

# ELI-I : ELI extension to describe impacts

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Editors : [delahousse.jean@gmail.com](mailto:delahousse.jean@gmail.com), [thomas.francart@sparna.fr](mailto:thomas.francart@sparna.fr)

# What is the ELI impact analysis extension (ELI-I) ?

ELI-I is an extension to the ELI ontology that provides more comprehensive information about:

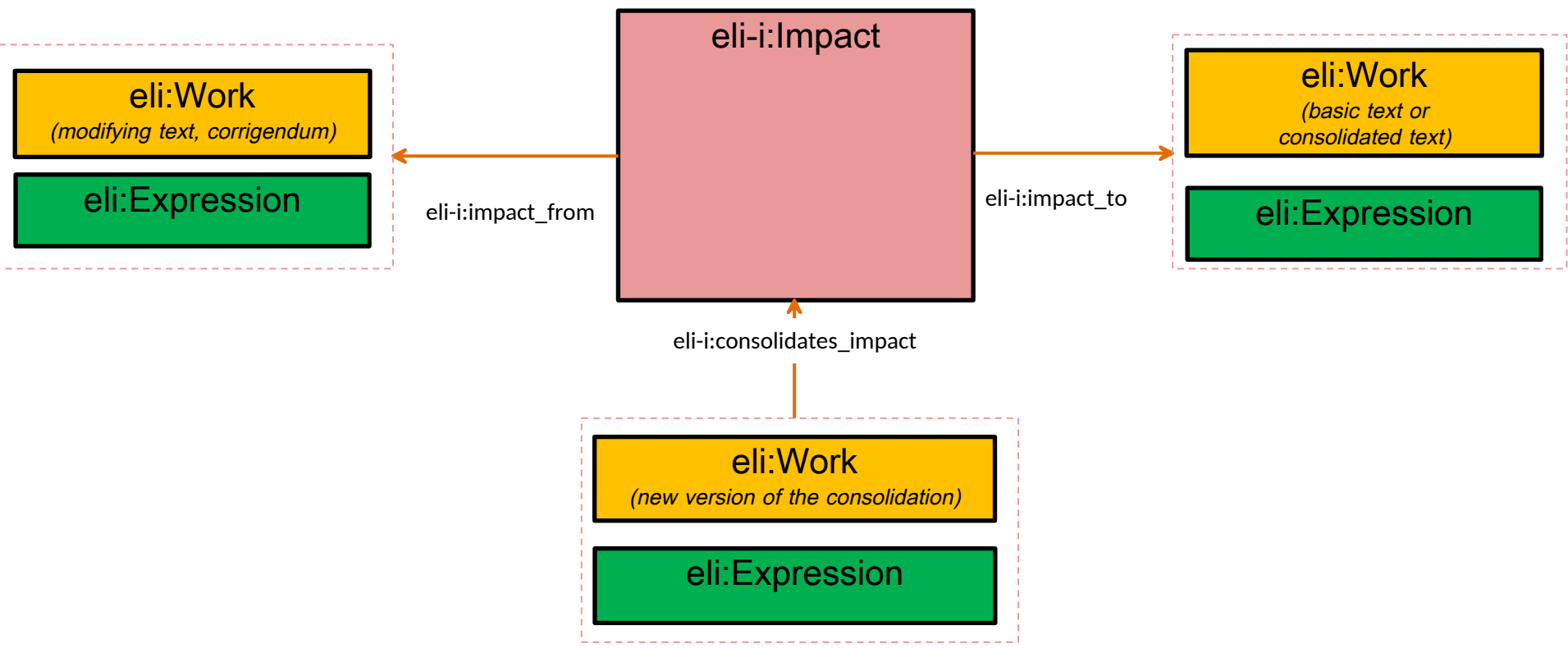
- the impact analysis process,
- the impacts of modifying text,
- the updates to the consolidated version of the legislation in response to these changes.

Impacts from any source may also be described, such as court of justice decisions, doctrinal texts, even if those impacts would not be consolidated.

# Part 1 : ELI-I : the notion of Impact

The notion of Impact plays a central role in ELI-I. It represents « *the impact from a Work (...) to another Work* ». Impacts are then consolidated in consolidations.

An impact is thus linked to 3 works : the Work containing the Impact, the Work affected by the Impact, and the Work consolidating the Impact.



