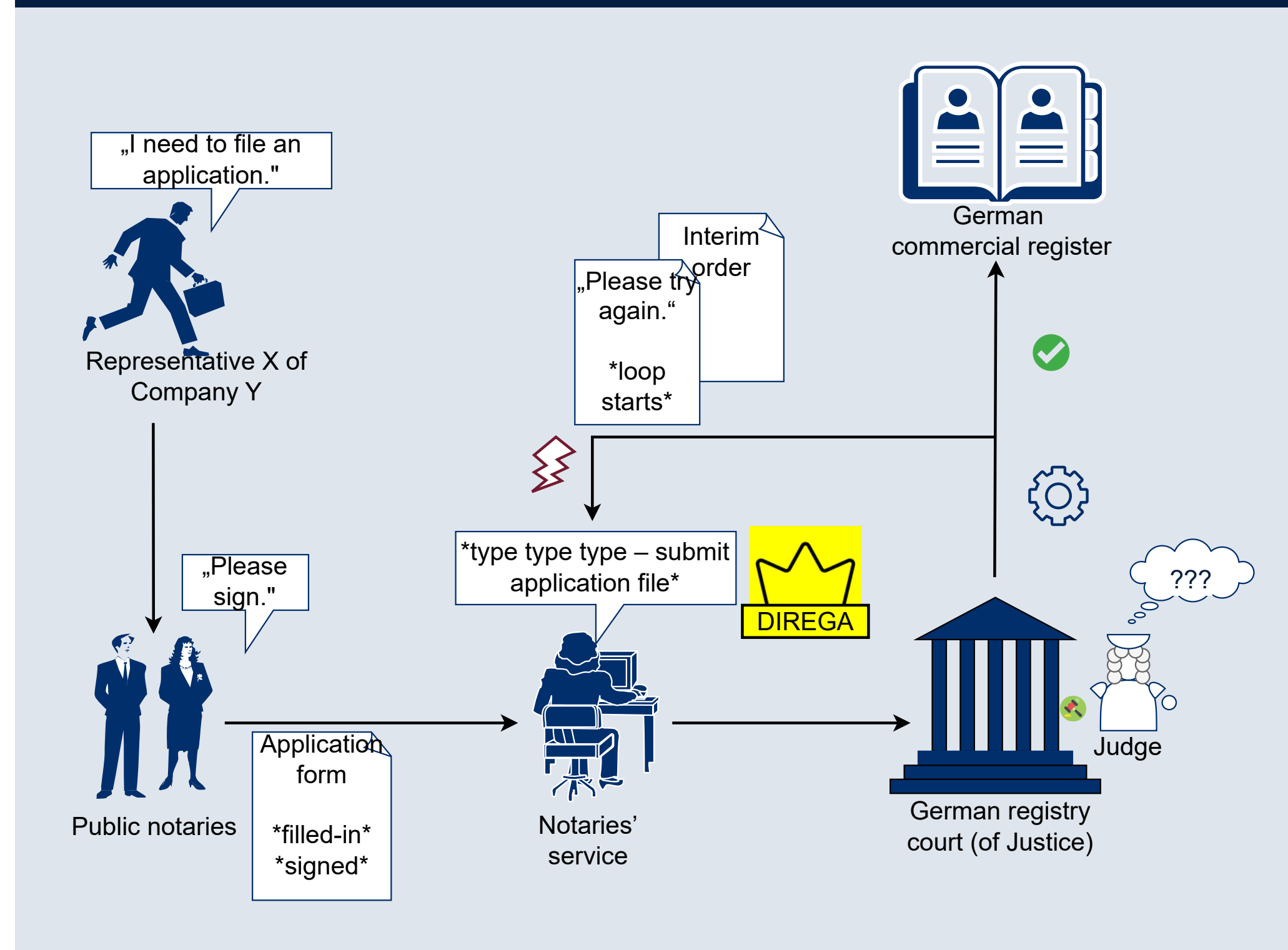




DIREGA – Building Decision Support for German Register Law

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The German commercial register

