

CAMSS ASSESSMENT TS Scenario METHODOLOGY

CAMSS
SOLUTION

ASSESSMENT
TS Scenario

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European Commission

Directorate-General for Informatics
Directorate D – Digital Public Services, Unit D2 – Interoperability Unit
Contact: Raul-Mario Abril-Jimenez – Project Officer for the CAMSS action
E-mail: Raul-Mario.ABRIL-JIMENEZ@ec.europa.eu
European Commission
B-1049 Brussels

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1. Introduction

1.1 What is the purpose of this document?

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance for assessing standards and specifications using the Common Assessment Method for Standards and Specifications (CAMSS)¹. The main objective of CAMSS is achieving interoperability and avoiding vendor lock-in by establishing a neutral and unbiased method for the assessment of technical specifications and standards in the field of ICT. This method is compliant with the Regulation 1025/2012 on European Standardisation.

Note that CAMSS is the European guide for assessing and selecting standards and specifications for eGovernment projects, a reference when building an architecture, and an enabler for justifying the choice of standards and specifications in terms of interoperability needs and requirements. It is fully aligned with the European Standardisation Regulation 1025/2012.

Reviewing this document will lead the reader to the following.

- Understand what the CAMSS Assessment TS Scenario are and how an assessment can be carried out using them.
- Know which inputs are expected per scenario to properly assess the standard or specification.
- Understand the relevance of criteria established by the scenarios and their scopes.

The CAMSS Assessment TS Scenario – which this document supports – can be found [here](#) together with the different release components for each release.

1.2 Who is this document meant for?

This document applies to different user profiles with the need to analyse and assess a standard or a specification. This is possible as the document provides different elements for the development and understanding of assessments and their insights.

Examples of these profiles are as follows.

- **Solution Architect** is the person in charge of leading the practice, and introducing the overall technical vision for a particular solution.
- **Government Official** is an official who works for a government department.
- **Policymaker** is a member of a government department who is responsible for making new rules and laws.
- **Public Procurer** is a person who is involved in procurement processes.

You will find more information about how these profiles can leverage this document later on in the “Use cases” Section.

¹CAMSS Collection Homepage: <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss/about>

Moreover, it is worth mentioning that all users doing assessments by themselves can afterwards use the CAMSS as a Service (CAMSSaaS²) to ensure the assessment is compliant with the different requirements. For more information about the service, [here](#) is the Joinup space for the solution and service.

1.3 What is the value of CAMSS?

CAMSS is an established European guide for assessing and selecting standards and specifications for eGovernment projects. It can be used as a reference when building an ICT architecture, and for justifying the selection of standards and specifications.

The use of CAMSS allows for the following.

- Improvement of quality by increasing transparency, efficiency, and accountability in public administrations.
- Increase reusability by reusing existing assessments or specifications already recommended by EU Member States.
- Saving time by reducing administrative burden, speeding up assessment processes.
- Being compliant by assessing the compliance of cutting-edge specifications with reference frameworks.

The CAMSS method provides a comprehensive method and guidance for the assessment and selection of standards and specifications. It is focused on fostering interoperability and avoiding the vendor lock-in within the context of European Interoperability.

Moreover, the CAMSS Assessment TS Scenario is available for use on self-assessments and can be accessed via Joinup.

² CAMSSaaS access point: <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss/solution/camss-service-camssaas>

2. Use cases

This methodology can be applied to different use cases. The following diagram presents three main profiles that can use the CAMSS Assessment Scenarios.

