat
21	Personnel and Administration
22	Inspectorate General
23	Budget
24	Financial Control
25	European Anti-Fraud Office
26	Joint Interpreting and Conference Service
27	AGRI
28	Translation service
29	AIDCO
30	Publications Office
31	EMPL
32	ENTR

43. Register of Comitology: Document type

1	DRAFT MEASURE
2	SUMMARY RECORD
3	AGENDA
4	VOTING RESULTS
5	OTHER
6	URGENCY LETTER

44. Register of Comitology: Committee

1	AGRI Committee on Agricultural Structures and Rural Development (STAR Committee)
2	AGRI Committee on the Agricultural Funds
3	AGRI Committee on the conservation, characterisation, collection and utilisation of genetic resources in agriculture
4	AGRI Community Committee on the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)
5	AGRI European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund Committee
6	AGRI Implementation Committee for spirit drinks
7	AGRI Implementation Committee on aromatised wine-based drinks
8	AGRI Joint meetings of management committees
9	AGRI Management Committee for bananas
10	AGRI Management Committee for beef and veal
11	AGRI Management Committee for cereals
12	AGRI Management committee for direct payments



13	AGRI Management Committee for dried fodder
14	AGRI Management Committee for fruit and vegetables
15	AGRI Management Committee for hops
16	AGRI Management Committee for live plants and floriculture products
17	AGRI Management Committee for milk and milk products
18	AGRI Management Committee for Natural Fibres
19	AGRI Management Committee for Olive Oil and Table Olives
20	AGRI Management Committee for pigmeat
21	AGRI Management Committee for poultrymeat and eggs
22	AGRI Management Committee for products processed from fruit and vegetables
23	AGRI Management Committee for raw tobacco
24	AGRI Management Committee for seeds
25	AGRI Management Committee for sheepmeat and goatmeat
26	AGRI Management Committee for sugar
27	AGRI Management Committee for wines
28	AGRI Rural Development Committee
29	AGRI Standing Committee on Organic Farming
30	AGRI Standing Committee on Protected Geographical Indications and Protected Designations of Origin
31	AGRI Standing Committee on Traditional Specialities Guaranteed
32	AGRI Standing Forestry Committee (SFC)
33	AIDCO AI: Joint Committee meetings
34	AIDCO Committee on development co-operation with South Africa (meets under the EDF Committee, in accordance with the basic rules in force)
35	AIDCO Committee on Food Security and Food Aid
36	AIDCO Human Rights and Democracy: Committee for implementation of development cooperation operations which contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law and to that of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms
37	AIDCO MED: Committee on financial and technical cooperation between the Community and Mediterranean non-member countries
38	AIDCO ONG: Committee on co-financing operations with European non-governmental development organisations in fields of interest to the developing countries
39	AIDCO PVD-ALA: Committee for management of financial and technical assistance to and economic cooperation with the developing countries in Asia and Latin America
40	AIDCO TACIS: Committee for the implementation of the provision of assistance to the partner States in Eastern Europe and Central Asia
41	AIDCO: AENEAS COMMITTEE
42	BUDG Advisory Committee on the Communities' Own Resources (ACOR)

43	BUDG Committee for Executive Agencies
44	EAC eLearning Committee
45	EAC Committee for implementation of the actions laid down in the second phase of the Community vocational training action programme 'Leonardo da Vinci' (2000-06)
46	EAC Committee for implementation of the programme establishing a single financing and programming instrument for cultural cooperation ('Culture') (2000-06)
47	EAC Committee for implementation of the second phase of the Community action programme in the field of education 'Socrates' (2000-06)
48	EAC Committee for implementation of the third phase of the trans-European cooperation scheme for higher education (Tempus III) (2000-06)
49	EAC Committee on the Community action programme concerning cooperation policy in the youth field, including European voluntary service and youth exchanges within the Community and with third countries (YOUTH) (2000-06)
50	EAC Programme for the enhancement of quality in higher education and the promotion of intercultural understanding through cooperation with third countries (Erasmus Mundus) (2004-08)
51	EAC Programme for the enhancement of quality in higher education and the promotion of intercultural understanding through cooperation with third countries (Erasmus Mundus) (2004-08)
52	ECHO Committee on humanitarian aid measures
53	ELARG CARDS: Committee for the implementation of Community Assistance to Reconstruction, Development & Stabilisation for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro (including province of Kosovo) and Fyrom
54	ELARG Committee on certain procedures for applying the Europe Agreements with the CEECs and the Republic of Slovenia and the free trade agreements with the Baltic countries (safeguard)
55	ELARG Committee on economic assistance to certain central and eastern European countries and for coordinating aid to the applicant countries in the framework of the pre-accession strategy ('PHARE')
56	EMPL Advisory Committee on the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All
57	EMPL Committee for the implementation of the Programme relating to the Community framework strategy on gender equality
58	EMPL Committee for the technical adaptation of legislation on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work
59	EMPL Committee for the technical adaptation of legislation on the minimum safety and health requirements for improved medical treatment on board vessels
60	EMPL Committee of the Community Action Programme to combat discrimination
61	EMPL Committee of the Community action programme to encourage co-operation between Member States to combat social exclusion



62	EMPL Disability Advisory Committee (established within framework of the European Year of People with Disabilities)
63	EMPL Employment Incentive Measures
64	EMPL Restricted Committee for Safety and Health in the Mining and Other Extractive Industries
65	ENTR Advisory Committee on standardisation in the field of information technology (SOGITS)
66	ENTR Committee for execution of the specific programme for research, technological development and demonstration on promotion of innovation and encouragement of SME participation (1999–2002)
67	ENTR Committee for harmonisation of national regulations relating to cableway installations designed to carry persons
68	ENTR Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of legislation on the removal of technical barriers to trade in agricultural and forestry tractors
69	ENTR Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of legislation on the removal of technical barriers to trade in detergents (CATP-DETERGENTS)
70	ENTR Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of legislation on the removal of technical barriers to trade in fertilisers (CATP-FERTILISERS)
71	ENTR Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of legislation on the removal of technical barriers to trade in motor vehicles and their trailers
72	ENTR Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of legislation to remove technical barriers to trade in aerosol dispensers (CATP/AEROSOLS)
73	ENTR Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of legislation to remove technical barriers to trade in electro-medical equipment used in human or veterinary medicine
74	ENTR Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of legislation to remove technical barriers to trade in measuring instruments
75	ENTR Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of legislation to remove technical barriers to trade in pressure vessels
76	ENTR Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of the directives on the removal of technical barriers to trade in colouring matters which may be added to medicinal products
77	ENTR Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of the directives on the removal of technical barriers to trade in cosmetic products (CATP/COSM)
78	ENTR Committee for the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from internal combustion engines to be installed in non-road mobile machinery
79	ENTR Committee for the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors
80	ENTR Committee for the harmonisation of national legislation relating to recreational craft
81	ENTR Committee on directives relating to textile names and labelling
82	ENTR Committee on drug precursors

