

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY v1.0.0

Service Metadata Publishing (SMP) Version 2.0¹

Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS)²

¹ <https://docs.oasis-open.org/bdxr/bdx-smp/v2.0/cs02/bdx-smp-v2.0-cs02.html>

² <https://www.oasis-open.org/>

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 **Service Metadata Publishing (SMP) Version 2.0** 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 SMP protocol is intended to discover the capabilities of Participants in a network of entities. It allows Participants and/or their Access Points in the network to find the technical endpoints of their trading partners. In the 4-corner architecture the technical endpoint, the so-called Access Point, can be provided to the Participant as a service by a separate entity.

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**

SMP is not included in any national catalogue of recommended specifications whose Member State NIF is fully aligned with at least 4 out of 5 sections of the EIF according to NIFO factsheets.

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

- **Openness**

SMP is a specification supporting the provision of access points metadata that helps the discoverability and data exchange within a 4 corner network. It is developed by OASIS, which has implemented an open process where all the stakeholders have the opportunity to contribute to the development of the specification and a public review is part of the decision-making process. Moreover, the specification is publicly available for study and use at no cost on the OASIS webpage.

- **Transparency**

The SMP eases and fosters the discoverability of administrations data or services to others than can be administrations or other stakeholders. By helping the discoverability and identification of parties and their capabilities, the specification contributes to the visibility of administrations' data, also easing the decision-making process. Besides, SMP also provides requirements on the definition of REST interface representation of the information.

³ https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/eif_en

- **Reusability**
SMP is a business agnostic document format that can be reused in a cross-domain way. Also, SMP is made available for its reuse and the document defining the standard is available for free at SDO's webpage.
- **Technological neutrality and data portability**
The specification is independent of any software or platform, and this fact fosters its use and implementation across-domain. Moreover, it can be adapted to increasing networks according to users needs without hampering the interoperability of systems.

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

- **User-centricity**
The Service Metadata Publishing (SMP) facilitates the process of exchanging data between administrations also helping the fact of reusing information. Easing eGovernment and the reuse of information available between different administrations, the specification fosters the implementation of the once-only principle.
- **Inclusion and accessibility**
The purpose of SMP is not related to e-accessibility, and no information has been found to answer positively or negatively to this criterion. Therefore, this criterion is considered not applicable to this specification.
- **Security and privacy**
Service Metadata Publishing (SMP) defines a set of requirements regarding the authentication of parties within a network that help to ensure the secure and trustworthy data exchange between parties involved, including administrations and their stakeholders.
- **Multilingualism**
By easing the discoverability and the connection between parties, the specifications can help and foster the delivery of European Public Services including multilingual ones.

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

- **Administrative Simplification**
By easing the digital communication, SMP is an asset for the simplification and the reduction of administrative burden.

- **Preservation of information**
No information has been found supporting the positive or negative justification of this criterion. Moreover, the purpose of SMP seems not to be related to the 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 SMP 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**
SMP is already associated with EIRA ABBs in the European Library Of Specifications (ELIS). More specifically, SMP can define the interoperability aspects of the " Service Delivery Model" ABBs of the EIRA Semantic View.
No Member States are recommending SMP in their ICT National Catalogues. The SMP has been used as the basis for the development of the eDelivery SMP specification, which in turn is the basis for the implementation of the CEF eDelivery Building Block.
- **Integrated public service governance & Legal Interoperability**
Version 1.0 of the specification was already identified and included within the list of specifications identified by the Multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) for its use in eProcurement. The identification by MSP means that the specification is compliant with the European Standardisation regulation 1025/2021. Moreover, it was part of the development of the CEF eDelivery Building Block, which aims to help administrations to deliver information amongst their stakeholders. Besides, the version being assessed includes modifications backwards compatible but enhancing the specifications, therefore it can be considered as compliant with both criteria.
- **Organisational interoperability**
The Service Metadata Publishing (SMP) addresses specific needs of businesses, public administrations and citizens across the European Union. The specification defines how different parties and transactions have to be done in order to allow proper discoverability and data exchanges. Therefore, it is defining organisational requirements for the data transaction between two or more parties.

