ASSESSMENT SUMMARY v1.0.0

Core Criterion and Core Evidence Vocabulary (CCCEV**)**[1]

European Commission (SEMIC)[2]

---

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

[2] The development organisation homepage: https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/semic-support-centre

Change Control

Modification	Details
Version 1.0.0	
Initial version	

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The present document is a summary of the assessment of **CCCEV** carried out by CAMSS using the CAMSS Assessment EIF scenario[3]. The purpose of this scenario is to assess the compliance of a standard or specification with the European Interoperability Framework (EIF)[4].

2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The Core Criterion and Core Evidence Vocabulary (CCCEV) is designed to support the exchange of information between organisations or persons (more generally Agents) defining Requirements and organisations or persons responding to these Requirements by means of structured or unstructured Evidences.

2.1. EIF 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 Core Criterion and Core Evidence Vocabulary in their national catalogue with the National Interoperability Framework (NIF) aligned with the European Interoperability Framework (EIF) according to the National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO)[5] factsheets.

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

- **Openness**
  This Core Vocabulary helps public administration with the publication of datasets that includes criteria and evidence. So, it is aligned with the principles of Linked Open Data.
- **Transparency**
  The main purpose of this Core Vocabulary is to support the exchange of information between organisations that define criteria and organisations that respond to these criteria using evidence. So, it facilitates the visibility of administrative rules.
- **Reusability**
  This Core Vocabulary is a business domain agnostic specification that can be reused in a cross-domain way.

---

[3] CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario 6.0.0: https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/CAMSSAssessmentEIFScenario6

[4] ISA[2] programme: https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/eif_en

- **Technological neutrality and data portability**
The main purpose of CCCEV is to ease the creation of a repository of reusable criteria in machine-readable formats. The CCCEV together with other common vocabularies fosters the publication of datasets representing criterion, piece of evidence, and evidence issuers.

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

- **User-centricity**
The main purpose of this specification is to support the exchange of information between organisations that define criteria and organisations that respond to these criteria using evidences. So, it facilitates the visibility of administrative rules.

CCCEV addresses and eases the creation of a repository of reusable criteria in machine-readable formats. The CCCEV together with other common vocabularies fosters the publication of datasets.

- **Inclusion and accessibility**
The purpose CCCEV is not related to e-accessibility. Therefore, this criterion is considered not applicable to this specification.

- **Privacy**

The purpose of this Core Vocabulary is not related to any privacy-related criteria. Therefore, this criterion is considered not applicable to this specification.

- **Security**

The Core Criterion and Core Evidence Vocabulary is designed to support the exchange of information between organisations or persons (more generally Agents) defining Requirements and organisations or persons responding to these Requirements by means of structured or unstructured Evidences. The specification also uses codelists which are a valuable feature to provide authentication.

- **Multilingualism**
The purpose of CCCEV is related to the delivery of multilingual public services. The use of this Core Vocabulary for electronic criterion and evidence allows for removing language barriers thereby improving the cross-border exchange of information.

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

- **Administrative Simplification**
CCCEV can enable digital service delivery channels. The purpose of the specification is to support the exchange of information between organisations that define criteria and organisations that respond to these criteria by means of evidence.

- **Preservation of information**
The purpose of this Core Vocabulary 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**
There is documentation5 stating that CCCEV is a good asset for efficient and effective data exchange across borders. The information found remarks on the importance of the CCCEV in the implementation of the Once-Only Principle. The 'once-only' principle (OOP) is a key enabler for simplifying administrative procedures for citizens and businesses. The idea behind this legal principle is that public authorities should not request information from businesses and citizens that they can retrieve from national databases or that they already possess.

2.2. EIF 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**
The specification is associated with EIRA[6] ABB's in the EIRA Library of Interoperability Specifications (ELIS)[7]. CCCEV can define the interoperability aspects of Controlled Vocabulary, Data, Data Model, Data Syntax, Forms Structure, Hash Code and Metadata from the Semantic View and eProcurement Awarding Component, eProcurement Awarding Service from the Technical View.

- **Legal Interoperability**
The specification is not yet a European Standard, it is though a recommended specification.

---

[5] Joinup news page "CCCEV - a key enabler of the Once-Only Principle": https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/semantic-interoperability-community-semic/news/cccev-and-once-only-principle

[6] EIRA: https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/european-interoperability-reference-architecture-eira/solution/eira/release/v500

[7] ELIS: https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss/solution/elis/elis-dashboard

- **Organisational interoperability**

  The specification can facilitate the modelling of business processes by helping standardize and agree to the form which the information is described. Standardising the evidence modelling may help in the cross-border participation by eliminating language barriers between European countries.

- **Semantic Interoperability**

  As the specification's community foresee a review of every release, it also encourages the creation of communities to help review the content is released each time even though the data and results are not shared yet on national platforms. Everything the community modifies and evaluates can be seen in their Github[8] page.

---

[8] SEMIC Community in Github: https://github.com/SEMICeu/CCCEV

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 is used to calculate the "Automated Score" per category and an "Overall Score".

Category	Automated Score	Assessment Strength	Compliance Level
Principle setting the context for EU actions on interoperability	20/100 (20%)	100%	Ad-hoc
Core interoperability principles	1440/1700 (85%)	88%	Seamless
Principles related to generic user needs and expectations	940/1200 (78%)	67%	Sustainable
Foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations	500/500 (100%)	80%	Seamless
Interoperability layers*	900/1000 (90%)	100%	Seamless
Overall Score	3100/3800 (82%)[9]	84%	

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

With an 84% 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% (3100/3800) demonstrates that the specification supports the European Interoperability Framework in the domains where it applies.

---

[9] See the "results interpretation" section of the CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario Quick User Guide:

https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss/solution/camss-assessment-eif-scenario/results-visualisation-and-interpretation