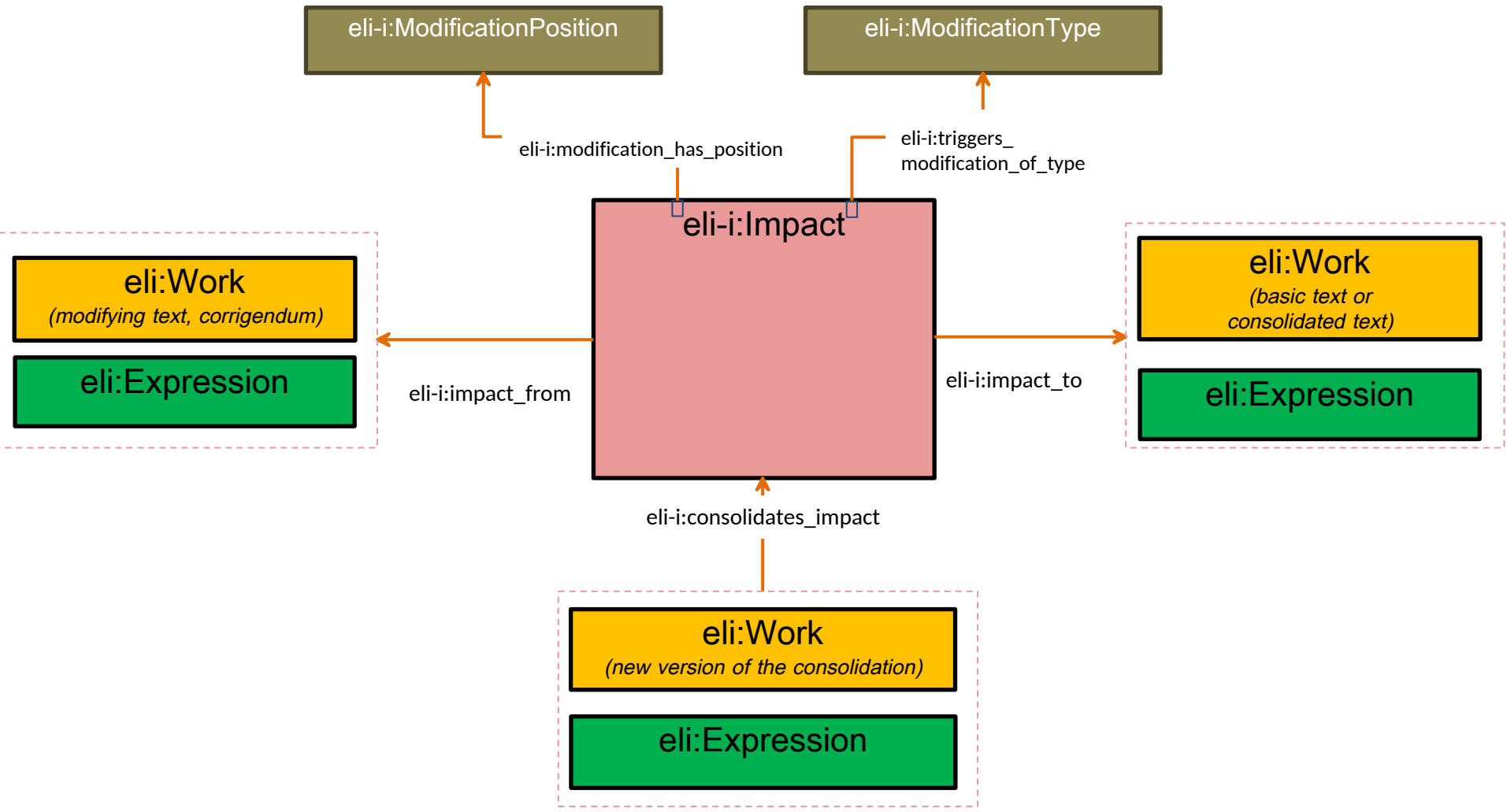
**In addition, an Impact can indicate the kind of modification being made.**

(DELETION, INSERTION, RENUMBERING, REPEAL, REPLACEMENT) EU authority table « modification type » can be used : <http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/modification-type/>

**It can also indicate if the modification is made at a specific position.**

(AFTER, BEFORE, BEGIN, END) EU authority table « subdivision position » can be used :