- **Semantic Interoperability**

The Service Metadata Publishing (SMP) provides a common data model to ensure the discoverability of parties and access points within a network. Moreover, this common data model can be reused across-sectors without limitations. However, it does not support the main principles for the 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 **Service Metadata Publisher**. 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	84%	100%	16	3	0
Principles related to generic user needs and expectations	100%	75%	3	0	1
Foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations	50%	67%	1	1	1
Interoperability layers*	71%	95%	15	6	1
Overall Score	75%	92%	27	9	3

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

With a 92% of assessment strength, this assessment can be considered representative of the specification compliance with the EIF principles and recommendations.

The Overall Automated Score of 75% demonstrates that the specification supports the European Interoperability Framework in the domains where it applies.

INTEROPERABILITY PRINCIPLES

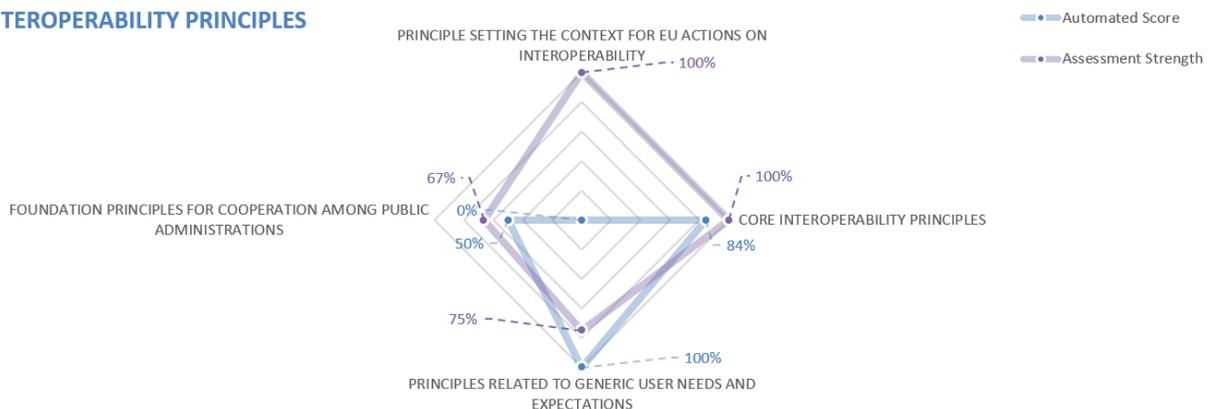


Figure 1. Interoperability principles Results

INTEROPERABILITY LAYERS

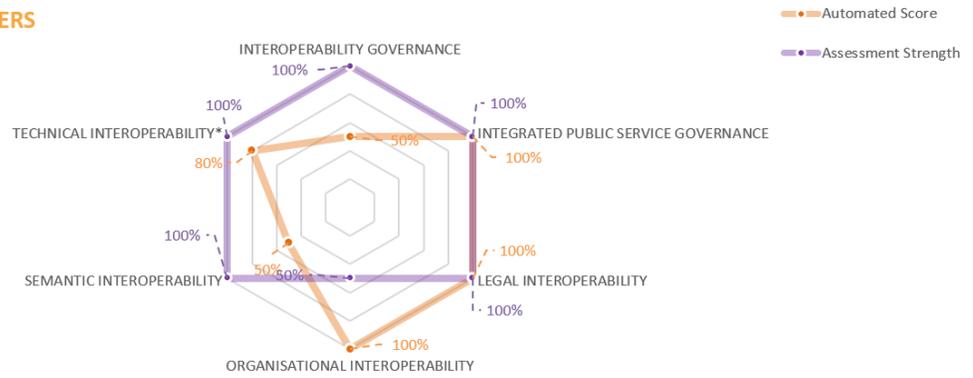


Figure 2. Interoperability layers Results