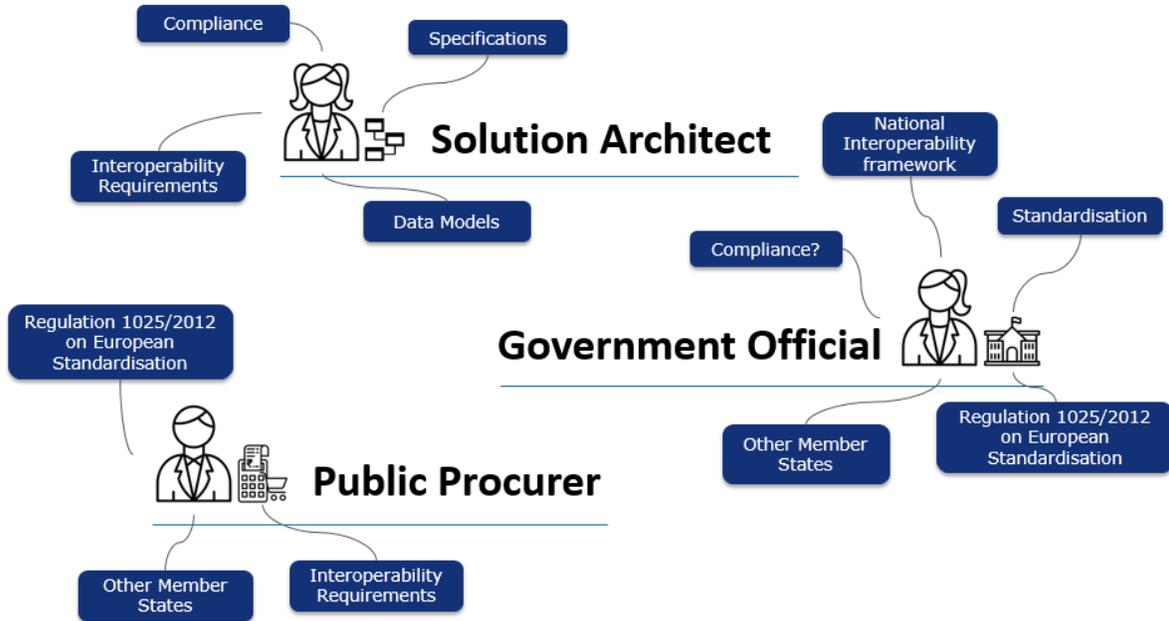


Figure 1: Diagram of possible users that are involved in the use cases

- **Solution Architect** is the person in charge of leading the practice and introducing the overall technical vision for a particular solution.
- **Government Official** is an official who works for a government department.
- **Public Procurer** is a person who is involved in procurement processes.

2.1 Solution Architect

As a Solution Architect, I want to assess a technical specification so I can determine its suitability as an interoperability enabler by evaluating it against the requirements of the European Interoperability Framework.

2.2 Government Official

As a Government Official in a Member State, in charge of developing the national catalogue of standards, I want to assess a technical specification so I can collect the evidence that it complies with the principles of the European Interoperability Framework (EIF)³.

³ European Interoperability framework: https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/sites/isa/files/eif_brochure_final.pdf

As a Government Official in a Member State, I want to assess a (national) technical specification in an effort to support its developmental improvement towards their recognition as EU or at least cross-border standards.

2.3 Public Procurer

As a Public Procurer, I want to assess the compliance of a specification with the requirements laid out in the standardisation regulation 1025/2012⁴ to determine if I can reference it in my public procurement documents (e.g. Terms of Reference).

As a Public Procurer, I want to provide clear technical requirements in the procurement requests I issue in terms of specifications for a solution's building blocks.

3. Technical Specification Scenario

3.1 Description

This CAMSS scenario is dedicated to the assessment of formal technical specification, in general terms. According to the regulation on standardisation 1025/2012⁵, a technical specification is a "document that prescribes technical requirements to be fulfilled by a product, process, service or system".

3.2 Categories and Criteria

The different criteria included in the TS Scenario are divided into categories according to the European Regulation on Standardisation 1025/2012.

3.2.1 MARKET ACCEPTANCE

This category is established to check if technical specifications have market acceptance and that their implementations do not hamper interoperability with the implementations of existing European or international standards. Market acceptance can be demonstrated by operational examples of compliant implementations from different vendors.