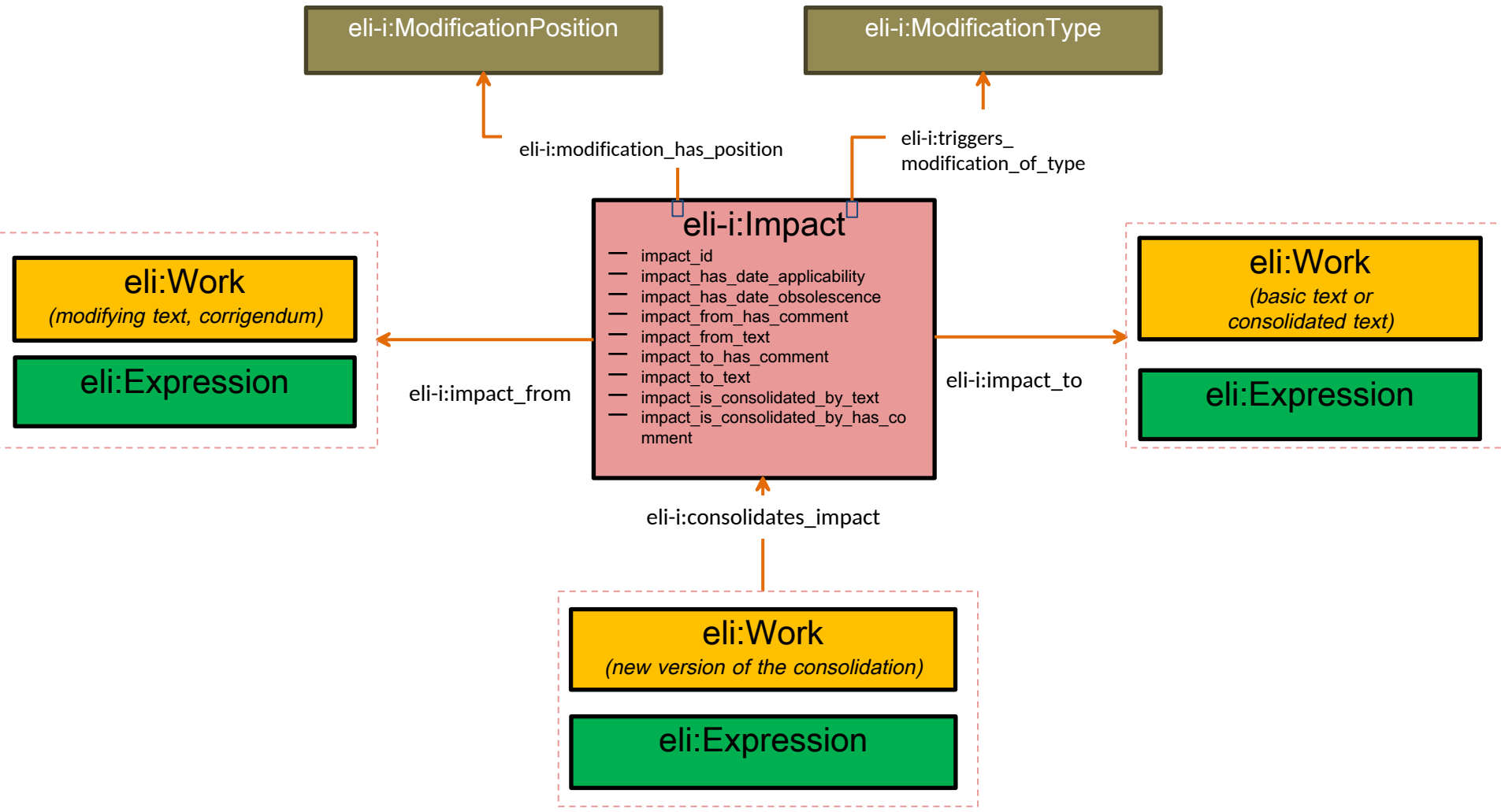
<http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/modification-type/>



# An Impact can be described with more attributes :

- an impact ID
- dates where the impact will become applicable, and when it will be obsolete
- a comment and a the piece of the original text for each of the 2 property « impact\_to », « impact\_from », and « consolidated\_by »
  - These properties can capture additionnal information generated during the impact analysis activity

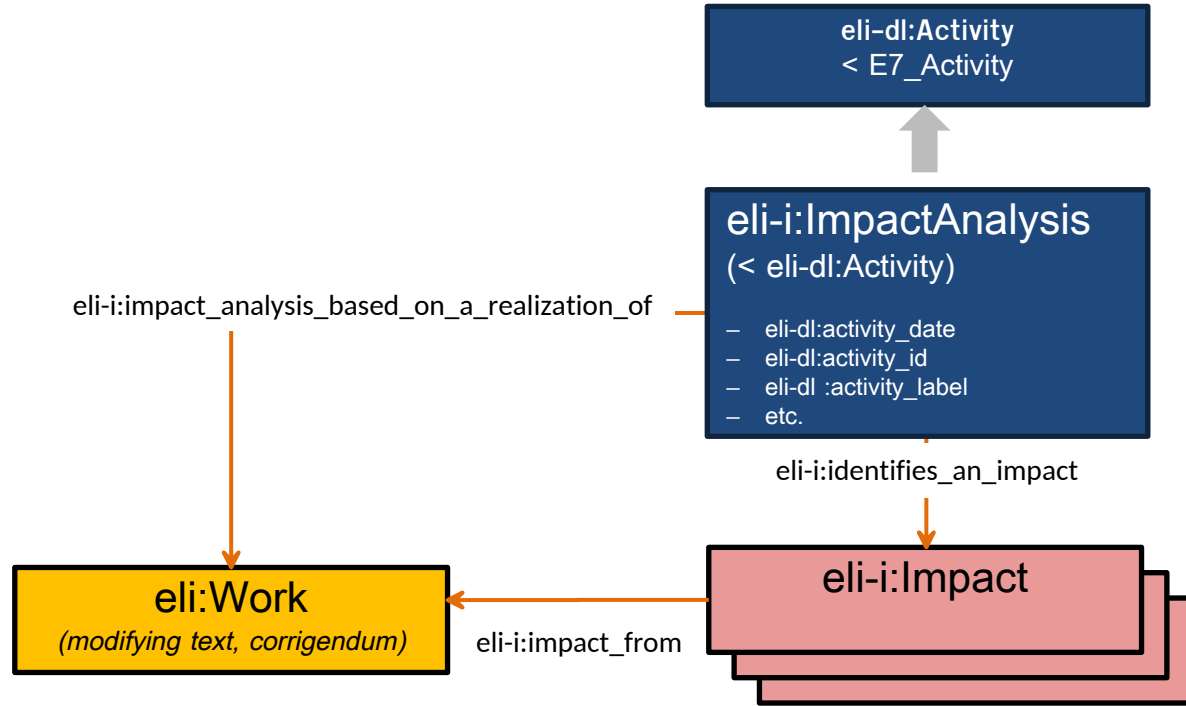




Impacts are identified by Impact Analysis activities, which are specific Activities (from the ELI-DL ontology).

An impact analysis is done based on the work that contain impacts.

