



Structure for the
classification of legal documents
in the LexALP corpus

LexALP Project

Explanatory notes

The structure represented in the graphs below has been elaborated on the basis of the suggestions by EURAC, DAR, RAFVG and MINAMB taking into consideration the following two elements:

- 1) the structure of the Alpine Convention and its Protocols (in particular the Protocol “Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development”): as the Alpine Convention is an international treaty, a classification system based on the Convention allows to eschew problems related to choosing a classification closely linked to one national legal system only;
- 2) the nature and characteristics of all texts gathered for each legal system up to the present moment (at international, national and regional level).

The main aim was to find a structure to

- a) facilitate the process of classifying legal documents for the specific needs of the LexALP corpus, taking into consideration the different legal systems that shall be analysed (3-level structure indicated in the graphs); and to
- b) group terms into glossaries (4th and 5th levels of the structure added in the detailed list), to be separately processed according to the methodology proposed.

The graphs show a 3-level structure:

1st level: Protocol of the Alpine Convention under analysis (*Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development*)

2nd level: sub-sectors foreseen in the Protocol (*Conservation of nature and the countryside, Transport, Regional economic development, Rural areas, Urban areas*)

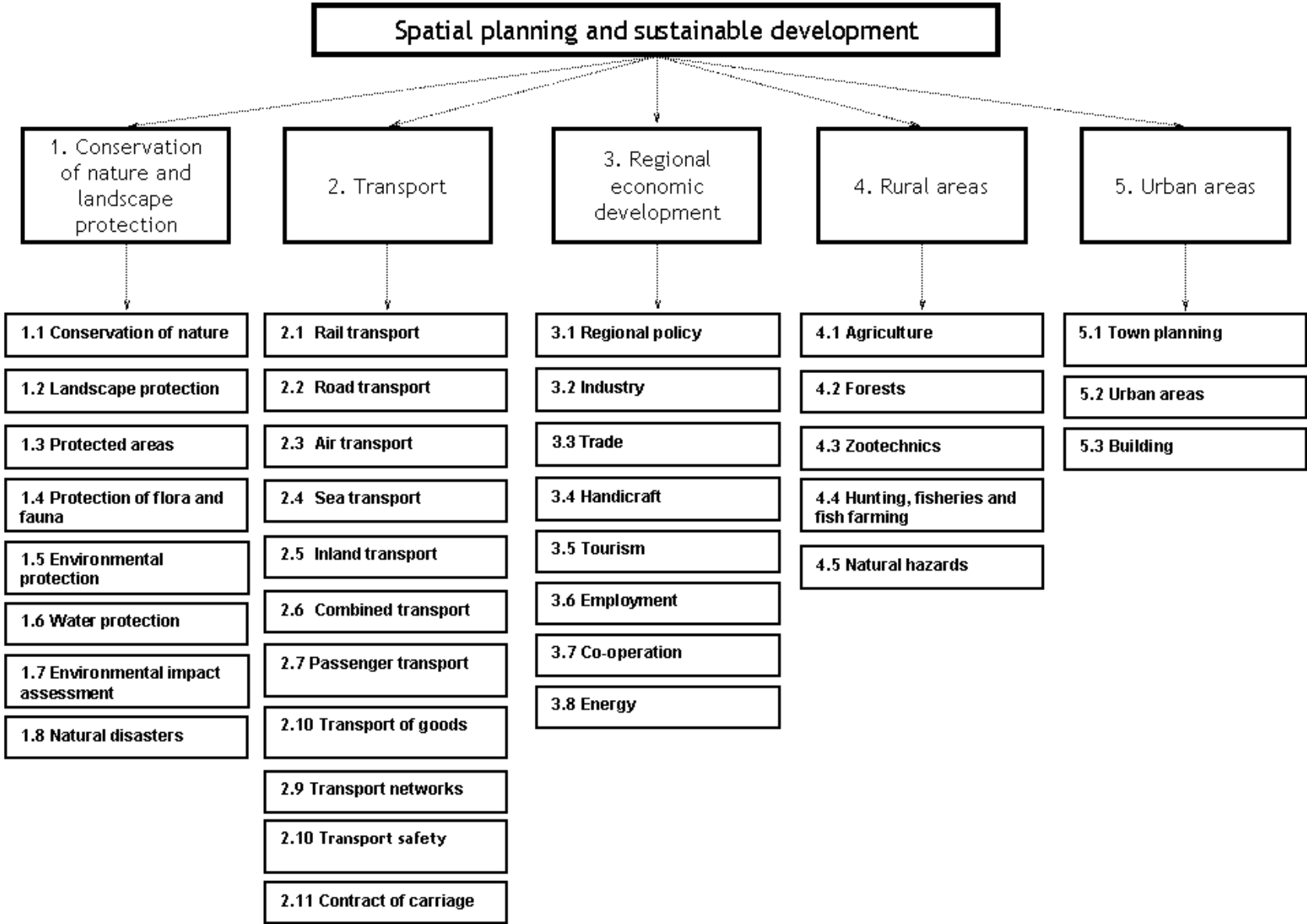
3rd level: possible further subdivisions for each sub-sector of the Protocol (e.g.: *protected areas* for the first sub-sector, *railway transport* for the second, *tourism* for the third etc.)

