ASSESSMENT SUMMARY v1.0.0

Registered Organization Vocabulary (RegOrg)[1]

Semantic Interoperability Community (SEMIC)[2]

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[1]   https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/registered-organization-vocabulary/solution/registered-organization-vocabulary

[2] http://semic.eu/

Change Control

Modification	Details
Version 1.0.0	
Initial version	

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1. INTRODUCTION

The present document is a summary of the assessment of the **Registered Organization Vocabulary (RegOrg)** 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 **Registered Organization Vocabulary (RegOrg)** provides a common data model for describing public organisations in the European Union. It was released in December 2016 and its first aspiration was to become a common data model for describing public organisations in the European Union.

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 does not support the principles setting context for EU actions on interoperability:

- **Subsidiarity and proportionality**
  There is no Member State that includes this Core Vocabulary 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**
  This Core Vocabulary is an open specification publicly available for study or use, it can be found at Joinup. Also, all the stakeholders have the opportunity to contribute to the development of the specification. It has a significant market acceptance that demonstrates that it is mature enough for the development of products and services, including for the creation of innovative solutions, which can support the Digital Single Market development.

- **Transparency**
  One of the main purposes of RegOrg is to capture the typical details recorded by business registers and thereby facilitate information exchange between them, so it fosters the visibility and comprehensibility of administrative rules, data, services and decision-making of a public administration.

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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

- **Reusability**

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

- **Technological neutrality and data portability**

  The specification is independent of any software or platform, and can be reused by any organisation. It is proportionate to the needs of its user and it does not hamper the scalability of systems. Moreover, it fosters data portability between systems and applications supporting the implementation and evolution of European public services because it allows data exchange between administrations and stakeholders a cross-borders.

*The specification partially supports the principles related to generic user needs and expectations***:**

- **User-centricity**

  By describing in a standardised way legal entities, including both human and machine-readable formats, fosters the reuse of data amongst administrations promoting the implementation of the Once-Only Principle.

- **Inclusion and accessibility**

  The purpose of RegOrg is not related to e-accessibility. Therefore, this criterion is considered not applicable to this specification.

- **Security and privacy**

  The Registered Organization Vocabulary defines in a simplified way a reusable data model that allows the description of entities in a common format. Facilitating the exchange of structures information according to pre-defined requirements ensures trustworthy data exchange between administrations, citizens, and businesses.

- **Multilingualism**

  The specification does not foster the delivery of multilingual in European public institutions.

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

- **Administrative Simplification**

  The specification facilitates the information sharing between governments, business and citizens. So, it reduces the administrative burden by facilitating the use of digital data.

- **Preservation of information**

  The purpose of RegOrg is not related to long term preservation of electronic records. Therefore, this criterion is considered not applicable to this specification.

- **Assessment of effectiveness and efficiency**
    After carrying out information retrieval, no document or study has been found assessing the RegOrg in terms of efficiency or effectiveness.

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

- **Interoperability governance**
    RegOrg is already associated with EIRA ABBs in the European Library of Specifications (ELIS). More specifically, RegOrg can define the interoperability aspects of the "Core Data Model" and "Data" ABBs of the EIRA Semantic View.
    No Member States are recommending RegOrg in their ICT National Catalogues. After searching in the different official European websites, there is no evidence of any cross-border project that use RegOrg nor explicit agreements involving the usage of the specification.
    However, in terms of conformance and validation, as can be done with other Core Vocabularies, it can be tested using SHACL shapes and semantic reasoners to ensure that the implementation properly formed.

- **Integrated public service governance & Legal Interoperability**
    The RegOrg is involved in cross-border projects as it is BRIS, therefore, it can be considered that exists an interoperability agreement for the inclusion of the specification as part of interoperable solutions. However, no assessment verifying compliance with the European standardisation regulation has been found.

- **Organisational interoperability**
    The purpose of RegOrg is not related to the modelling of business processes or organisational interoperability.

- **Semantic Interoperability**
    The RegOrg provides a common data model for capturing fundamental characteristics of legal entities. Also, it supports the main principles for the publication of data as Linked Open Data. Easing the exchange and publication of data as Linked Open Data.

- **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 **Registered Organisations Vocabulary**. 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%	50%	2	0	2
Foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations	50%	67%	1	1	1
Interoperability layers*	80%	91%	16	4	2
Overall Score	82%	85%	27	6	6

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

With an 85% 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.
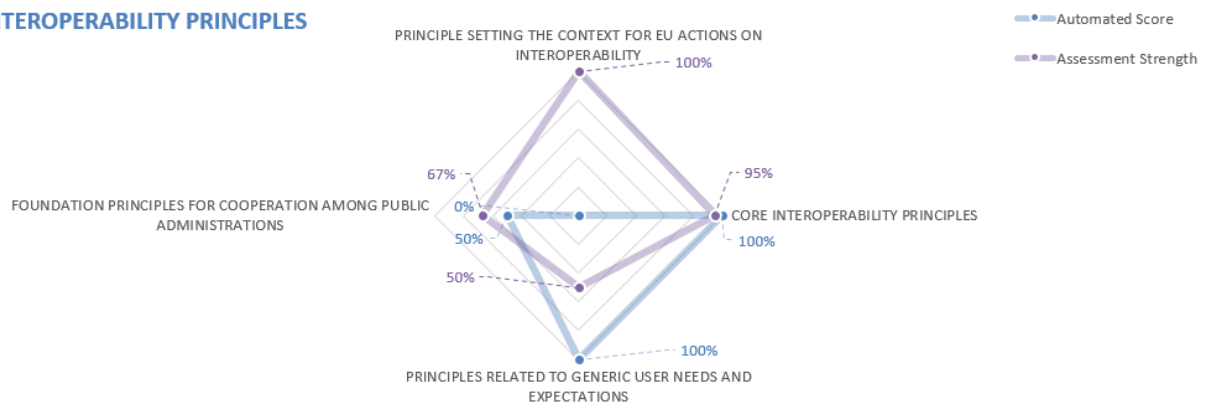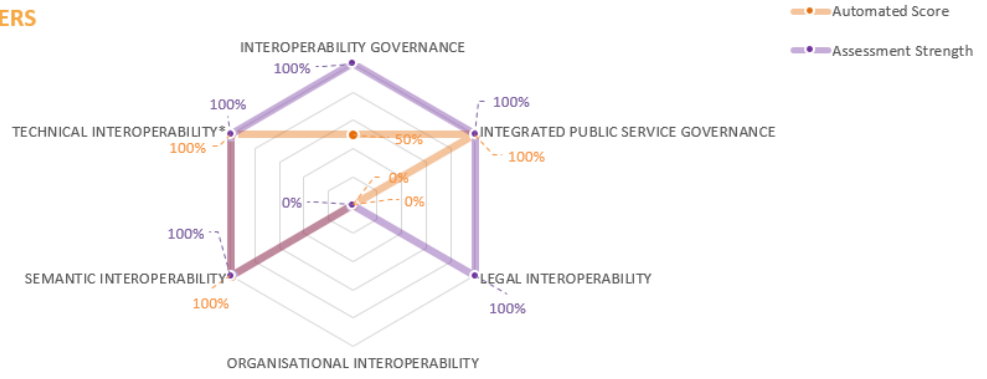

Figure 1. Interoperability principles Results

Figure 2. Interoperability layers Results