As any ELI-DL activities, an impact analysis activity can be described with a date, an ID, a label, etc.

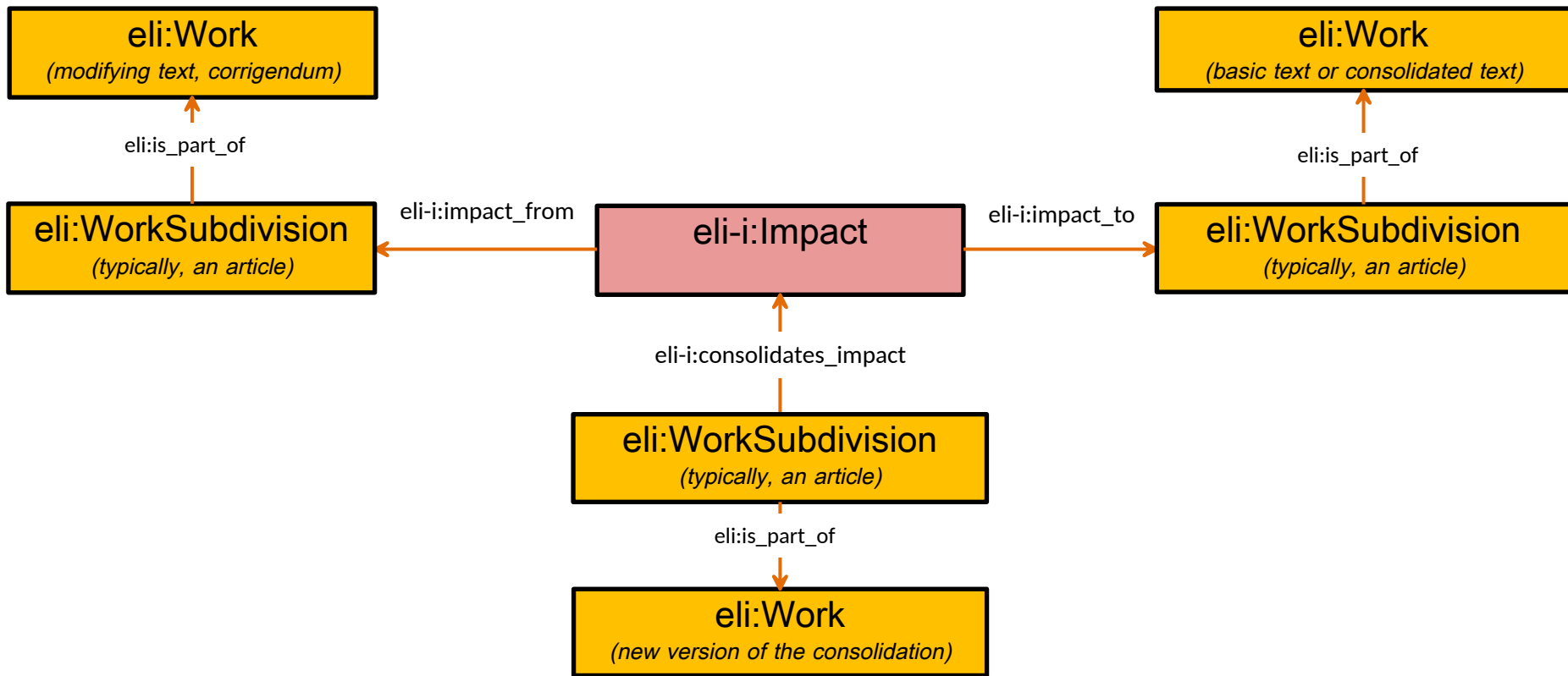


*ImpactAnalysis inherits all properties from ELI-DL Activity*

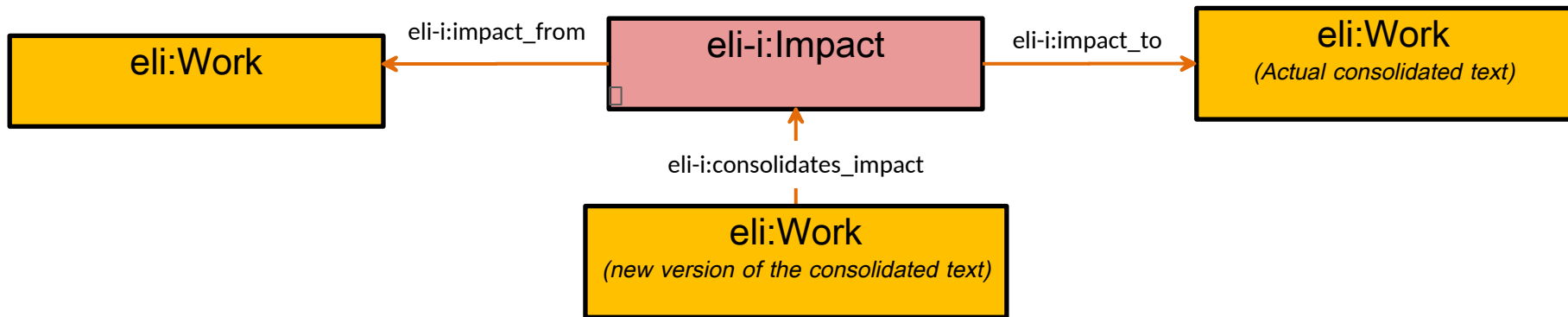
*Note how a single ImpactAnalysis activity will identify multiple impacts originating from the Work being analyzed*

Impact can link work subdivisions  
(specific articles or points) instead of  
complete Works.

