

# CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario v6.0.0

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

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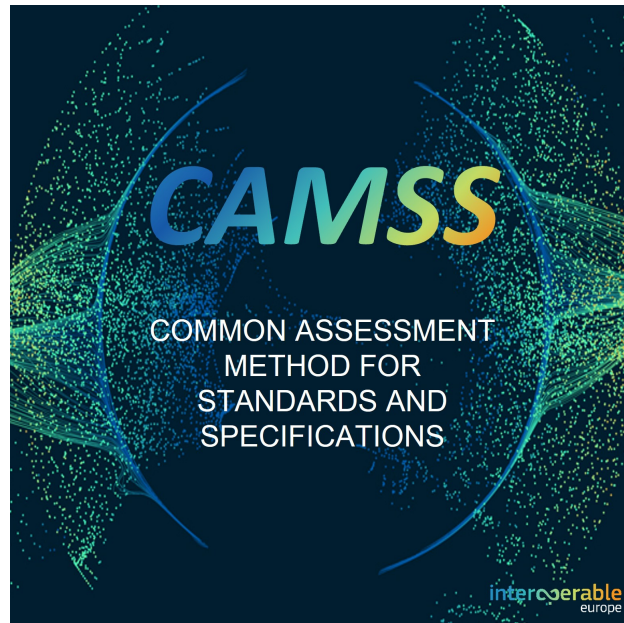


**Release Date:** 14/04/2023

**Scenario Version:** 6.0.0

## INTRODUCTION

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## EIF Scenario

The European Interoperability Framework (EIF) provides guidance to public administrations on how to improve governance of their interoperability activities, establish cross-organisational relationships, streamline processes supporting end-to-end digital services, and ensure that existing and new legislation do not compromise interoperability efforts.

This CAMSS Scenario allows to assess the compliance of **interoperability specifications** with the EIF. The objective of the obtained assessment is to determine the suitability of the assessed interoperability specification for the delivery of interoperable European public services.

## Background

[CAMSS](#) is the European guide for assessing and selecting standards and specifications for an eGovernment project, 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.

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 will be compliant with Regulation 1025/2012 on European Standardisation.

While ICT solutions have specific characteristics at the political, legal, and organisational levels; semantic and technical interoperability are based mostly on technical specifications or standards. Within the context of the elaboration of their National Interoperability Frameworks, Member States organise the assessment of technical specifications or standards, in order to establish their national recommendations. Deciding on the recommended technical specifications or standards often calls for a resource-intensive and time-consuming assessment. In order to tackle this, the [Digital Europe Programme](#) (DEP) defines an action focused on the development of a common assessment method for standards and specifications (CAMSS).

**The purpose of CAMSS is:**

- to ensure that assessments of technical ICT specifications or standards and interoperability profiles are performed according to high and consistent standards;
- to ensure that assessments will contribute significantly to the confidence in the interoperability of systems implementing these specifications and profiles;
- to enable the reuse, in whole or in part, of such assessments;
- to continuously improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the assessment process for ICT technical specifications, standards, and interoperability profiles.

**The expected benefits of the CAMSS are:**

- Ensuring greater transparency throughout the selection of standards in the context of ICT strategies, architectures, and interoperability frameworks. This will be achieved through the establishment of a commonly agreed assessment method, assessment process, and a list of assessment attributes.
- Reducing resource and time requirements and avoiding duplication of efforts. (Partial) sharing of finalised assessments of standards and specifications.
- Allowing easier and faster assessments, and reusing the ones already performed through the creation and maintenance of a library of standards.

Your compliance level of the specification assessed depends on the scores you achieved in each section of the survey. Please see below the survey score conversion table below for guidance.

Section	Compliance Level				
	Ad-hoc	Opportunistic	Essential	Sustainable	Seamless
<b>Principles setting the context for EU Actions on Interoperability</b>	20	40	60	80	100
<b>EIF Core Interoperability Principles</b>	0 to 360	361 to 720	721 to 1080	1081 to 1440	1441 to 1800
<b>EIF Principles Related to generic user needs and expectations</b>	0 to 240	241 to 480	481 to 720	721 to 960	961 to 1200

**EIF Foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations**

0 to 100                      101 to 200                      201 to 300                      301 to 400                      401 to 500

**EIF Interoperability Layers**

0 to 200                      201 to 400                      401 to 600                      601 to 800                      801 to 1000

The following table shows the 'compliance levels' that a specification can reach depending on the assessment score.