We therefore propose to classify legal documents at the third level; this level represents a sufficient degree of depth of analysis without being too detailed and thus allows avoiding major problems in assigning texts to a specific category.

4th and 5th levels: The third level can be further subdivided in subfields, on the basis of the structure of the Alpine Convention and the traditional legal classifications. These subfields are indicated in the detailed structures below (see **Corpus structure in detail**) in order to:

- a) give further parameters and search criteria for the selection and collection of corpus documents;
- b) determine subcategories which will serve as a basis for the future distribution of terms in thematic sub-glossaries; these terms will result from automatic and/or manual term extraction carried out on the legal documents after completion of the corpus.

Corpus structure



Detailed Corpus structure

SPATIAL PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1 CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND LANDSCAPE PROTECTION

1.1 Conservation of nature

1.2 Landscape protection

1.2.1 Landscape planning

1.2.2 Landscape elements

1.3 Protected areas

1.3.1 Parks and nature reserves

1.3.1.1 National parks and state reserves

1.3.1.2 Natural parks and regional reserves

1.3.2 Wetlands

1.3.3 Marine areas

1.3.4 Other protected areas

1.3.5 Special protection areas (SPAs)

1.3.6 Sites of Community importance (SCI)

1.4 Protection of fauna and flora

1.4.1. Biodiversity

1.5 Environmental protection (*= environmental liability*)

1.5.1 Soil protection (*conservation = forestation and hydraulic works*)

1.5.2 Waste

1.5.3 Pollution

1.6 Water protection

1.7 Environmental impact assessment

1.8 Natural disasters (*flood*)

2 TRANSPORT

2.1 Rail transport

2.2 Road transport

2.3 Air transport

2.3.1 Airports

2.4 Sea transport

2.4.1 Ports and traffic centres

2.5 Inland transport

2.5.1 River transport

2.5.2 Lake transport

2.6 Combined transport

2.7 Passenger transport

2.8 Transport of goods

2.8.1 Transport of dangerous goods

2.9 Transport networks

2.9.1. Trans-European networks

2.10 Transport safety

2.11 Contract of carriage

3 REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Regional policy

3.1.1 European structural funds

3.1.2. State aids

3.1.2.1 National regional aids

3.1.3. Regional funds

3.2 Industry

3.2.1 Shipbuilding

3.2.2 Textile industry

3.2.3 Iron and steel industry

3.2.4 Mining, quarries and peat bogs

3.3 Trade

3.4 Handicraft

3.5 Tourism

3.5.1 Hotel industry

3.5.2 Travel agencies

3.5.3 Professions (*e.g.: Alpine guide, ski instructor...*)

3.5.4 Sport and recreation

3.5.4.1 Tourist facilities (*e.g.: lifts, snowmakers*)

3.6 Employment

3.6.1 Equal opportunities

3.7 Co-operation (=cooperative societies)

3.8 Energy

3.8.1 Energy saving

3.8.2 Energy transmission and distribution

3.8.3 Renewable energies

3.8.4 Hydroelectric energy

3.8.5 Fossil fuel energy

3.8.6 Nuclear energy

4 RURAL AREAS

4.1 Agriculture

4.1.1 Rural tourism

4.1.2 Mountain economy

4.1.3 Genetically modified organism

4.2 Forests

4.2.1 Silviculture (=forest preservation and cultivation; f.e.: reforestation)

4.3 Zootechnics

4.4 Hunting, fisheries and fish farming

4.5 Natural hazards (*weather calamities*)

5 URBAN SPACE

5.1 Town planning

5.2 Urban areas

5.2.1 *Aree coperte*¹

5.2.2 Green areas

5.2.3 *Aree di completamento*²

5.2.4 *Aree di sedime*³

5.2.5 *Aree di pertinenza*⁴

5.2.6 Constructible zones

5.2.7 Zones non aedificandi (subject to a building ban)

5.2.8 Parking areas

5.2.9 Open areas

5.3 Building

¹ **Aree coperte:** defined in relation to the volume of building works that can be built on them.

² **Aree di completamento:** destinate ad accogliere le opere di urbanizzazione primaria e non edificabili. (primary service works)

³ **Aree di sedime:** costituite dalla superficie già occupata da un edificio abbattuto.

⁴ **Aree di pertinenza:** accessorie a determinati edifici, in funzione del loro uso.