The subdivision is part of the complete  
Work.



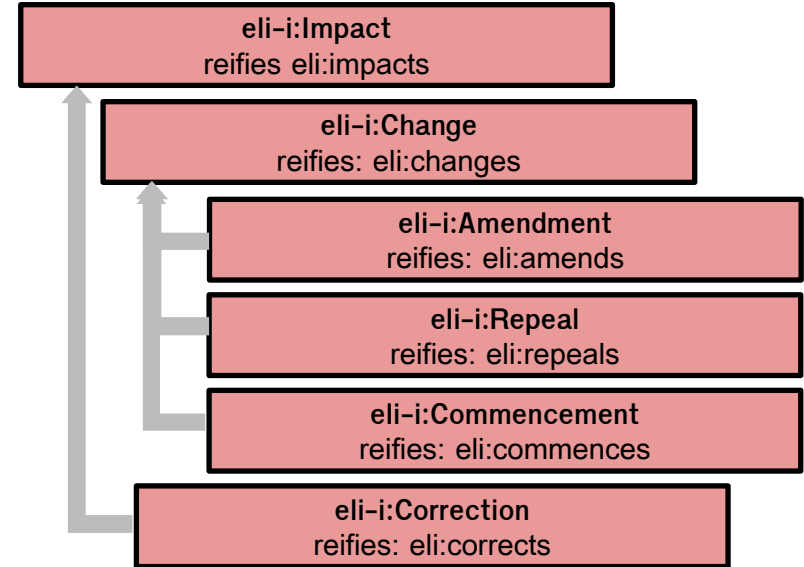
The Work being impacted (by « impact\_to ») can be a basic text or a consolidated version for which a new version will then be produced.



## Part 2 : Types of Impacts

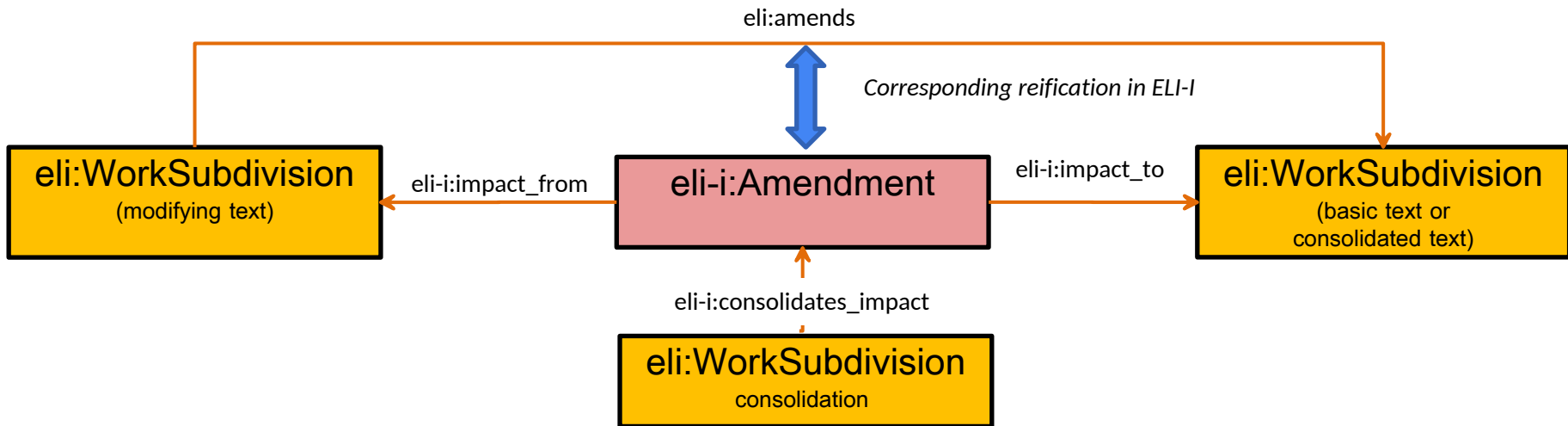


- The ELI Impact extension is designed to be consistent with the existing ELI properties used to describe changes introduced by a modifying text or corrigendum.
- To achieve this, we created **equivalent classes for each existing eli properties** describing impact of modifying texts, which is known as "property reification".
- By doing so, we are able to infer the eli simple relationships based on the reified ones, ensuring that interoperability is preserved between the data of official journals using eli and official journals using eli-i extension.