83	ENTR Committee on implementation of projects, actions and measures to ensure interoperability of trans-European networks for telematic data interchange between administrations (IDA II-TAC)
84	ENTR Committee on the Adaptation to Technical Progress of the Directives for the Elimination of Technical Barriers to Trade in Dangerous Substances and Preparations
85	ENTR Committee on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to medical devices
86	ENTR Committee on the harmonisation of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses (EXPLOSIVES)
87	ENTR Committees on checks for conformity with the rules on product safety in the case of products imported from third countries
88	ENTR Lifts Committee
89	ENTR Machinery Committee
90	ENTR Management Committee for the fourth multiannual programme for small and medium-sized enterprises in the European Union (2001–05) (SMEs)
91	ENTR Management Committee on horizontal questions concerning trade in processed agricultural products not listed in Annex I
92	ENTR Measuring Instruments Committee
93	ENTR Pan-European eGovernment Services Committee (PEGSCO)
94	ENTR Standing Committee on approximation of the laws relating to construction products
95	ENTR Standing Committee on medicinal products for human use
96	ENTR Standing Committee on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (EXAT)
97	ENTR Standing Committee on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning pressure equipment
98	ENTR Standing Committee on veterinary medicinal products
99	ENTR Telecommunications Conformity Assessment and Market Surveillance Committee (TCAM)
100	ENTR Telematics between Administrations Committee (TAC)
101	ENTR The Programme Committee of the 'Research and Innovation' configuration of the Specific Programme 'Structuring the European Research Area'
102	ENV Advisory Committee for implementation of the directive on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations
103	ENV Advisory Committee for implementation of the directive relating to a reduction in the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels
104	ENV Climate Change Committee
105	ENV Committee for application of the regulation authorising voluntary participation by undertakings in the industrial sector in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)



106	ENV Committee for implementation of the directive on integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC)
107	ENV Committee for implementation of the directive on packaging and packaging waste
108	ENV Committee for implementing the Community action programme in the field of civil protection (CPC) (2000–06)
109	ENV Committee for implementing the directive establishing a Community policy regarding water
110	ENV Committee for the adaptation to scientific and technical progress and implementation of the directive on protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources
111	ENV Committee for the adaptation to scientific and technical progress and implementation of the directive on the incineration of hazardous waste
112	ENV Committee for the adaptation to scientific and technical progress and implementation of the directive on urban waste water treatment
113	ENV Committee for the adaptation to scientific and technical progress and implementation of the directives on waste
114	ENV Committee for the adaptation to scientific and technical progress of the directive on conservation of wild birds (ORNIS)
115	ENV Committee for the adaptation to technical and scientific progress of the directive on the quality of water intended for human consumption
116	ENV Committee for the adaptation to technical progress and application of the Community award scheme for an eco-label (ECO-LABEL)
117	ENV Committee for the adaptation to technical progress and implementation of the directive on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms
118	ENV Committee for the adaptation to technical progress and implementation of the directive on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms
119	ENV Committee for the adaptation to technical progress and implementation of the regulation on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances
120	ENV Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of legislation to remove technical barriers to trade in dangerous substances and preparations
121	ENV Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of the directive on the control of volatile organic compound emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations (VOC)
122	ENV Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of the directive on the quality of bathing water
123	ENV Committee for the application of the directive relating to the availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO emissions in respect of the marketing of new passenger cars
124	ENV Committee for the implementation of the Community framework for cooperation to promote sustainable urban development (2001–04)
125	ENV Committee for the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein

126	ENV Committee on implementing legislation on ambient air quality assessment and management
127	ENV Committee on Marine Pollution
128	ENV Committee on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (HABITAT)
129	ENV Committee on the financial instrument for the environment (LIFE)
130	ENV Committee on the monitoring mechanism of Community CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions
131	ENV Management Committee for application of the directive on the standardisation and rationalisation of reports on the implementation of certain directives relating to the environment
132	ENV Management Committee to monitor production and consumption of substances that deplete the ozone layer (SDO)
133	ENV Regulatory Committee on the implementation of the European PRTR
134	ENV Standing Committee for implementation of the directive concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market
135	ENV Standing Committee for implementation of the directive on the control of major accidental hazards involving dangerous substances
136	ESTAT Balance of Payments Committee
137	ESTAT Committee on statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States
138	ESTAT Committee on statistics relating to the trading of goods with non-member countries
139	ESTAT Committee on the harmonisation of gross national income at market prices (GNI Committee)
140	ESTAT Committee on the harmonisation of the compilation of gross national product at market prices (GNP)
141	ESTAT Confidentiality of Statistics Committee
142	ESTAT Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics (SCAS)
143	ESTAT Statistical Programme Committee (SPC)
144	FISH Committee for the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (CFAS)
145	FISH Management Committee for Fisheries Products (MCFP)
146	FISH Management Committee for the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (MCFAS)
147	INFISO Advisory Committee on information systems security (SOG-IS)
148	INFISO Committee for the implementation of a multiannual Community programme on promoting safer use of the Internet and new online technologies (Safer Internet Plus)
149	INFISO Committee for the implementation of a multiannual Community programme to make digital content in Europe more accessible, usable and exploitable (eContentPlus)
150	INFISO Committee for the implementation of the series of guidelines for trans-European telecommunications networks (TEN-TELECOM)



151	INFSO Committee of the multi-annual programme (2003–05) for the monitoring of eEurope, dissemination of good practices and the improvement of network and information security (MODINIS).(EN)
152	INFSO Communications Committee- framework directive 2002/21/EC (COCOM)
153	INFSO Electronic Signatures Committee
154	INFSO FP — Integrating and strengthening the ERA–IST Priority (FP6 2002–06)
155	INFSO FP — Structuring the European Research Area (FP6 2002–06) Research Infrastructures Configuration)
156	INFSO MEDIA Committee for the implementation of the training programme for professionals in the European audiovisual programme industry and of the programme to encourage the development, distribution and promotion of European audiovisual works (MEDIA-Training/Media Plus) (2001–06)
157	INFSO Radio Spectrum Committee (RSC) — Decision No 676/2002/EC (RSC)
158	INFSO TEN Financial Regulation Committee (Regulation No 2236/95))
159	JAI
160	JAI Advisory Committee on legal aid in cross-border disputes in civil and commercial matters (Article 17 Directive 2003/8/EC)
161	JAI Sirene Manual Committee
162	JAI SIS II Committee
163	JLS Advisory Committee on the European Enforcement Order for uncontested claims
164	JLS Advisory Committee concerning jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters — Brussels I
165	JLS AGIS Committee
166	JLS ARGO Committee
167	JLS Committee Article Visa
168	JLS Committee for the Framework Programme for civil judicial cooperation
169	JLS Committee for the implementation of Daphne Programme
170	JLS Committee on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data
171	JLS Committee on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil and commercial matters
172	JLS Crime victims committee
173	JLS DUBLIN II Committee
174	JLS EURODAC Committee
175	JLS European Refugee Fund Advisory Committee
176	JLS ICONet Committee
177	MARKT Accounting Regulatory Committee
178	MARKT Advisory Committee on Public Procurement (ACPC)
179	MARKT Audit Regulatory Committee

180	MARKT Committee for application of the legislation concerning common rules for the development of the internal market of Community postal services and the improvement of quality of service
181	MARKT Committee of Senior Officials on Public Health (CSOPH)
182	MARKT Committee on fees, implementation rules and the procedure of the boards of appeal of the Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (trade marks and designs)
183	MARKT Committee on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, hereinafter 'the Committee'
184	MARKT Committee on the recognition of professional qualifications
185	MARKT Committee on the second general system for the recognition of professional education and training
186	MARKT European Banking Committee
187	MARKT European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Committee
188	MARKT European Securities Committee
189	MARKT Financial Conglomerates Committee
190	OLAF Committee on mutual assistance in customs and agricultural matters
191	REGIO Committee on the Development and Reconversion of Regions (CDRR)
192	REGIO Committee on the regulation establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession (ISPA)
193	RELEX EXPROM Committee
194	RTD Committee for execution of the specific programme entitled 'Confirming the international role of Community research' (1999–2002)
195	RTD Committee for execution of the specific programme for research, technological development and demonstration on competitive and sustainable growth (1999–2002)
196	RTD Committee for execution of the specific programme for research, technological development and demonstration on energy, environment and sustainable development (1999–2002) — energy
197	RTD Committee for execution of the specific programme for research, technological development and demonstration on energy, environment and sustainable development (1999–2002) — environment and sustainable development
198	RTD Committee for execution of the specific programme for research, technological development and demonstration on improving the human research potential and the socio-economic knowledge base (1999–2002)
199	RTD Committee for execution of the specific programme for research, technological development and demonstration on quality of life and management of living resources (1999–2002)
200	RTD Committee for the execution of the specific programme for research, technological development and demonstration: 'Structuring the European Research Area' (2002–06)