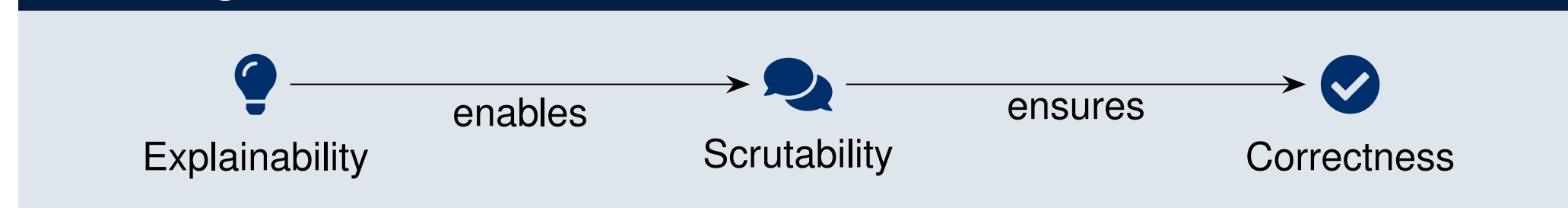


Data in the register

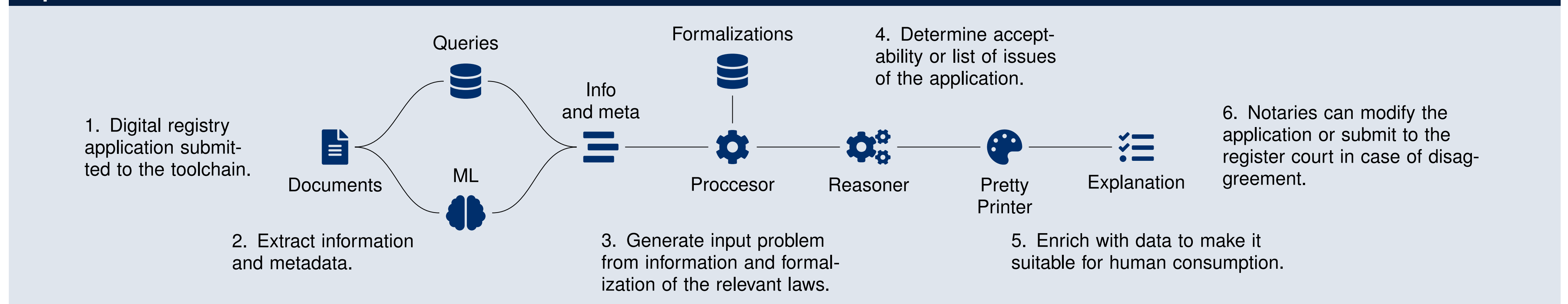
1	Name of the company ... which includes the entity of the company	COMPANY
2	Business address / administrative address ... which is relevant for judicial jurisdiction of registry courts ... which is relevant for filing a suit against the company	HOUSE
3	Owners ... who can be liable Associates / non-liaible Shareholders ... who need to be described with the amount of ownership	PEOPLE
4	Representatives / Rules of representation ... if not stated differently from the law, default articles apply	PERSON
5	Capital, i.e. liability mass ... which can be a very complex from a legal standpoint	CURRENCY
6	Statute ... which is relevant is relevant for the legal effectiveness of resolutions of the shareholders	DOCUMENT

- 11,917,322 files of various types
- 1,219,814 cases for commercial register entries
- 445,023 commercial register entries
- 30 legal forms
- 96 document types
- 124 case types, e.g. lists of shareholders, annual financial statements