When expressing impacts, one should not use directly the class `eli-i:Impact`, but rather one of its more precise subclasses depending on the relationship (Amendment, Correction, Repeal or Commencement)

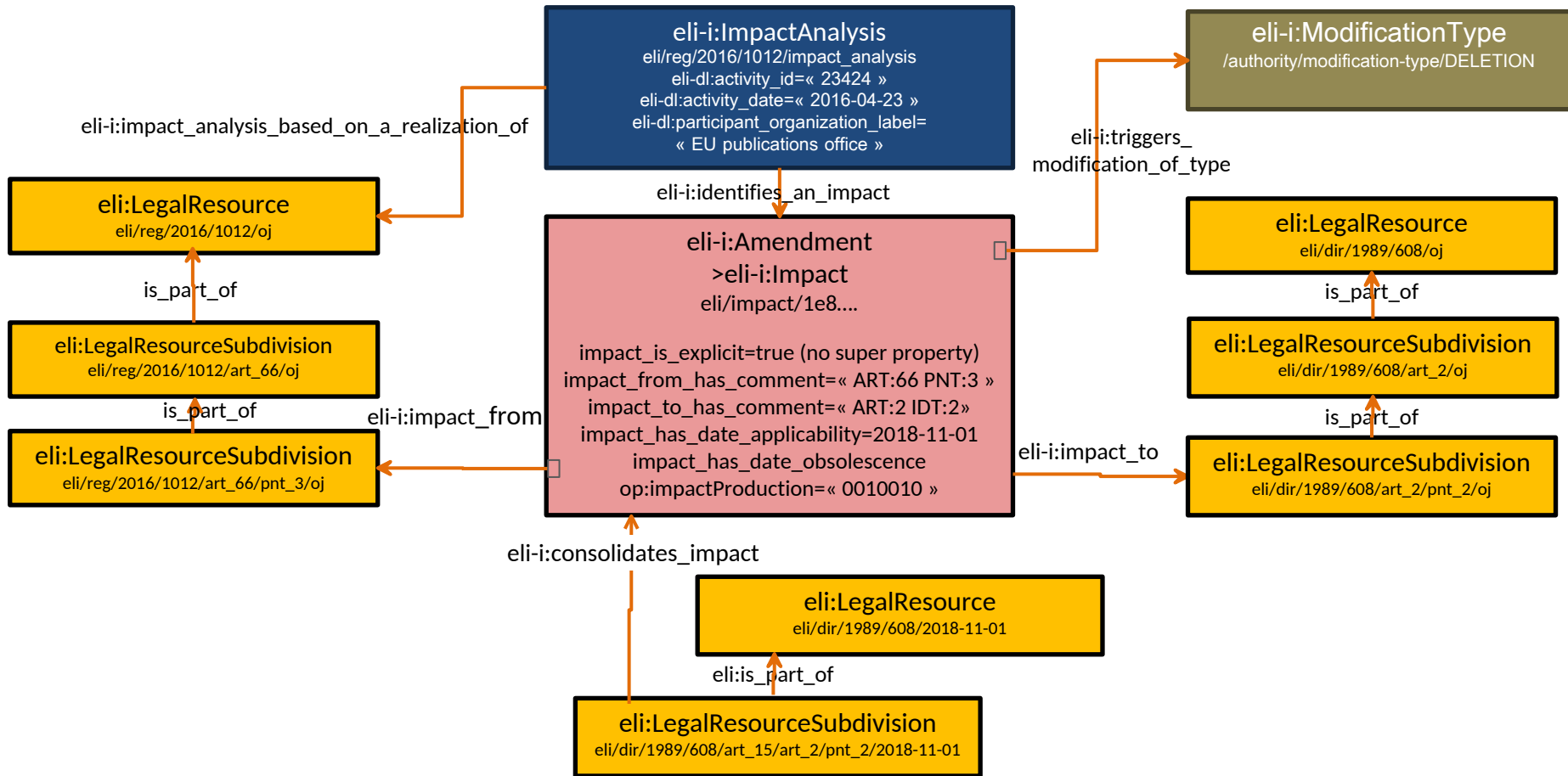
Note : for compatibility reasons the official journals that implement ELI-I should continue to publish the equivalent eli properties: `eli:amends`, `eli:repeals`, `eli:corrects`, `eli:commences`...