Criterion 1 (A1) – The technical specification or standard has been used for different implementations by different vendors/suppliers.

The justification for this criterion will consist of a collection of different products or projects that include implementations of the assessed specification and that are developed or carried out by different vendors/suppliers.

⁴ Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 Standardisation Regulation <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32012R1025>

⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32012R1025>

Criterion 2 (A2) – The implementation of the technical specification or standard does not hamper interoperability with implementations that are currently based on existing European or international standards.

- Carry out research to find out if the assessed specification's documentation states if an interoperability issue exists between this specification and any European or international specification.
- If it does not, establish which are the existing European or international specifications that may be based on or used by the assessed specification and if they have already been identified by the MSP.
- Once the list is elaborated, check the degree of market acceptance of the specifications in the list. For widely accepted specifications we will assume that they do not hamper interoperability with other specifications.
- Finally check if there is an interoperability issue between the specifications from it and the assessed one.
- In the absence of any European or international specifications whose implementation may be related to one of the assessed specifications, the justification to this criterion will be N/A as we cannot state with a certain degree of security that the implementation of the assessed specification hampers interoperability with the implementation of existing European or international specifications.

Criterion 3 (A3) – There are public references (especially policies or in procurement) of the respective specification made by public authorities.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to state if there is any reference made by public authorities to the assessed specification in any public document with special regards to policies and procurements.

Criterion 4 (A4) – The technical specification or standard has been used in different industries, business sectors, and/or functions.

In order to justify this criterion, a list of the specification's implementations shall be elaborated to check if they have been carried out in different industries, business sectors, or functions.

Criterion 5 (A5) – The products that implement the technical specification or standard has a certain or even significant market share of adoption.

In order to justify this criterion, the list elaborated for criterion A.4 shall be analysed to determine if the products that include implementations of the specification have a significant market acceptance.

Criterion 6 (A6) – The products that implement the technical specification or standard targets a broad spectrum of end-users.

In order to justify this criterion, the list elaborated for criterion A.4 shall be analysed to determine if the products that include implementations of the specification target a broad spectrum of end-users.

Criterion 7 (A7) – The technical specification or standard has strong support from at least one interest group.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out in the technical specification stakeholder forums and communications from entities belonging to other interest groups (SDOs, sectorial associations, governments, and public institutions) to determine if the specification is

strongly supported. We will consider strong support when 2 or more stakeholders recommend the adoption of the specification.

3.2.2 COHERENCE PRINCIPLE

This category exists to check if technical specifications are coherent as they do not conflict with European standards, that is to say that they cover domains where the adoption of new European standards is not foreseen within a reasonable period, where existing standards have not gained market uptake, or where these standards have become obsolete, and where the transposition of the technical specifications into European standardisation deliverables is not foreseen within a reasonable period.

Criterion 8 (A8) – The technical specification or standard covers areas different from the areas that are already addressed by technical specifications being under consideration to become European standards (i.e. technical specifications provided by a non-formal standardisation organisation, which is other than CEN, CENELEC, or ETSI can be under consideration to become a European standard or alternatively an identified technical specification).

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out in several steps.

- First, the areas covered by the assessed specification and the number of SDOs and Technical Committees related to it shall be determined.
- Then these SDOs and Technical Committees' documentation shall be reviewed to find out if there is any mention of it of any specification being proposed to become a European standard, and that could cover any of the areas covered by the assessed specification.
- After this, the documentation emitted by CEN, CENELEC, ETSI, and any other concerning European institutions shall be analysed to establish if any other specification that covers the same area as the assessed specification has been proposed to become a European standard.

<https://www.cenelec.eu/>

<https://www.cen.eu/Pages/default.aspx>

<http://www.etsi.org/standards>

- Finally, once the research has been carried out and its results analysed, a justification will be provided with the number of coincidences found between the assessed specification and any other specification proposed to become a European standard.