201	RTD Committee for the execution of the specific programme for research, technological development and demonstration: Integrating and Strengthening the European Research Area (1999–2002)
202	RTD Committee on the arrangements for application of the rules for the participation of undertakings, research centres and universities and for the dissemination of research results for the implementation of the fifth framework programme of the European Community (2006/2004)
203	RTD Standing Committee on Agricultural Research (SCAR)
204	SANCO — Consumer Protection Cooperation Committee (Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004)
205	SANCO Advisory Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of the directive on the approximation of the laws concerning the maximum tar yield of cigarettes
206	SANCO Committee for the implementation of the Community action programme on public health (2003–08)
207	SANCO Committee on implementation of the general framework for Community activities in favour of consumers (1999–2003)
208	SANCO Committee on product safety emergencies.
209	SANCO Committee on the Community action plan on pollution-related diseases (1999–2001)
210	SANCO Committee on the Community action plan on the prevention of drug dependence (1996–2000)
211	SANCO Committee on the Community action plan to combat cancer (1996–2000)
212	SANCO Committee on the Community action programme on health monitoring (1997–2001)
213	SANCO Committee on the Community action programme on health promotion, information, education and training within the framework for action in the field of public health (1996–2000)
214	SANCO Committee on the Community action programme on injury prevention (1999–2003)
215	SANCO Committee on the Community action programme on rare diseases (1999–2003)
216	SANCO Committee on the Community action programme on the prevention of AIDS and certain other communicable diseases (1996–2000)
217	SANCO Committee on the decision to set up a network for the epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases
218	SANCO Member State Advisory Committee for Community actions in support of consumer policy in 2004–07
219	SANCO Regulatory Committee on the quality and safety of blood
220	SANCO Standing Committee for Community protection of plant variety rights
221	SANCO Standing Committee for Foodstuffs (CSF)
222	SANCO Standing Committee on Feeding-Substances (SCFS)
223	SANCO Standing Committee on plant health (SCPH)

224	SANCO Standing Committee on propagating material and ornamental plants
225	SANCO Standing Committee on propagating material and plants of fruit genera and species
226	SANCO Standing Committee on seeds and propagating material for agriculture, horticulture and forestry (SCS)
227	SANCO Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health — Section 'Phytopharmaceuticals — Pesticide residues'
228	SANCO Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health — Section on 'Genetically modified food and feed and environmental risk'
229	SANCO Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health — Section: 'Animal health and animal welfare'
230	SANCO Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health — Section: 'Animal nutrition'
231	SANCO Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health — Section: 'Biological safety of the food chain'
232	SANCO Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health — Section: 'Controls and import conditions'
233	SANCO Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health — Section: 'General food law'
234	SANCO Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health — Section: 'Phytopharmaceuticals — Legislation'
235	SANCO Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health — Section: 'Toxicological safety of the food chain'
236	SANCO Standing Committee on Zootechnics (SCZ)
237	SANCO Standing Veterinary Committee (SVC)
238	SANCO Tissues and Cells Committee
239	SANCO Tobacco Products Regulatory Committee
240	TAXUD — CUSTOMS COMMITTEE
241	TAXUD Committee for implementation of the action programme for customs in the Community (Customs 2002) (1996–2002)
242	TAXUD Committee for monitoring trade in substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (precursors)
243	TAXUD Committee for mutual assistance on recovery of claims (assistance)
244	TAXUD Committee on economic outward processing arrangements for textiles
245	TAXUD Committee on excise duties
246	TAXUD Committee on the export and return of cultural goods
247	TAXUD Committee on the movement of air or sea passengers' baggage (principles)
248	TAXUD Community programme to improve the operation of taxation systems in the internal market (Fiscalis programme 2003–07)
249	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — counterfeit and pirated goods
250	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — customs procedures with economic impact



251	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — customs valuation
252	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — customs warehouses and free zones
253	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — duty-free arrangements
254	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — economic tariff questions
255	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — favourable tariff treatment (nature or end-use of goods)
256	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — general legislation
257	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — movement of air or sea passengers' baggage (technical problems)
258	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — origin
259	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — single administrative document
260	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — tariff and statistical nomenclature (Section)
261	TAXUD Customs Code Committee — transit
262	TAXUD Standing Committee on Administrative Cooperation
263	TRADE Advisory Committee on the implementation of activities relating to the Community market access strategy
264	TRADE Committee for administering the double-checking system without quantitative limits in respect of the export of certain steel products covered by the EC and the ECSC Treaties for the NIS countries (Ukraine, Russian Federation and Kazakhstan) having concluded an agreement on steel with the European Union (2000–01)
265	TRADE Committee on Access to Medicines
266	TRADE Committee on common rules for exports of products
267	TRADE Committee on common rules for imports of textile products from certain third countries (autonomous regime)
268	TRADE Committee on defence against obstacles to trade which affect the market of the Community or a non-member country (TBR)
269	TRADE Committee on harmonisation of the provisions concerning export credit insurance for transactions with medium and long-term cover
270	TRADE Committee on trade retaliation
271	TRADE Generalised System of Preferences Committee (GSPC) (1999–2001)
272	TRADE Management Committee on quantitative import or export quotas
273	TRADE Textile Committee (conventional regime)
274	TREN Advisory Committee for the technical adaptation of the Community procedure to improve the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to industrial end-users
275	TREN Advisory Committee on application of the legislation on access for Community air carriers to intra-Community air routes
276	TREN Advisory Committee on measures taken in the event of a crisis in the market in the carriage of goods by road and for laying down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate national road haulage services within a Member State (cabotage)

277	TREN Advisory Committee on the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate national road passenger transport services within a Member State (cabotage)
278	TREN Advisory Committee on unfair pricing practices in maritime transport
279	TREN Committee for harmonisation of national measures on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by household appliances
280	TREN Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of legislation on the improvement of the energy performance of buildings
281	TREN Committee for the application of common safety rules in the field of civil aviation
282	TREN Committee for the application of legislation on the transfer of ships from one register to another within the Community
283	TREN Committee for the establishment of conditions for the interoperability of the trans-European high-speed rail system
284	TREN Committee for the implementation of the multiannual action programme in the field of energy (Intelligent Energy for Europe)
285	TREN Committee for the implementation of the rules governing the distribution and management of permits allocated to the Community for heavy goods vehicles travelling in Switzerland
286	TREN Committee for the interoperability of electronic road toll systems
287	TREN Committee for the promotion of high efficiency cogeneration of heat and power based on useful heat demand and primary energy savings in the internal energy market
288	TREN Committee on adaptation of the legislation concerning reciprocal recognition of national boatmasters' certificates for the carriage of goods and passengers by inland waterway
289	TREN Committee on adaptation to technical progress and the possible adoption of a harmonised risk analysis method concerning the minimum safety requirements for tunnels in the European road network
290	TREN Committee on application of the legislation concerning the definition and use of compatible technical specifications for the procurement of air traffic management equipment and systems
291	TREN Committee on application of the legislation on access to the groundhandling market at Community airports
292	TREN Committee on application of the legislation on harmonisation of technical requirements and administrative procedures in the field of civil aviation
293	TREN Committee on application of the legislation on the minimum level of training for seafarers and the recognition of certificates issued by training institutes or administrations of third countries (STCW)
294	TREN Committee on application of the legislation on the minimum requirements for vessels bound for or leaving Community ports and carrying dangerous or polluting goods
295	TREN Committee on application of the legislation on tonnage measurement of ballast spaces in segregated ballast oil tankers (SBT)