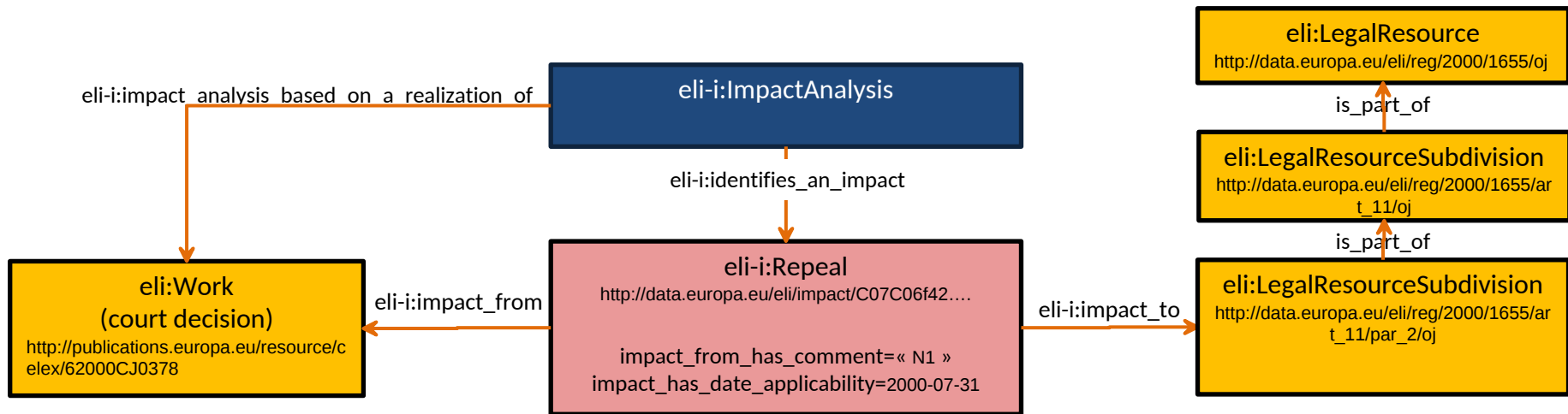
## Part 3 : Examples

# Impact analysis on the basic act (OP example)

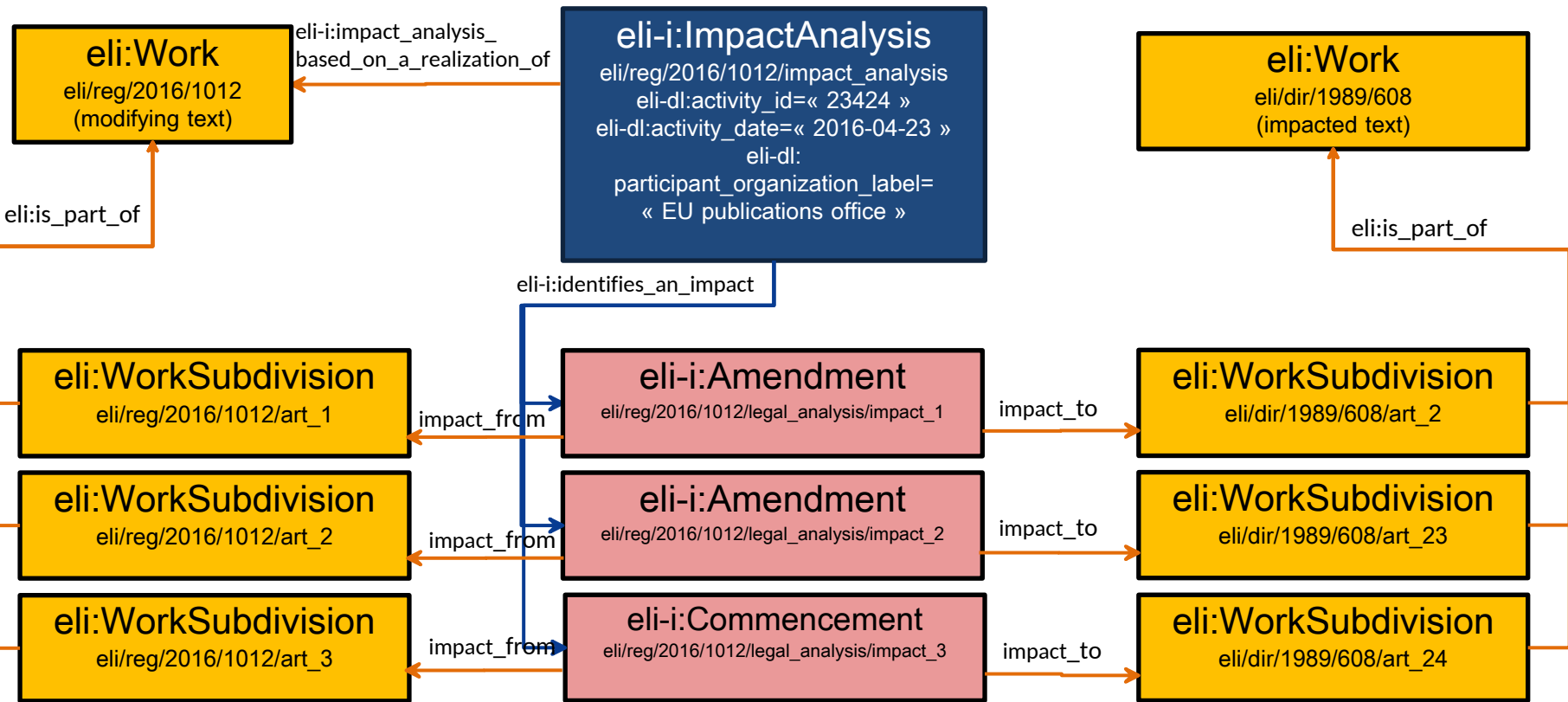
see ELI-I\_OP\_samples\_2023-06-01.rdf



# OP example : impact analysis based on a court decision (OP example)



# Impact analysis activity binds all impacts from a modifying text



## Part 4 : Indirect impacts

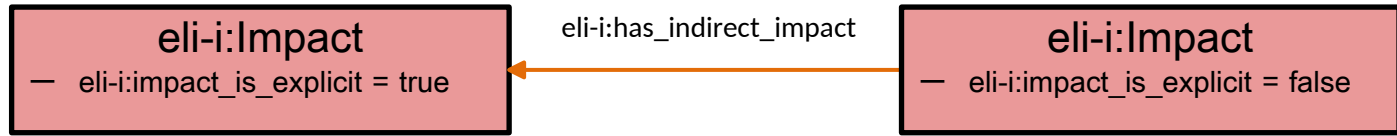


# An Impact can be said to be « indirect », with a specific flag.

'Indirect' means that the impact does not point to the target mentioned by the modifier but at another which is indirectly modified.