Criterion 9a (A9a) – The adoption of new European standards that cover the same areas as the proposed technical specification or standard is not foreseen.

In order to justify this criterion, the results of the research carried out for criterion A.8 shall be analysed to determine if there is any specification that covers the same areas as the assessed specification and that is proposed for becoming a European standard. "Reasonable timeframe" shall be understood merely that the specification has already been published in the documentation of any competent European institution as a specification proposed for becoming a European standard.

Criterion 9b (A9b) – There are no existing European standards with market uptake that cover the same areas as the proposed technical specification or standard being assessed.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out in ETSI/CEN/CENELEC or any other relevant European institution's repositories to check if there is any European standard that covers the same areas as the assessed specification. In case there is a match, the specification(s) shall be analysed to determine if it has market uptake.

<https://www.cenelec.eu/>

<https://www.cen.eu/Pages/default.aspx>

<http://www.etsi.org/standards>

Criterion 9c (A9c) – The response to the criteria "b" is "X" and the existing European standards are becoming obsolete.

In order to justify this criterion the specifications obtained from the research carried out for criterion A.9 b) shall be contrasted with the results from new research carried out in every specific area those specifications cover to find new specifications belonging to them. It shall be stated that a specification from the list is obsolete when there is a newer specification that covers the same technical area(s) as it and has already been implemented.

Criterion 10 (A10) – The technical specification or standard is based on one or more relevant international standards.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to determine if the assessed specification is recognised as an international standard and if not, to check if it uses or is used by any international standard.

Criterion 11 (A11) – The technical specification or standard is listed as recommended by at least one Member State or a European institution.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to state if there are any MSs that recommend the assessed specification. This recommendation will usually be done through the main standardisation organism of the MS, but could be done through any area-specific or European standardisation body.

Criterion 12 (A12) – The technical specification or standard is listed as mandatory by at least one Member State or a European institution.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to state if any MS lists the assessed specification as mandatory. The list, where it can be stated as mandatory, shall be published by the main standardisation organism of the MS.

3.2.3 ATTRIBUTES

Criterion 13 (A13) – The standards definition/development/setting organisation is a non-profit making organisation.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out on the SDO that owns the proposed specification to state if it is a non-profit making organisation. This information can be found within the specification documentation or the SDO's website.

Criterion 14 (A14) – Information on the terms and policies for the establishment and operation of the standardisation organisation is publicly available.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out on the SDO that owns the proposed specification to state if the information on the terms and policies for its establishment and operation is publicly available. This information can be found within the specification documentation or the SDO's website.

OPENESS

Criterion 15 (A15) – Participation in the process of definition of the technical specification is open to all interested parties (e.g. organisations, companies, or individuals).

In order to provide a justification for this criterion, research shall be carried out on the process of development of the assessed specification in order to state if it is an open process for all interested parties (in case exceptions in the process exist, they shall be analysed). The justification will consist of a justified statement (YES/NO) and a brief description of the process.

Criterion 16 (A16) – The technical specification or standard is reviewed using a formal review process involving all the relevant external stakeholders (e.g. public consultation).

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out on the review process of the assessed specification to state if it includes all relevant stakeholders' public consultation. SDOs developing standards and specifications regularly define a development and maintenance process where this information can be found.

CONSENSUS

Criterion 17 (A17) – The standards development/setting organisation approves all the technical specifications and/or standards in a decision making process aiming to reach consensus.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out on the process of development of the assessed specification to state if it is a process with the objective and so approval methodology is the common consensus and to what degree. The justification will consist of a justified statement (YES/NO) and a brief description of the process. This information can be found within the specification documentation or the SDO's website.

TRANSPARENCY

Criterion 18 (A18) – Relevant documentation of the development and approval process of the specification is archived and identified.

In order to justify this criterion, the repositories from the SDO that owns the specification shall be examined to determine if the development and approval process of the specification are documented. This information can be found within the specification documentation or the SDO's website.

