ASSESSMENT SUMMARY v1.0.0

Core Criterion and Core Evidence Vocabulary (CCCEV) v1.0[1]

Semantic Interoperability Community (SEMIC)[2]

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[1] https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/solution/e-government-core-vocabularies/core-criterion-and-core-evidence-vocabulary

[2] https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/semantic-interoperability-community-semic/about

Change Control

Modification	Details
Version 1.0.0	
Initial version	

TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLE OF FIGURES

1. INTRODUCTION

The present document is a summary of the assessment of the **Core Criterion and Core Evidence Vocabulary** carried out by CAMSS using the CAMSS EIF assessment scenario. The purpose of this scenario is assessing the compliance of a standard or specification with the European Interoperability Framework (EIF)[3].

2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The **Core Criterion and Core Evidence Vocabulary (CCCEV)** is designed to support the exchange of information between organisations defining criteria and organisations responding to these criteria by means of evidences. It is meant to ease facilitate the development of interoperable systems, automate the assessment of criteria, and is one of the main assets for fostering the cross-border participation in public procurement supporting the implementation of Once-Only Principle and the Digital Single Market.

2.1. Interoperability Principles

Interoperability principles are fundamental behavioural aspects that drive interoperability actions. They are relevant to the process of establishing interoperable European public services. They describe the context in which European public services are designed and implemented.

***The specification fully supports the principles setting context for EU actions on interoperability*:**

- **Subsidiarity and proportionality**
  There is no Member State that includes the CCCEV in their national catalogue with the National Interoperability Framework (NIF) aligned with at least 4 out of 5 sections of the European Interoperability Framework (EIF) according to the National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO)[4] factsheets.

***The specification partially supports the principles setting context for EU actions on interoperability*:**

- **Openness**
  The specification is publicly available for study or use in Joinup. Also, all the stakeholders have the opportunity to contribute to the development of the specification. It has a significant market acceptance amongst European institutions that demonstrates that it is mature enough for the development of products and services, including for the creation of innovative solutions. Additionally, as all the solutions developed in ISA² Programme are under ISA Open Metadata Licence which is perpetual, royalty-free and non-exclusive license to Use and re-Use the Works.

- **Transparency**
  The CCCEV is related to the visibility of Administrations' services and data, making it more visible and exhaustive. An example of that is its use in eProcurement as the basis for the European Single

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[3] https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/eif_en

[4] https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/national-interoperability-framework-observatory-nifo/nifo-factsheets

Procurement Document (ESPD), eCertis, which is a database containing requirements, evidence and evidence issuer parties in a common way to ease the participation across-borders.

- **Reusability**
The Core Vocabulary is a business agnostic document format that can be reused in a cross-domain way. Besides, the CCCEV is made available for its reuse and the document defining the standard is available for free.

- **Technological neutrality and data portability**
It is independent of any platform or software. Moreover, as a Core Vocabulary, it can be aligned and escalated as per users needs through Application Profiles. This extension does not hamper the interoperability of systems.

The specification does not support the principles related to generic user needs and expectations:

- **User-centricity**
The CCCEV is one of the principal elements fostering the Once-Only principles as it is demonstrated by its application in public procurement initiatives as are the ESPD, TOOP, and eCertis. By defining a set of basic elements it allows to reuse and share information amongst administrations and services.

- **Inclusion and accessibility**
The specification does not foster inclusion and accessibility. The purpose of the specification is not related to e-accessibility.

- **Security and privacy**
By providing a common way to describe and define criterion and evidence metadata, it fosters and ensures the trustworthy data exchange between administrations and stakeholders. As already mentioned, it is the basis of eCertis, TOOP, and ESPD, which use them for data exchange and the assurance of that the information is properly transferred and reused.

- **Multilingualism**
The CCCEV can help the delivery of digital public services, especially in eProcurement. Which allowing the common description of criterion and evidences using machine-readable formats, it can ensure and support overcoming the multilingualism barriers.

The specification partially supports the foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations:

- **Administrative Simplification**
By allowing the digital data exchange, and fostering the across-borders exchange it helps to the reduction of the administrative burden by overcoming non-digital exchange barriers. Additionally, it is worth to note that it is an asset considered for the implementation of the once-only principle

and supporting the digital single market, therefore it is demonstrated its effectiveness for the reduction of burden.

- **Preservation of information**

    This Core Vocabulary does not foster the long-term preservation of electronic records and other kinds of information. The purpose of the specification is not related the preservation of information.

- **Assessment of effectiveness and efficiency**

    There is documentation at the European Level that demonstrates its effectiveness supporting the implementation of the Once-Only principles and the Digital Single Market. The text is titled as "CCCEV - a key enabler of the Once-Only Principle"[5]

2.2. Interoperability Layers

The interoperability model which is applicable to all digital public services includes:
- Four layers of interoperability: legal, organisational, semantic and technical;
- A cross-cutting component of the four layers, 'integrated public service governance';
- A background layer, 'interoperability governance'.

The Specification supports the implementation of digital public services complying with the EIF interoperability model:

- **Interoperability governance**

    This specification can be mapped with the EIRA's ABBs from the semantic view "Core Data Model", and "Data".However, the CCCEV is not included in any supranational catalogue of standards. Additionally, the core vocabulary is included as part of different cross-border initiatives mainly in the eProcurent domain. The above mentioned projects or initiatives ESPD, eCertis and TOOP are using the CCCEV as basis and using it as a common way to model data allowing its reuse across-borders.