Exemple: Modifier 'A' modifies another modifier 'B' that modifies 'C', then we may have an indirect impact from 'A' to 'C'

## Indirect impacts are linked to the explicit impact that triggered them.



# Example of an indirect impact

In this particular example we can follow the sequence of events:

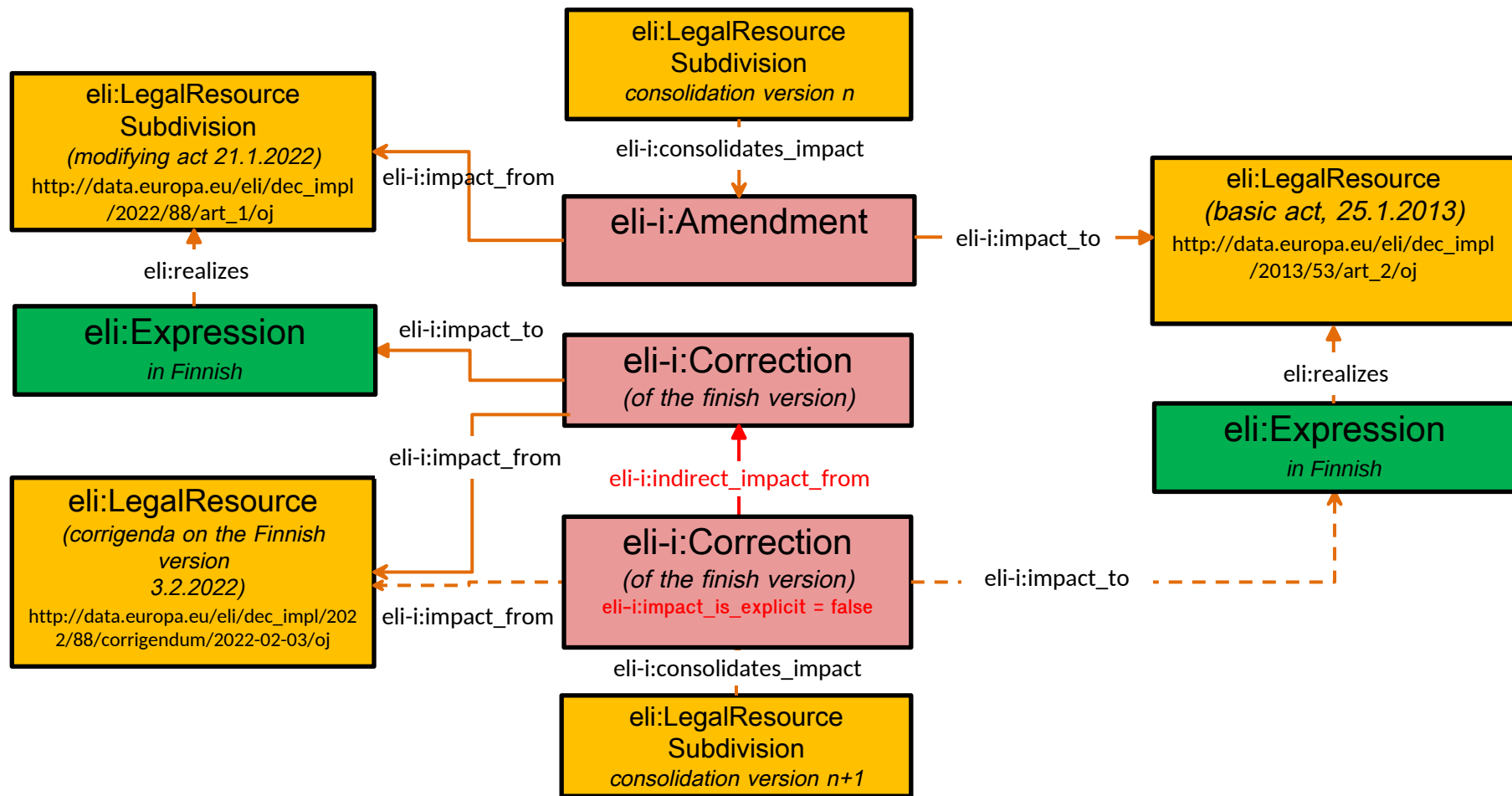
On **25.1.2013** the original text of the act [http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec\\_impl/2013/53/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2013/53/oj) is published in the Official Journal of the EU.

Article 2 reads:

On **21.1.2022** the modifying act [http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec\\_impl/2022/88/art\\_1/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2022/88/art_1/oj) instructs that “ Article 2 of Implementing Decision 2013/53/EU is replaced by the following: ‘Article 2 This Decision shall apply from 1 January 2013 until 31 December 2024.’ ”. However, this instruction contained an error in the Finnish language.

Therefore, on **3.2.2022** a corrigendum, affecting only the Finnish language, [http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec\\_impl/2022/88/corrigendum/2022-02-03/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2022/88/corrigendum/2022-02-03/oj) corrects the Finnish text of the modifying act [http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec\\_impl/2022/88/art\\_1/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2022/88/art_1/oj) but ultimately this correction must be incorporated only into the original act [http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec\\_impl/2013/53/art\\_2/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2013/53/art_2/oj).

# How to describe an indirect impact ?



## Part 5 : Complete ontology diagram

