ASSESSMENT SUMMARY v1.0.0

Core Location Vocabulary (CLV) v1.0[1]

Semantic Interoperability Community (SEMIC)[2]

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

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

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 **Core Location Vocabulary (CLV) v1.0** 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 Location Vocabulary** is a simplified, reusable and extensible data model that captures the fundamental characteristics of a location, represented as an address, a geographic name or a geometry. It was developed from November 2011 until February 2012. It had some updates and it was finally published in May 2012.

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 CLV 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 Semantic Interoperability Community (SEMIC) has established Working Groups. These Working Groups are open to the participation of everyone interested in semantic solution working for public administrations in the Member States or in EU institutions. Moreover, when a new solution release is finished, it is submitted for a public review with a minimum period of four weeks. CLV is publicly available for its use and implementation. Moreover, it is available for everyone to study with no cost on Joinup webpage. All 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. CLV is mature enough for its use in the development of products and services. Moreover, it has a good market acceptance to create innovate solutions.

  Like it happens with all the e-Government Vocabularies, it has the SEMIC action from the ISA[2] as responsible for the maintenance of the development. Moreover, the CLV supports the first level of maturity of Tim Berners-Lee schema for Open Data.

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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

- **Transparency**

  The purpose of the Core Location Vocabulary is to create a reusable and extensible data model that captures the fundamental characteristics related to people, locations and businesses. By providing a set of information to describe data in the sectors mentioned before, it helps public administrations to visualize, save and comprehend in an orderly and standardized way, information related to people, locations or business. However, the purpose of CLV is not related to the availability of interfaces with internal information systems.

- **Reusability**

  CLV is a business domain agnostic data model that can be reused in a cross-domain way. Moreover, it is available for its use and implementation at the Joinup platform with all its documentation. CLV can be found for free along within the European Collaborative Platform, Joinup.

- **Technological neutrality and data portability**

  The specification is independent of any software or platform. The Core Location Vocabulary can be used 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 to manage a cross-border repository of public services and organisations.

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

- **User-centricity**

  The Core Location Vocabulary facilitates the process for institutions to classify and to describe data about public organisations related to people, locations and businesses.

- **Inclusion and accessibility**

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

- **Security and privacy**

  The purpose of the Core Location Vocabulary is not related to security and privacy of the data exchange. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable to this specification.

- **Multilingualism**

  The purpose of the Core Location Vocabulary is not related to the delivery of multilingual public services. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable to this specification.

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

- **Administrative Simplification**
  The purpose of the Core Location Vocabulary is not related to reduce administrative burden. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable to this specification.

- **Preservation of information**
  The purpose of CLV 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 CLV 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 supports the implementation of digital public services complying with the EIF interoperability model:

- **Interoperability governance**
  CLV is already associated with EIRA ABBs in the European Library Of Specifications (ELIS). More specifically, CLV can define the interoperability aspects of the "Core Data Model" and "Data" ABBs of the EIRA Semantic View. Moreover, as a vocabulary, the implementation of CLV can be tested using methods like SHACL shapes and using semantic reasoners to ensure that the implementation is well-formed.

  There are no Member States recommending CLV in their ICT National Catalogues. Moreover, CLV is not included in a catalogue of standards at national level nor EU level. After searching in the different official European websites, there is no evidence of any cross-border project that use CLV nor explicit agreements involving the usage of the specification.

- **Integrated public service governance & Legal Interoperability**
  No evidences have been found of the specification being included in a formal interoperability agreement between organisations involved in the European public services provision. Moreover, no assessment verifying the compliance of CLV with the European standardisation regulation has been found.

- **Organisational interoperability**
The purpose of CLV is not related to the modelling of business processes and it is is not related to organisational interoperability. Therefore, these criteria are not applicable to the specification.

- **Semantic Interoperability**
The Core Location Vocabulary is a simplified, reusable and extensible data model that captures the fundamental characteristics of a location, represented as an address, a geographic name, or a geometry. Moreover, CLV supports the principles of 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 **CLV**. 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*	70%	91%	14	6	2
Overall Score	76%	85%	25	8	6

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

With a 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 76% demonstrates that the specification highly supports the European Interoperability Framework in the domains where it applies.
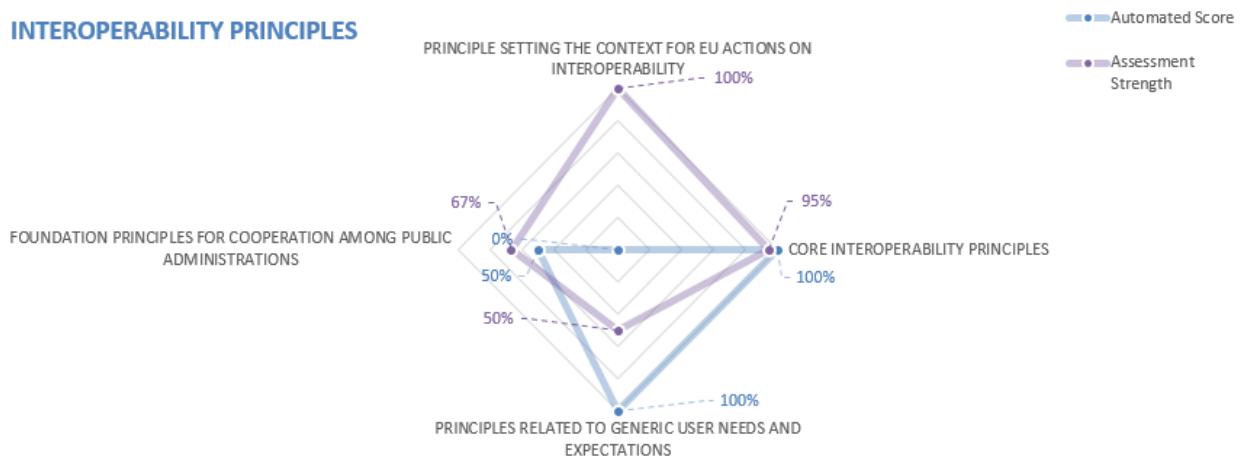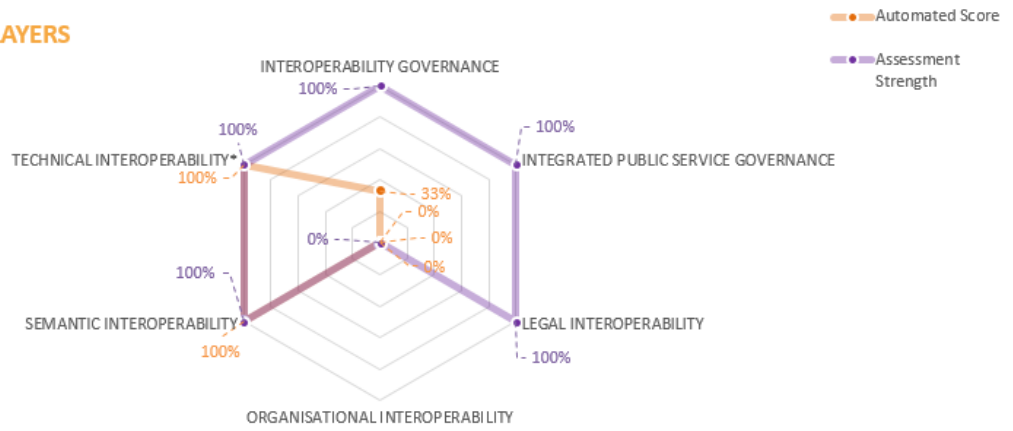

Figure 1. Interoperability principles Results

Figure 2. Interoperability layers Results