Criterion 19 (A19) – Information on (new) standardisation activities is widely announced through suitable and accessible means.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out on the process of publication of the (new) standardisation activities in order to state if this information is widely announced through suitable and accessible means.

For this purpose, the following shall be considered:

- Widely announced: The open, repetitive, and non-discriminative dissemination of information shall be considered as widely announced.
- Suitable means: All specialized means such as investigation reports, specialized magazines, or bulletins belonging to public organisations with competencies in the subject shall be considered suitable.

- Accessible: All means open to the general public, without discrimination of any kind towards their users, shall be considered accessible.

Criterion 20 (A20) – Relevant stakeholders can formally appeal or raise objections to the development and approval of specifications.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out on the process of development of the assessed specification to state if all relevant stakeholders can formally appeal or raise objections to the development and approval of specifications. The justification for this criterion will consist of examples of guidelines of the development process or documentation containing formal objections made to it by relevant stakeholders. For this purpose, the stakeholders considered relevant will be those whose input could have a direct impact on the development process of the specification or on those other stakeholders whose input could have a direct impact on the development process of the specification.

Criterion 21 (A21) – Information on the standardisation process is publicly available.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to state if the information of the assessed specification's standardisation process is available by public means. This information can be found within the specification documentation or the SDO's website.

Criterion 22 (A22) – Information on the decision making process for approving the technical specification or standard is publicly available.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to state if the information of the assessed specification-owning SDO's decision-making process is available by public means. This information can be found within the specification documentation or the SDO's website.

Criterion 23 (A23) – Relevant documentation of the development and approval process of the technical specification or standard is publicly available (e.g. preliminary results, committee meeting notes).

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to state if the information of the assessed specification's development and approval process is available by public means. This information can be found within the specification documentation or the SDO's website.

3.2.4 REQUIREMENTS

In this category, the criteria are aligned with the requirements established in the European Standardisation Regulation.

MAINTENANCE

Criterion 24 (A24) – The specification has a defined maintenance and support process.

In order to justify this criterion, the SDO that owns the assessed specification shall be analysed to determine if it has set a defined maintenance and support process. The evidence of this fact can be found within the specification document or in the general maintenance and development processes established by the correspondent SDO.

Criterion 25 (A25) – The technical specification or standard has a defined maintenance organisation.

In order to justify this criterion, the justification of criterion A.24 shall be taken into account. If the answer is “yes” the organisation in charge of performing the maintenance of the specification (SDO or any other) shall be considered as the defined maintenance organisation.

Criterion 26 (A26) – The maintenance organisation for the technical specification or standard has sufficient finances and resources to ensure its freedom from short- to medium-term threats.

In order to justify this criterion, the justification of criterion A.25 shall be taken into account. If the answer is “yes” the organisation in charge of maintenance of the specification shall be analysed. The justification of this criterion will be based on the assessor’s opinion and backed with the collected information.

Criterion 27 (A27) – The technical specification or standard has a defined policy for version management.

In order to justify this criterion, the SDO that owns the assessed specification shall be analysed to determine if it has set a defined policy for version management. This information can be found within the specification documentation or the SDO’s website.

AVAILABILITY

Criterion 28 (A28) – The specification is publicly available for implementation and uses on reasonable terms.

In order to justify this criterion, the SDO that owns the assessed specification shall be analysed to determine if it provides the specification for its implementation by the general public under reasonable terms, considering reasonable terms all those terms that are not more restrictive than the average terms from other SDOs or organisations belonging to the specific field of application of the assessed specification.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Criterion 29a (A29a) – The technical specification or standard is licensed on a proven/well-motivated non-discriminatory basis.

In order to justify this criterion, the license under which the assessed specification is released shall be analysed to determine if it is compliant with the (F)RAND licensing terms. Disclosures on IPR are normally stated within the standard or specification documentation. Besides this, if there is no specific information in the related specification documents, information can be retrieved from SDO’s website.