296	TREN Committee on driving licences
297	TREN Committee on Safe Seas and prevention of pollution from ships
298	TREN Committee on tachograph (CATP)
299	TREN Committee on the application of legislation and common rules on the security of civil aviation
300	TREN Committee on the implementation of common rules on the transport, distribution, supply and storage of natural gas
301	TREN Committee on the implementation of legislation on conditions of access to the network for border exchanges in electricity
302	TREN Committee on the implementation of legislation on improving ship and port installation security
303	TREN Committee on the transport of dangerous goods
304	TREN Committee overseeing the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station
305	TREN Community/Switzerland Transport Committee (rail and road)
306	TREN Developing European Railways Committee
307	TREN Ecopoints Management Committee
308	TREN Marco Polo Committee
309	TREN Single Sky Committee
310	TREN Technical Adaptation Committee on Roadworthiness Testing
311	TREN TEN-E Guideline — Committee for the implementation of the series of guidelines for trans-European energy networks
312	TREN Ten-Energy Financial Assistance Committee
313	TREN Ten-Transport Financial Assistance Committee
314	TREN Transport infrastructure charging

Annex III

Screenshots from the 'old' EUR-Lex portal

Europa

English (en)

print version Text version

Official Journal Treaties **Legislation** Legislation in preparation Case-law Parliamentary questions Documents of public interest Enlargement

Home > Legislation

Links

- [Directory of Community legislation in force](#)
- [Consolidated legislation](#)
- [Application of Community law in Member States](#)
- [Euro Conversion Rates \(L 359, 31.12.1996\) \(L 167, 07.07.2000\)](#)

CELEX: CURIA
OIEL: PreLex
TED

About EU law

Process and players
ABC
Glossary

Information

About this site
Site map
Help
FAQ
Contact us
How to order

Buy the OJ on CD-ROM

Search by document number ¹

Year*: Number*:

Select the type of document:

All legislation Directive Regulation Decision

Search by publication reference in the Official Journal ²

Publication year*: Month**: Day:

OJ series*: OJ number**: Page:

I. Legislation
C. Information and Notices

Search by word ²

Text* Document date

Acts in force From: 01/01/2001 To:

Advanced search

You may use the advanced options offered by CELEX: [Search in CELEX](#)

Document language: English Number of documents to display: 25 documents

¹ Mandatory field
^{**} Month or OJ number must be entered

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE: The information on this site is subject to a [disclaimer](#) and a [copyright notice](#).

Last updated on: 2/8/2004
Managed by the Publications Office

Screenshot 31: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal (legislation in force)
(http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/search/search_lif.html), visited 28.12.2005.

Europa

English (en)

print version Text version

Official Journal Treaties Legislation **Legislation in preparation** Case-law Parliamentary questions Documents of public interest Enlargement

Home > Legislation in preparation

Links

- [Recent proposals not yet included in the Directory](#)
- [Directory of Commission proposals](#)
- [List of available Commission proposals](#)
- [European Parliament activities](#)
- [Council documents](#)
- [European policies/instruments and legislative follow-up](#)
- [Monitoring the decision-making process between institutions](#)

CELEX: CURIA
OIEL: PreLex
TED

About EU law

Process and players
ABC
Glossary

Information

About this site
Site map
Help
FAQ
Contact us
How to order

Buy the OJ on CD-ROM

Search by document number ¹

Year*: Number*:

Select the type of document:

Commission proposals (COM or SBC documents)

Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities

Opinions of the Committee of the Regions of the European Union

Opinions of the Court of Auditors

Opinions of the European Central Bank

Search by procedure

[Decision-making process between institutions](#)
[Legislative observatory](#)

Search by publication reference in the Official Journal ²

Publication year*: Month**: Day:

OJ series*: OJ number**: Page:

I. Legislation
C. Information and Notices

Search by word ²

Text* Document date

From: 01/01/2001 To:

Screenshot 32: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal (legislation in preparation)
(http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/search/search_lip.html), visited 28.12.2005.



Crosswalking EUR-Lex: a proposal for a metadata mapping to improve access to EU documents

Official Journal | Treaties | Legislation | Legislation in preparation | **Case-law** | Parliamentary questions | Documents of public interest | Enlargement

Home » **Case-law**

Links

- Case-law since 1997 (CURIA)
- Competition law (Commission - Competition Directorate-General)
- Court of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
- European Court of Human Rights

About EU law

Process and players
ABC
Glossary

Information

About this site
Site map
Help
FAQ
Contact us
How to order

Buy the OJ on CD-ROM

Advanced search
You may use the advanced options offered by CELEX: [Search in CELEX](#)

Document language: Number of documents to display:

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE : The information on this site is subject to a [disclaimer](#) and a [copyright](#) notice. Last updated on: 2/8/2004
Managed by the Publications Office

Screenshot 33: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal (case-law)
(http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/search/search_case.html), visited 28.12.2005.

Official Journal | Treaties | Legislation | Legislation in preparation | Case-law | **Parliamentary questions** | Documents of public interest | Enlargement

Home » **Parliamentary questions**

Links

- [European Parliamentary questions](#)

About EU law

Process and players
ABC
Glossary

Information

About this site
Site map
Help
FAQ
Contact us
How to order

Buy the OJ on CD-ROM

Advanced search
You may use the advanced options offered by CELEX: [Search in CELEX](#)

Document language: Number of documents to display:

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE : The information on this site is subject to a [disclaimer](#) and a [copyright](#) notice. Last updated on: 27/4/2004
Managed by the Publications Office

Screenshot 34: The 'old' EUR-Lex portal (parliamentary questions)
(http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/search/search_epq.html), visited 28.12.2005.

Annex IV

Set of files illustrating an automated mapping: EUR-Lex to Simple DC

The source file: EUR-Lex XML file for Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 (32001R1049)