- **Integrated public service governance & Legal Interoperability**

    The specification is used in several cross-border services that aim to help the development of e-Government and eProcurement. These initiatives and projects are already mentioned ESPD, eCertis, and TOOP. After checking the assessments performed by CAMSS and the list of specifications identified by the MSP Multi-stakeholder-platform, no assessment verifying the compliance of the specification with the European standardisation regulation has been found.

- **Organisational interoperability**

    CCCEV is not aimed to foster organizational interoperability. The purpose of the specification is not related to the topic.

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[5] https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/semantic-interoperability-community-semic/news/cccev-and-once-only-principle

- **Semantic Interoperability**
    This Core Vocabulary defines a cross-sector reusable data model. Also, it is used for the publication of linked open date as are the datasets containing the information about procurement criteria, evidences, and evidence issuers.

- **Technical interoperability**
    This technical interoperability layer is covered by the core interoperability principle ''Openness''.

3. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

This section presents an overview of the results of the CAMSS assessments for CCCEV. The CAMSS "Strength" indicator measures the reliability of the assessment by calculating the number of answered (applicable) criteria. On the other hand, the number of favourable answers and the number of unfavourable ones are used to calculate the "Automated Score" per category and an "Overall Score".

Category	Automated Score	Assessment Strength	# Favourable	# Unfavourable	# Not Applicable
Principle setting the context for EU actions on interoperability	0%	100%	0	1	0
Core interoperability principles	100%	95%	18	0	1
Principles related to generic user needs and expectations	100%	75%	3	0	1
Foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations	100%	67%	2	0	1
Interoperability layers*	75%	91%	15	5	2
Overall Score	82%	87%	28	6	5

*The technical interoperability layer is covered by the criteria corresponding to the core interoperability principle "Openness".

With an 87% of assessment strength, this assessment can be considered representative of the specification compliance with the EIF principles and recommendations.

The Overall Automated Score of 82% demonstrates that the specification supports the European Interoperability Framework in the domains where it applies.
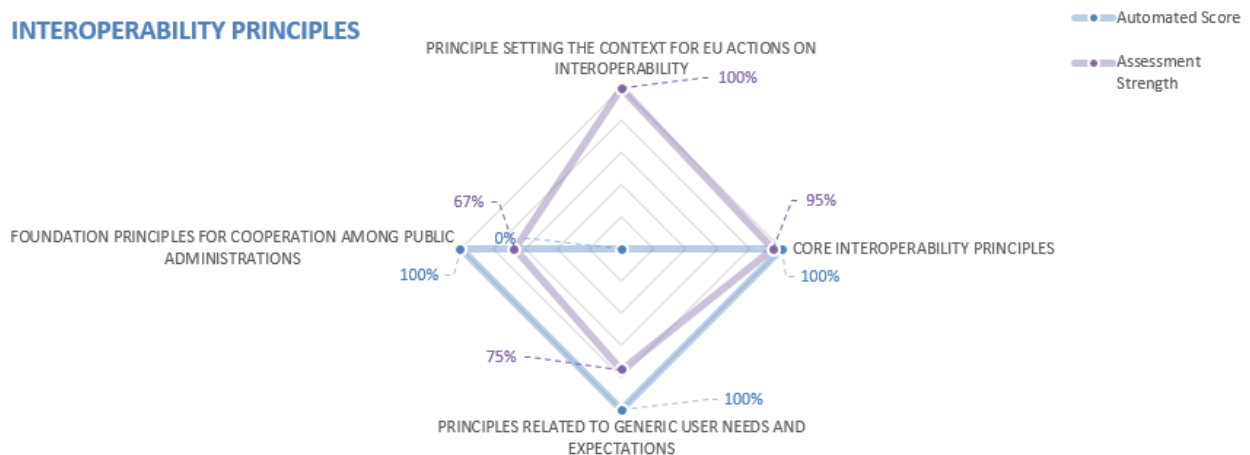
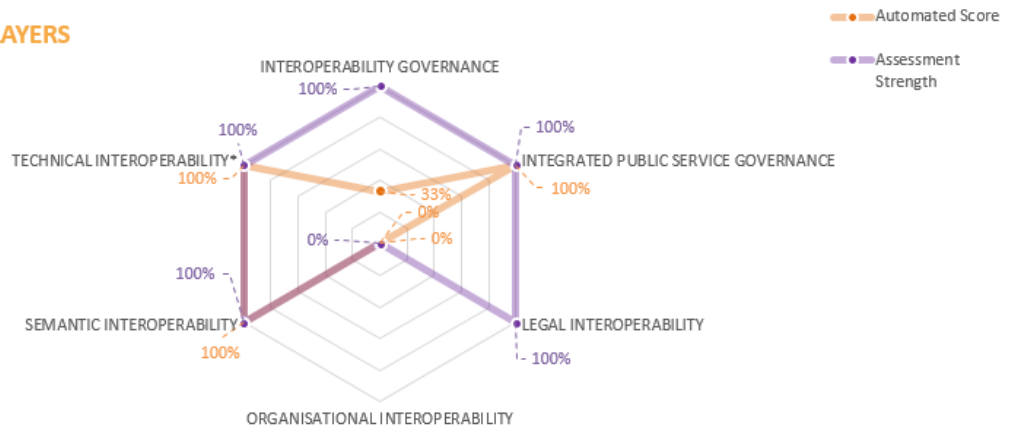

Figure 1. Interoperability principles Results

INTEROPERABILITY LAYERS

Figure 2. Interoperability layers Results