Criterion 29b (A29b) – The technical specification or standard is licensed on a royalty-free basis.

In order to justify this criterion the license under which the assessed specification is released shall be analysed to determine if it is royalty-free. This information can be found within the specification documentation or the SDO’s website.

Criterion 30 (A30) – The documentation of the IPR for technical specification or standard is publicly available (there is a clear and complete set of licence terms).

In order to justify this criterion, the license under which the assessed specification is released shall be analysed to determine if it includes clear IPR terms. This information can be found within the specification documentation or the SDO’s website.

RELEVANCE

Criterion 31a (A31a) – The technical specification or standard addresses and facilitates interoperability between public administrations.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to determine if there is any existing documentation released by a public administration that states that the assessed specification facilitates interoperability between any other public administration and that responsible for the release.

Criterion 31b (A31b) – The adoption of the technical specification or standard positively impacts on one or several of the following: organisational processes; the environment; the administrative burden; the disability support; cross-border services, public policy objectives; societal needs.

In order to provide a justification for this criterion research shall be carried out to determine if there is any existing documentation released by a public administration that states that the assessed specification positively impacts one or several of the following:

- Organisational processes
- The environment
- The administrative burden
- The disability support
- Cross-border services
- Public policy objectives and societal needs

The justification for this criterion will be positive if evidence is found of it positively impacting any of the aforementioned areas.

Criterion 32 (A32) – The technical specification or standard addresses, facilitates or is an enabler of eGovernment.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to determine if the assessed specification addresses and facilitates the development of eGovernment. An example of the specification easing the development of eGovernment could be considered the inclusion of the specification within the implementation of digital public service.

Criterion 33 (A33) – The functional and non-functional requirements for the use and implementation of the technical specification or standard are clearly defined.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to determine if the SDO that owns the assessed specification has defined the functional and non-functional requirements for its implementation. Normally, this information can be found within the specification documentation.

Criterion 34 (A34) – The technical specification or standard is applicable and extensible for implementations in different domains.

In order to justify this criterion, the assessed specification shall be analysed to determine if it is extensible (it can be developed to adapt it for its implementation) for other domains. An example of a specification that can be reused across business domains is DCAT, which can be reused and extended to cover specific business needs or requirements within several business domains.

Criterion 35 (A35) – The technical specification or standard provides added value compared to alternative technical specifications or standards in the same area of application.

In order to justify this criterion, a benchmark between the assessed specification and the other specifications from its area of application shall be elaborated to analyse if the assessed specification brings value when compared to them.

Criterion 36 (A36) – The technical specification or standard is largely compatible with related (not alternative) technical specification or standards in the same area of application.

In order to provide a justification for this criterion, a list of the specifications from the assessed specification's area of application that do not represent an alternative to it shall be elaborated and analysed to see if the assessed specification is largely compatible with them.

Criterion 37 (A37) – There is evidence that the adoption of the technical specification or standard makes it easier to migrate between different solutions from different providers.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out on documentation concerning the implementation for the functionality that could be considered a good example for justifying the response. Besides this, an indicator of such utility is the fact that no limit the implementation to software from the development agency.

Criterion 38 (A38) – There is evidence that the adoption of the technical specification or standard positively impacts the financial costs.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out on documentation stating that the implementation of the assessed specification has positively impacted financial costs. Examples of this positive impact on financial costs could be reports provided after the implementation. Also, if the implementation positively affects the reduction of the streamlined process of public administrations services. The simplification of administrative processes and the digitalisation of services normally affect the financial cost positively.

Criterion 39 (A39) – There is evidence that the adoption of the technical specification or standard positively impacts any aspect of the security (e.g. data integrity, data authenticity, data transmission or communications, data preservation, cyber threats, penetration, any other aspect related to the security of the information system or interoperability).

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out on documentation stating that the implementation of the assessed specification has positively impacted security.