For the purpose of this exercise the EUR-Lex extensible mark-up language (XML) file [[eurlex_start1049.xml](#)] was modified by introducing a namespace reference (which is linked to the *CELEX reference manual*) and a reference to the extensible style sheet language (XSL) file [[eurlex_to_SimpleDC.xsl](#)], which is presented as the second document of this set (see ‘The XSL style sheet transforming EUR-Lex metadata to Simple Dublin Core’, p. 330). In addition, and for the sake of clarity, some tags of an administrative nature have been manually removed to reduce the file to the field structure described in this thesis and needed for the mapping.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="eurlex_to_SimpleDC.xsl"?>
<eurlex
xmlns:eurlex="http://www.cc.cec/clxint/htm/doc/en/
referencemanual_en.pdf">
  <!-- <group name="BIBLIOBibliographic details"> -->
    <DN>32001R1049</DN>
    <SO>Official Journal L 145 , 31/05/2001 P. 0043 -
0048</SO>
    <AU>European Parliament ; Council</AU>
    <FM>Regulation</FM>
    <TT>European Community</TT>
  <!-- </group> -->
  <!-- <group name="TEXTText data"> -->
    <TI>Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European
Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001
regarding public access to European Parliament,
Council and Commission documents</TI>
    <TE>
    <!-- <BR /> -->Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the
European Parliament and of the Council<!-- <BR /> -->of 30 May
2001<!-- <BR /> -->regarding public access to European Parliament,
Council and Commission documents<!-- <BR /> -->
    <!-- <BR /> -->THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE
COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,<!-- <BR /> -->Having regard to
the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular
Article 255(2) thereof,<!-- <BR /> -->Having regard to the proposal
from the Commission(1),<!-- <BR /> -->Acting in accordance with
the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty(2),<!--
<BR /> -->Whereas:<!-- <BR /> -->(1) The second subparagraph of
Article 1 of the Treaty on European Union enshrines the concept
of openness, stating that the Treaty marks a new stage in the
process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of
Europe, in which decisions are taken as openly as possible and as
closely as possible to the citizen.<!-- <BR /> -->(2) Openness
enables citizens to participate more closely in the decision-
making process and guarantees that the administration enjoys
greater legitimacy and is more effective and more accountable
to the citizen in a democratic system. Openness contributes
```



to strengthening the principles of democracy and respect for fundamental rights as laid down in Article 6 of the EU Treaty and in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.<!--
 -->(3) The conclusions of the European Council meetings held at Birmingham, Edinburgh and Copenhagen stressed the need to introduce greater transparency into the work of the Union institutions. This Regulation consolidates the initiatives that the institutions have already taken with a view to improving the transparency of the decision-making process.<!--
 -->(4) The purpose of this Regulation is to give the fullest possible effect to the right of public access to documents and to lay down the general principles and limits on such access in accordance with Article 255(2) of the EC Treaty.<!--
 -->(5) Since the question of access to documents is not covered by provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community and the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should, in accordance with Declaration No 41 attached to the Final Act of the Treaty of Amsterdam, draw guidance from this Regulation as regards documents concerning the activities covered by those two Treaties.<!--
 -->(6) Wider access should be granted to documents in cases where the institutions are acting in their legislative capacity, including under delegated powers, while at the same time preserving the effectiveness of the institutions' decision-making process. Such documents should be made directly accessible to the greatest possible extent.<!--
 -->(7) In accordance with Articles 28(1) and 41(1) of the EU Treaty, the right of access also applies to documents relating to the common foreign and security policy and to police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. Each institution should respect its security rules.<!--
 -->(8) In order to ensure the full application of this Regulation to all activities of the Union, all agencies established by the institutions should apply the principles laid down in this Regulation.<!--
 -->(9) On account of their highly sensitive content, certain documents should be given special treatment. Arrangements for informing the European Parliament of the content of such documents should be made through interinstitutional agreement.<!--
 -->(10) In order to bring about greater openness in the work of the institutions, access to documents should be granted by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission not only to documents drawn up by the institutions, but also to documents received by them. In this context, it is recalled that Declaration No 35 attached to the Final Act of the Treaty of Amsterdam provides that a Member State may request the Commission or the Council not to communicate to third parties a document originating from that State without its prior agreement.<!--
 -->(11) In principle, all documents of the institutions should be accessible to the public. However, certain public and private interests should be protected by way of exceptions. The institutions should be entitled to protect their internal consultations and deliberations where necessary to safeguard their ability to carry out their tasks. In assessing the exceptions, the institutions should take account of the principles in Community legislation concerning the protection of personal data, in all areas of Union activities.<!--
 -->(12) All rules concerning access to documents of the institutions should be in conformity with this Regulation.<!--
 -->(13) In order to ensure that the right of access is fully respected,

a two-stage administrative procedure should apply, with the additional possibility of court proceedings or complaints to the Ombudsman.<!--
 -->(14) Each institution should take the measures necessary to inform the public of the new provisions in force and to train its staff to assist citizens exercising their rights under this Regulation. In order to make it easier for citizens to exercise their rights, each institution should provide access to a register of documents.<!--
 -->(15) Even though it is neither the object nor the effect of this Regulation to amend national legislation on access to documents, it is nevertheless clear that, by virtue of the principle of loyal cooperation which governs relations between the institutions and the Member States, Member States should take care not to hamper the proper application of this Regulation and should respect the security rules of the institutions.<!--
 -->(16) This Regulation is without prejudice to existing rights of access to documents for Member States, judicial authorities or investigative bodies.<!--
 -->(17) In accordance with Article 255(3) of the EC Treaty, each institution lays down specific provisions regarding access to its documents in its rules of procedure. Council Decision 93/731/EC of 20 December 1993 on public access to Council documents(3), Commission Decision 94/90/ECSC, EC, Euratom of 8 February 1994 on public access to Commission documents(4), European Parliament Decision 97/632/EC, ECSC, Euratom of 10 July 1997 on public access to European Parliament documents(5), and the rules on confidentiality of Schengen documents should therefore, if necessary, be modified or be repealed,<!--
 -->HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 1<!--
 -->Purpose<!--
 -->The purpose of this Regulation is:<!--
 -->(a) to define the principles, conditions and limits on grounds of public or private interest governing the right of access to European Parliament, Council and Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the institutions") documents provided for in Article 255 of the EC Treaty in such a way as to ensure the widest possible access to documents,<!--
 -->(b) to establish rules ensuring the easiest possible exercise of this right, and<!--
 -->(c) to promote good administrative practice on access to documents.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 2<!--
 -->Beneficiaries and scope<!--
 -->1. Any citizen of the Union, and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State, has a right of access to documents of the institutions, subject to the principles, conditions and limits defined in this Regulation.<!--
 -->2. The institutions may, subject to the same principles, conditions and limits, grant access to documents to any natural or legal person not residing or not having its registered office in a Member State.<!--
 -->3. This Regulation shall apply to all documents held by an institution, that is to say, documents drawn up or received by it and in its possession, in all areas of activity of the European Union.<!--
 -->4. Without prejudice to Articles 4 and 9, documents shall be made accessible to the public either following a written application or directly in electronic form or through a register. In particular, documents drawn up or received in the course of a legislative procedure shall be made directly accessible in accordance with Article 12.<!--
 -->5. Sensitive documents as defined in Article 9(1) shall be



subject to special treatment in accordance with that Article.<!--
 -->6. This Regulation shall be without prejudice to rights of public access to documents held by the institutions which might follow from instruments of international law or acts of the institutions implementing them.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 3<!--
 -->Definitions<!--
 -->For the purpose of this Regulation:<!--
 -->(a) "document" shall mean any content whatever its medium (written on paper or stored in electronic form or as a sound, visual or audiovisual recording) concerning a matter relating to the policies, activities and decisions falling within the institution's sphere of responsibility;<!--
 -->(b) "third party" shall mean any natural or legal person, or any entity outside the institution concerned, including the Member States, other Community or non-Community institutions and bodies and third countries.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 4<!--
 -->Exceptions<!--
 -->1. The institutions shall refuse access to a document where disclosure would undermine the protection of:<!--
 -->(a) the public interest as regards:<!--
 -->- public security,<!--
 -->- defence and military matters,<!--
 -->- international relations,<!--
 -->- the financial, monetary or economic policy of the Community or a Member State;<!--
 -->(b) privacy and the integrity of the individual, in particular in accordance with Community legislation regarding the protection of personal data.<!--
 -->2. The institutions shall refuse access to a document where disclosure would undermine the protection of:<!--
 -->- commercial interests of a natural or legal person, including intellectual property,<!--
 -->- court proceedings and legal advice,<!--
 -->- the purpose of inspections, investigations and audits,<!--
 -->unless there is an overriding public interest in disclosure.<!--
 -->3. Access to a document, drawn up by an institution for internal use or received by an institution, which relates to a matter where the decision has not been taken by the institution, shall be refused if disclosure of the document would seriously undermine the institution's decision-making process, unless there is an overriding public interest in disclosure.<!--
 -->Access to a document containing opinions for internal use as part of deliberations and preliminary consultations within the institution concerned shall be refused even after the decision has been taken if disclosure of the document would seriously undermine the institution's decision-making process, unless there is an overriding public interest in disclosure.<!--
 -->4. As regards third-party documents, the institution shall consult the third party with a view to assessing whether an exception in paragraph 1 or 2 is applicable, unless it is clear that the document shall or shall not be disclosed.<!--
 -->5. A Member State may request the institution not to disclose a document originating from that Member State without its prior agreement.<!--
 -->6. If only parts of the requested document are covered by any of the exceptions, the remaining parts of the document shall be released.<!--
 -->7. The exceptions as laid down in paragraphs 1 to 3 shall only apply for the period during which protection is justified on the basis of the content of the document. The exceptions may apply for a maximum period of 30 years. In the case of documents covered by the exceptions relating to privacy or commercial interests and in the case of sensitive

documents, the exceptions may, if necessary, continue to apply after this period.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 5<!--
 -->Documents in the Member States<!--