Challenges

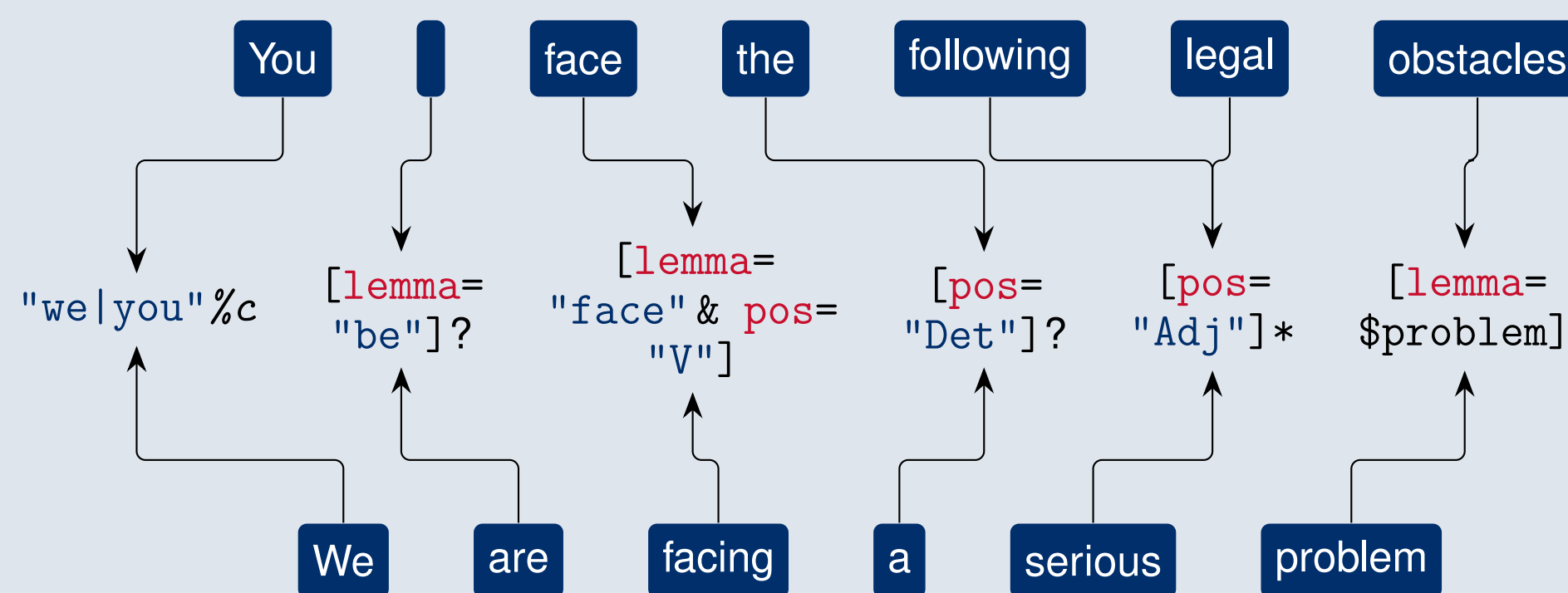


Pipeline



Queries

Example of a query that searches for the typical wording that introduces the issue in a register entry:



This classic, symbolic approach is:

- Predictable
- Lightweight, inexpensive
- Fast
- Good for legal compliance
- High precision generates reliable training data

Logic

```
protocol_correctly_signed(Application, Company) :-  
    not uses_default_regulation(Company),  
    different_protocol_satisfied(Company).  
protocol_correctly_signed(Application, Company) :-  
    uses_default_regulation(Company),  
    not missing_signatures_executives(Application, Company).
```

Metadata enrichment using machine learning

1. **Document metadata**
 - Structures within the commercial register database
 - Metadata additionally submitted by notaries
 - Interim orders (commercial register responses)
 - Existing documents referring these submitted documents
2. **Extracting information**
 - Structured Information: Pre-existing metadata or structured fields can be accessed directly and reliably
 - Unstructured Information: Data from documents can be extracted after OCR using different approaches:
 - ▶ Rule-Based Systems: Applying rules to extract specific patterns
 - ▶ Prompts and LLMs: Using fine-tuned Large Language Models to interpret and extract relevant features
3. **Validation dataset**
 - We manually annotated a new dataset consisting of interim orders related to shareholder lists
 - These include submission failure reasons classified by three legal experts
 - Will be used in the next phase of our research to validate our different approaches