Criterion 40 (A40) – There is evidence that the adoption of the technical specification or standard positively impacts privacy.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out on documentation stating that the implementation of the assessed specification has positively impacted privacy. A source of evidence can be considered any implementation addressing privacy improvements and guarantees.

Criterion 41 (A41) – The risks related to the adoption of the technical specification or standard are acceptable.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to establishing the risks of its implementation. These risks will be considered acceptable when they are not critical for the implementing organisation or when they are lower than the risks associated with the implementation of similar specifications regarding function and area of actuation.

NEUTRAL AND STABILITY

Criterion 42a (A42a) – The technical specification is independent from specific vendor products.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out on the assessed specification to establish if it is independent of specific vendors/products. A possible justification could be given by analysing the implementations of the assessed specification in order to determine if they have been carried out by different vendors/suppliers.

Criterion 42b (A42b) – The technical specification is independent from specific platforms or technologies.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out on the assessed specification in order to establish if it is independent of specific platforms/technologies. A possible justification could be given by analysing the implementations of the assessed specification to determine if they have been carried out using different platforms/technologies.

QUALITY

Criterion 43 (A43) – The specification has sufficient completeness and consistency for the use and development of products and services.

In order to justify this criterion, the information about the implementations including the assessed specification from criteria A.42 a) and A.42 b) shall be reused to prove that the assessed specification has already been used for implementation. In case the research was not carried out for justifying criteria A.42 a) and A.42 b), it shall be carried out now.

Criterion 44 (A44) – The technical specification or standard is considered mature in the sense that it has overcome most of its initial problems and is considered developed sufficiently (i.e. it fits its purpose).

In order to justify this criterion, two years will be established as the minimum period for which a technical specification shall have been running to consider it as having overcome most of its initial problems. This information can be gathered from the history of the evolution of the specification, meaning that it has several versions and that are aligned with the requirement presented above.

Criterion 45 (A45) – There are existing or planned mechanisms to assess conformity of the implementations of the technical specification or standard (e.g. conformity tests, certifications).

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to establish if the owning SDO has defined any mechanisms to assess the conformity of its implementations. Typically it can consist of validators or conformity test provided by the owner of the specification. An example of this could be the HTML validator that W3C provides. See: <https://validator.w3.org/>

Criterion 46 (A46) – The technical specification or standard provides implementation guidelines and documentation for the implementation of products.

In order to justify this criterion, the assessed specification shall be analysed to establish if it provides implementation guidelines and documentation for the implementation of products. The information to justify positively this criterion can normally be found within the SDO documentation about the standard or specification. However, this information may come from external resources or certified communities.

Criterion 47 (A47) – The technical specification or standard provides an open source reference implementation.

In order to justify this criterion, the assessed specification shall be analysed to establish if it provides implementation and reference (or open-source) implementation. An example of this could be the ESPD open source version for the implementation, the information regarding this can be found here: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement/digital/espd_en

Criterion 48 (A48) – The technical specification or standard addresses backward compatibility with previous versions.

In order to justify this criterion, the assessed specification shall be analysed to establish if it provides backward compatibility with its previous versions. This information is normally provided by the organisation developing the specification or standard.

Criterion 49 (A49) – The underlying technologies for implementing the technical specification or standard have been clearly defined, are stable, and have been tested.

In order to justify this criterion, research shall be carried out to determine if the technologies for the implementation of the assessed specification are proven, stable, and clearly defined. For example, in the context of production of machine-readable files (e.g. Ontologies), those technologies used for syntax validation or the reasoners tools like Protége, amongst others.

4. Glossary

The following table list acronyms mentioned in the current document.

Acronym	Definition
CAMSS	Common Assessment Method for Standards and Specifications
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CENELEC	European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
EIF	European Interoperability Framework
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
EU	European Union
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
MS	Member State
MSP	Multi-Stakeholder Platform
SDO	Standards Developing Organisation
TS	Technical Specification

Table 1: Acronyms and Terms used in the document