 -->Where a Member State receives a request for a document in its possession, originating from an institution, unless it is clear that the document shall or shall not be disclosed, the Member State shall consult with the institution concerned in order to take a decision that does not jeopardise the attainment of the objectives of this Regulation.<!--
 -->The Member State may instead refer the request to the institution.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 6<!--
 -->Applications<!--
 -->1. Applications for access to a document shall be made in any written form, including electronic form, in one of the languages referred to in Article 314 of the EC Treaty and in a sufficiently precise manner to enable the institution to identify the document. The applicant is not obliged to state reasons for the application.<!--
 -->2. If an application is not sufficiently precise, the institution shall ask the applicant to clarify the application and shall assist the applicant in doing so, for example, by providing information on the use of the public registers of documents.<!--
 -->3. In the event of an application relating to a very long document or to a very large number of documents, the institution concerned may confer with the applicant informally, with a view to finding a fair solution.<!--
 -->4. The institutions shall provide information and assistance to citizens on how and where applications for access to documents can be made.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 7<!--
 -->Processing of initial applications<!--
 -->1. An application for access to a document shall be handled promptly. An acknowledgement of receipt shall be sent to the applicant. Within 15 working days from registration of the application, the institution shall either grant access to the document requested and provide access in accordance with Article 10 within that period or, in a written reply, state the reasons for the total or partial refusal and inform the applicant of his or her right to make a confirmatory application in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article.<!--
 -->2. In the event of a total or partial refusal, the applicant may, within 15 working days of receiving the institution's reply, make a confirmatory application asking the institution to reconsider its position.<!--
 -->3. In exceptional cases, for example in the event of an application relating to a very long document or to a very large number of documents, the time-limit provided for in paragraph 1 may be extended by 15 working days, provided that the applicant is notified in advance and that detailed reasons are given.<!--
 -->4. Failure by the institution to reply within the prescribed time-limit shall entitle the applicant to make a confirmatory application.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 8<!--
 -->Processing of confirmatory applications<!--
 -->1. A confirmatory application shall be handled promptly. Within 15 working days from registration of such an application, the institution shall either grant access to the document requested and provide access in accordance with Article 10 within that period or, in a written reply, state the reasons for the total or partial refusal. In the event of a total or partial refusal, the institution shall inform the applicant of the remedies open to him or her, namely



instituting court proceedings against the institution and/or making a complaint to the Ombudsman, under the conditions laid down in Articles 230 and 195 of the EC Treaty, respectively.<!--
 -->2. In exceptional cases, for example in the event of an application relating to a very long document or to a very large number of documents, the time limit provided for in paragraph 1 may be extended by 15 working days, provided that the applicant is notified in advance and that detailed reasons are given.<!--
 -->3. Failure by the institution to reply within the prescribed time limit shall be considered as a negative reply and entitle the applicant to institute court proceedings against the institution and/or make a complaint to the Ombudsman, under the relevant provisions of the EC Treaty.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 9<!--
 -->Treatment of sensitive documents<!--
 -->1. Sensitive documents are documents originating from the institutions or the agencies established by them, from Member States, third countries or International Organisations, classified as "TRÈS SECRET/TOP SECRET"; "SECRET"; or "CONFIDENTIEL"; in accordance with the rules of the institution concerned, which protect essential interests of the European Union or of one or more of its Member States in the areas covered by Article 4(1) (a), notably public security, defence and military matters.<!--
 -->2. Applications for access to sensitive documents under the procedures laid down in Articles 7 and 8 shall be handled only by those persons who have a right to acquaint themselves with those documents. These persons shall also, without prejudice to Article 11(2), assess which references to sensitive documents could be made in the public register.<!--
 -->3. Sensitive documents shall be recorded in the register or released only with the consent of the originator.<!--
 -->4. An institution which decides to refuse access to a sensitive document shall give the reasons for its decision in a manner which does not harm the interests protected in Article 4.<!--
 -->5. Member States shall take appropriate measures to ensure that when handling applications for sensitive documents the principles in this Article and Article 4 are respected.<!--
 -->6. The rules of the institutions concerning sensitive documents shall be made public.<!--
 -->7. The Commission and the Council shall inform the European Parliament regarding sensitive documents in accordance with arrangements agreed between the institutions.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 10<!--
 -->Access following an application<!--
 -->1. The applicant shall have access to documents either by consulting them on the spot or by receiving a copy, including, where available, an electronic copy, according to the applicant's preference. The cost of producing and sending copies may be charged to the applicant. This charge shall not exceed the real cost of producing and sending the copies. Consultation on the spot, copies of less than 20 A4 pages and direct access in electronic form or through the register shall be free of charge.<!--
 -->2. If a document has already been released by the institution concerned and is easily accessible to the applicant, the institution may fulfil its obligation of granting access to documents by informing the applicant how to obtain the requested document.<!--
 -->3. Documents shall be supplied in an existing version and format (including electronically or in an alternative format such as Braille, large print or tape) with

full regard to the applicant's preference.<!--
 -->
<!--
 -->Article 11<!--
 -->Registers<!--

 -->1. To make citizens's rights under this Regulation effective, each institution shall provide public access to a register of documents. Access to the register should be provided in electronic form. References to documents shall be recorded in the register without delay.<!--
 -->2. For each document the register shall contain a reference number (including, where applicable, the interinstitutional reference), the subject matter and/or a short description of the content of the document and the date on which it was received or drawn up and recorded in the register. References shall be made in a manner which does not undermine protection of the interests in Article 4.<!--
 -->3. The institutions shall immediately take the measures necessary to establish a register which shall be operational by 3 June 2002.<!--
 -->
<!--
 -->Article 12<!--
 -->Direct access in electronic form or through a register<!--
 -->1. The institutions shall as far as possible make documents directly accessible to the public in electronic form or through a register in accordance with the rules of the institution concerned.<!--
 -->2. In particular, legislative documents, that is to say, documents drawn up or received in the course of procedures for the adoption of acts which are legally binding in or for the Member States, should, subject to Articles 4 and 9, be made directly accessible.<!--
 -->3. Where possible, other documents, notably documents relating to the development of policy or strategy, should be made directly accessible.<!--
 -->4. Where direct access is not given through the register, the register shall as far as possible indicate where the document is located.<!--
 -->
<!--
 -->Article 13<!--
 -->Publication in the Official Journal<!--
 -->1. In addition to the acts referred to in Article 254(1) and (2) of the EC Treaty and the first paragraph of Article 163 of the Euratom Treaty, the following documents shall, subject to Articles 4 and 9 of this Regulation, be published in the Official Journal:<!--
 -->(a) Commission proposals;<!--
 -->(b) common positions adopted by the Council in accordance with the procedures referred to in Articles 251 and 252 of the EC Treaty and the reasons underlying those common positions, as well as the European Parliament's positions in these procedures;<!--
 -->(c) framework decisions and decisions referred to in Article 34(2) of the EU Treaty;<!--
 -->(d) conventions established by the Council in accordance with Article 34(2) of the EU Treaty;<!--
 -->(e) conventions signed between Member States on the basis of Article 293 of the EC Treaty;<!--
 -->(f) international agreements concluded by the Community or in accordance with Article 24 of the EU Treaty.<!--
 -->2. As far as possible, the following documents shall be published in the Official Journal:<!--
 -->(a) initiatives presented to the Council by a Member State pursuant to Article 67(1) of the EC Treaty or pursuant to Article 34(2) of the EU Treaty;<!--
 -->(b) common positions referred to in Article 34(2) of the EU Treaty;<!--
 -->(c) directives other than those referred to in Article 254(1) and (2) of the EC Treaty, decisions other than those referred to in Article 254(1) of the EC Treaty, recommendations and opinions.<!--
 -->3. Each institution may in its rules of procedure establish which further



documents shall be published in the Official Journal.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 14<!--
 -->Information<!--
 -->1. Each institution shall take the requisite measures to inform the public of the rights they enjoy under this Regulation.<!--
 -->2. The Member States shall cooperate with the institutions in providing information to the citizens.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 15<!--
 -->Administrative practice in the institutions<!--
 -->1. The institutions shall develop good administrative practices in order to facilitate the exercise of the right of access guaranteed by this Regulation.<!--
 -->2. The institutions shall establish an interinstitutional committee to examine best practice, address possible conflicts and discuss future developments on public access to documents.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 16<!--
 -->Reproduction of documents<!--
 -->This Regulation shall be without prejudice to any existing rules on copyright which may limit a third party's right to reproduce or exploit released documents.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 17<!--
 -->Reports<!--
 -->1. Each institution shall publish annually a report for the preceding year including the number of cases in which the institution refused to grant access to documents, the reasons for such refusals and the number of sensitive documents not recorded in the register.<!--
 -->2. At the latest by 31 January 2004, the Commission shall publish a report on the implementation of the principles of this Regulation and shall make recommendations, including, if appropriate, proposals for the revision of this Regulation and an action programme of measures to be taken by the institutions.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 18<!--
 -->Application measures<!--
 -->1. Each institution shall adapt its rules of procedure to the provisions of this Regulation. The adaptations shall take effect from 3 December 2001.<!--
 -->2. Within six months of the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall examine the conformity of Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 354/83 of 1 February 1983 concerning the opening to the public of the historical archives of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community(6) with this Regulation in order to ensure the preservation and archiving of documents to the fullest extent possible.<!--
 -->3. Within six months of the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall examine the conformity of the existing rules on access to documents with this Regulation.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->Article 19<!--
 -->Entry into force<!--
 -->This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.<!--
 -->It shall be applicable from 3 December 2001.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.<!--
 -->Done at Brussels, 30 May 2001.<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->For the European Parliament<!--
 -->The President<!--
 -->N. Fontaine<!--
 -->

<!--
 -->For the Council<!--
 -->The President<!--
 -->B. Lejon<!--
 -->

```

        <!-- <BR /> -->(1) OJ C 177 E, 27.6.2000, p.
70.<!-- <BR /> -->(2) Opinion of the European Parliament of 3
May 2001 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Council
Decision of 28 May 2001.<!-- <BR /> -->(3) OJ L 340, 31.12.1993,
p. 43. Decision as last amended by Decision 2000/527/EC (OJ L 212,
23.8.2000, p. 9).<!-- <BR /> -->(4) OJ L 46, 18.2.1994, p. 58.
Decision as amended by Decision 96/567/EC, ECSC, Euratom (OJ L
247, 28.9.1996, p. 45).<!-- <BR /> -->(5) OJ L 263, 25.9.1997, p.
27.<!-- <BR /> -->(6) OJ L 43, 15.2.1983, p. 1.<!-- <BR /> -->
        <!-- <BR /> -->
        <!-- <BR /> -->
        </TE>
<!-- </group> -->
<!-- <group name="DESCRIPTDescriptores"> -->
        <DC>European Parliament ; EC Council ; EC Commission
        ; document ; access to information ; supplying of
        documents</DC>
        <CT>Provisions governing the Institutions ;
Information and verification</CT>
        <CC>01403000 ; 16200000</CC>
<!-- </group> -->
<!-- <group name="DATESDates"> -->
        <DD>20010530</DD>
        <PD>20010531<!-- <BR /> --></PD>
        <IF>20010603=EV ; 20011203=MA</IF>
        <EV>99999999</EV>
        <SG></SG>
        <DH></DH>
        <RP></RP>
        <TP></TP>
<!-- </group> -->
<!-- <group name="RELATIONSRelationship between documents">
-->
        <MS>500PC0030..... Adoption.....</MS>
        <CI>157A163.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        383R0354.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        393D0731.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        394D0090.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197E067.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197E195.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197E230.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197E252.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197E254.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197E293.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197M001.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197M006.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197M024.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197M028.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197M034.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197M041.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        397D0632.....</CI>
        <EA></EA>
        <LB>197E251.....<!-- <BR /> -->
        197E255-P2.....</LB>
        <MD>Relation..... 301C0627(01).....<!-- <BR />
-->
        Corrected by.. 301R1049R(01)..... (IT)</MD>
        <SP></SP>

```



```
<!-- </group> -->
<!-- <group name="OTHEROther search criteria"> -->
    <RS></RS>
    <AS></AS>
<!-- </group> -->
</eurlex>
```

The XSL style sheet transforming EUR-Lex metadata to Simple Dublin Core

A simple eXtensible Style sheet Language (XSL) file [[eurlex_to_SimpleDC.xsl](#)] for the transformation of the EUR-Lex metadata in eXtensible Mark-up Language (XML) to Simple Dublin Core represented in XML; the example file available in 'Guidance information for the deployment of Dublin metadata) (CWA 14856:2003) was adapted to the needs of this mapping exercise.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
  xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1"
  xmlns:dcterms="http://purl.org/dc/terms"
  xmlns:eurlex="http://www.cc.cec/clxint/htm/doc/en/
referencemanual_en.pdf">

<xsl:output method="xml" indent="yes" encoding="ISO-8859-1"/>
<xsl:output doctype-system=" DCMES.dtd"/>

<!-- Stylesheet that translates EUR-Lex metadata (in XML) into
Simple DC metadata -->
<!--, Derived from the Stylesheet provided by IAAA in CWA 14856;
modifications by Michael Duero -->

<xsl:template match="/">
  <xsl:apply-templates select="eurlex"/>
</xsl:template>

<xsl:template match="eurlex">
  <xsl:variable name="xsltsl-str-lower"
    select="'a;b;c;d;e;f;g;h;i;j;k;l;m;n;o;p;
q;r;s;t;u;v;w;x;y;z'"/>
  <xsl:variable name="xsltsl-str-upper"
    select="'A;B;C;D;E;F;G;H;I;J;K;L;M;N;O;P;
Q;R;S;T;U;V;W;X;Y;Z'"/>

  <xsl:element name="rdf:RDF">
    <xsl:element name="rdf:Description">

<!-- EUR-Lex AS element conversion to dc:contributor -->
<xsl:for-each select="./AS">
  <xsl:element name="dc:contributor">
    <xsl:value-of select="."/>
  </xsl:element>
</xsl:for-each>

<!-- EUR-Lex RS element conversion to dc:contributor -->
<xsl:for-each select="./RS">
```

```
        <xsl:element name="dc:contributor">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex AU element conversion to dc:creator -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./AU">
        <xsl:element name="dc:creator">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex DD element conversion to dc:date -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./DD">
        <xsl:element name="dc:date">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex DH element conversion to dc:date -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./DH">
        <xsl:element name="dc:date">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex PD element conversion to dc:date -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./PD">
        <xsl:element name="dc:date">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex RP element conversion to dc:date -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./RP">
        <xsl:element name="dc:date">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex SG element conversion to dc:date -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./SG">
        <xsl:element name="dc:date">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex DD element conversion to dc:date -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./DD">
        <xsl:element name="dc:date">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex DH element conversion to dc:date -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./DH">
        <xsl:element name="dc:date">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>
```



```
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex DV element conversion to dc:date -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./DV">
        <xsl:element name="dc:date">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex EV element conversion to dc:date -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./EV">
        <xsl:element name="dc:date">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex IF element conversion to dc:date -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./IF">
        <xsl:element name="dc:date">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex TE element conversion to dc:description -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./TE">
        <xsl:element name="dc:description">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each> -->

    <!-- EUR-Lex DN element conversion to dc:identifier -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./DN">
        <xsl:element name="dc:identifier">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex EA element conversion to dc:relation -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./EA">
        <xsl:element name="dc:relation">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex LB element conversion to dc:relation -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./LB">
        <xsl:element name="dc:relation">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>

    <!-- EUR-Lex MD element conversion to dc:relation -->
    <xsl:for-each select="./MD">
        <xsl:element name="dc:relation">
            <xsl:value-of select="."/>
        </xsl:element>
    </xsl:for-each>
```

```
<!-- EUR-Lex MS element conversion to dc:relation -->
<xsl:for-each select="/MS">
  <xsl:element name="dc:relation">
    <xsl:value-of select="."/>
  </xsl:element>
</xsl:for-each>

<!-- EUR-Lex SP element conversion to dc:relation -->
<xsl:for-each select="/SP">
  <xsl:element name="dc:relation">
    <xsl:value-of select="."/>
  </xsl:element>
</xsl:for-each>

<!-- EUR-Lex TT element conversion to dc:relation -->
<xsl:for-each select="/TT">
  <xsl:element name="dc:relation">
    <xsl:value-of select="."/>
  </xsl:element>
</xsl:for-each>

<!-- EUR-Lex CI element conversion to dc:relation -->
<xsl:for-each select="*/CI">
  <xsl:element name="dc:relation">
    <xsl:value-of select="."/>
  </xsl:element>
</xsl:for-each>

<!-- EUR-Lex SO element conversion to dc:source -->
<xsl:for-each select="*/SO">
  <xsl:element name="dc:source">
    <xsl:value-of select="."/>
  </xsl:element>
</xsl:for-each>

<!-- EUR-Lex CT element conversion to dc:subject -->
<xsl:for-each select="*/CT">
  <xsl:element name="dc:subject">
    <xsl:value-of select="."/>
  </xsl:element>
</xsl:for-each>

<!-- EUR-Lex DC element conversion to dc:subject -->
<xsl:for-each select="*/DC">
  <xsl:element name="dc:subject">
    <xsl:value-of select="."/>
  </xsl:element>
</xsl:for-each>

<!-- EUR-Lex CC element conversion to dc:subject -->
<xsl:for-each select="*/CC">
  <xsl:element name="dc:subject">
    <xsl:value-of select="."/>
  </xsl:element>
</xsl:for-each>

<!-- EUR-Lex TI element conversion to dc:title -->
```




```
<xsl:for-each select=»./TI»>
  <xsl:element name=»dc:title»>
    <xsl:value-of select=»normalize-space(.)»/>
  </xsl:element>
</xsl:for-each>

<!-- EUR-Lex FM element conversion to dc:type -->
<xsl:for-each select=»./FM»>
  <xsl:element name=»dc:type»>
    <xsl:value-of select=».»/>
  </xsl:element>
</xsl:for-each>

  </xsl:element>
</xsl:element>
</xsl:template>
```

The resulting XML file representing EUR-Lex metadata in Simple Dublin Core

The simple eXtensible Style sheet Language (XSL) file [eurlex_to_SimpleDC.xsl] was assigned to the source file [eurlex_1049start.xml] and the transformation performed using Altova XMLSpy⁽³⁴¹⁾ (Home edition).

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?><!DOCTYPE rdf:RDF
SYSTEM "DCMES.DTD">
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">
<rdf:Description>
<dc:contributor xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1"></dc:contributor>
<dc:contributor xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1"></dc:contributor>

<dc:creator xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
European Parliament;
Council
</dc:creator>
<dc:date xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
20010530
</dc:date>
<dc:date xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1"></dc:date>
<dc:date xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
20010531
</dc:date>
<dc:date xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1"></dc:date>
<dc:date xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1"></dc:date>
<dc:date xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
20010530
</dc:date>
<dc:date xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1"></dc:date>
```

⁽³⁴¹⁾ <http://www.altova.com/en/>, last visited 26.1.2006.

```
99999999
</dc:date>
<dc:date xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
  20010603=EV;
  20011203=MA
</dc:date>
<dc:identifier xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
  32001R1049
</dc:identifier>
<dc:relation xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1"></
dc:relation>
<dc:relation xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
  197E251.....
  197E255-P2.....
</dc:relation>
<dc:relation xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
  Relation..... 301C0627(01).....
  Corrected by.. 301R1049R(01)..... (IT)
</dc:relation>
<dc:relation xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
  500PC0030..... Adoption.....
</dc:relation>
<dc:relation xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1"></
dc:relation>
<dc:relation xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
  European Community
</dc:relation>
<dc:relation xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
  157A163.....
  383R0354.....
  393D0731.....
  394D0090.....
  197E067.....
  197E195.....
  197E230.....
  197E252.....
  197E254.....
  197E293.....
  197M001.....
  197M006.....
  197M024.....
  197M028.....
  197M034.....
  197M041.....
  397D0632.....
</dc:relation>

<dc:source xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
  Official Journal L 145, 31/05/2001 P. 0043 - 0048
</dc:source>

<dc:subject xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
  Provisions governing the Institutions;
  Information and verification
</dc:subject>
<dc:subject xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
  European Parliament;
  EC Council;
```



```
    EC Commission;
    document;
    access to information;
    supplying of documents
</dc:subject>
<dc:subject xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
    01403000;
    16200000
</dc:subject>

<dc:title xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
    Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parlia-
    ment and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public
    access to European Parliament, Council and Commission
    documents
</dc:title>

<dc:type xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1">
    Regulation
</dc:type>
</rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>
```

Michael Düro

Crosswalking EUR-Lex: a proposal for a metadata mapping to improve access to EU documents

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

2009 — 338 pp. — 16.3 × 25 cm

ISBN 978-92-78-40511-3

Michael Düro

Crosswalking EUR-Lex: a proposal for a metadata mapping to improve access to EU documents

The **Office for Official Publications of the European Communities** offers direct free access to the most complete collection of European Union law via the EUR-Lex online database.

The value of the system lies in the extensive sets of metadata which allow for efficient and detailed search options.

Nevertheless, the European institutions have each set up their own document register including their own sets of metadata, in order to improve access to their documents and meet the increasing need for transparency.

Michael Düro suggests that to simplify access to EU documents, a common single search option could be based on a mapping of the most relevant metadata to the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set. Then a second mapping — linked to the idea of EUR-Lex serving as the single repository for European documents — could prepare the ground for the completion and enrichment of the document and metadata collection.

With regard to its inter-institutional context, and using the ideas proposed in this publication, EUR-Lex could enhance, even further, public access to EU documents.

Crosswalking EUR-Lex: a proposal for a metadata mapping to improve access to EU documents is intended for all those who would like, or need to know more about the European institutions' tools implementing the policy on access to documents.

The main proposals could serve as food for thought for those involved in decision-making in that field.