Compliance Level	Description
<b>Ad-hoc</b>	Poor level of conformance with the EIF - The specification does not cover the requirements and recommendations set out by the EIF in this area.
<b>Opportunistic</b>	Fair level of conformance with the EIF - The specification barely covers the requirements and recommendations set out by the European Interoperability Framework in this area.
<b>Essential</b>	Essential level of conformance with the EIF - The specification covers the basic aspects set out in the requirements and recommendations from the European Interoperability Framework.
<b>Sustainable</b>	Good level of conformance with the EIF scenario - The specification covers all the requirements and recommendations set out by the European Interoperability Framework in this area.
<b>Seamless</b>	Leading practice of conformance level with the EIF - The specification fully covers the requirements and recommendations set out by the European Interoperability Framework in this area.

**Contact:** For any general or technical questions, please send an email to [DIGIT-CAMSS@ec.europa.eu](mailto:DIGIT-CAMSS@ec.europa.eu). Follow all activities related to the CAMSS on our [CAMSS community page](#).

## USER CONSENT

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**Disclaimer:**

*By no means will the Interoperability Specification assessment imply any endorsement of the EC to the assessed specification. Likewise, the use of CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario implies that the user accepts that the EC is not liable on the assessment nor on any direct or indirect consequence/decision of such assesment.*

The CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario is based on EU Survey, by accepting the CAMSS Privacy Statement the user also accepts EU Survey [Privacy Statement](#) and the [Terms of use](#).

\* Please, fill in the mandatory\* information to start the assessment

- \*I have read and agreed to the following CAMSS Privacy Statement: [here](#)
- I agree to be contacted for evaluation purposes, namely to share my feedback on specific DEP solutions and actions and on the DEP programme and the European Interoperability Framework in general.

This assessment is licensed under the [European Union Public License \(EUPL\)](#)

## IDENTIFICATION

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### Information on the information provider

Your Last name

CAMSS Team

Your First Name

Your Position / Role

\* Your Organisation

European Commission DG-DIGIT

Your Contact phone number

\* Would you like to be contacted for evaluation purposes in the context of your assessment? To see how your data is handled, please check again the Privacy statement [here](#)

In case you would like to be contacted, please select "yes" and provide your email.

- Yes  
 No

\* Where did you learn about CAMSS?

- DEP Programme (DEP website, DEP social media)  
 Joinup (e.g., CAMSS Collection, Joinup social media)  
 European Commission  
 Public Administrations at national, regional or local level  
 Standards Developing Organizations (SDOs)  
 Other

If you answered "Other" in the previous question, please specify how:

## Information on the specification

\* Specification type

**Specification:** Set of agreed, descriptive, and normative statements about how a specification should be designed or made.

**Standard:** Specification that is largely adopted and possibly endorsed.

**Application Profile:** An application profile “customises one or more existing specifications potentially for a given use case or a policy domain adding an end to end narrative describing and ensuring the interoperability of its underlying specification(s)”.

**Family:** A family is a collection of interrelated and/or complementary specifications, standards, or application profiles and the explanation of how they are combined, used, or both.

- Specification
- Standard
- Application Profile
- Family of Specification

\* Title of the specification

European Single Procurement Document (ESPD) data model (ESPD-EDM)

\* Version of the specification

3.1.0

\* Description of the specification

The European Single Procurement Document (ESPD) is a standardized self-declaration form used in public procurement processes across the European Union (EU). The ESPD was introduced in 2016 as a way to simplify the procurement process and reduce administrative burdens for both businesses and public authorities.

\* URL from where the specification is distributed

<https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/index.html>

\* Name and website of the standard developing/setting organisation (SDO/SSO) of the specification

- W3C (<https://www.w3.org>)
- OASIS (<https://www.oasis-open.org/>)
- IEEE (<https://standards.ieee.org/>)
- ETSI (<https://www.etsi.org/>)
- GS1 (<https://www.gs1.fr/>)
- openEHR (<https://www.openehr.org/>)

- IETF (<https://www.ietf.org/>)  
 Other (SDO/SSO)

\* In case of Other SDO, please, provide its name:

European Commission (EU Publications Office)

\* and, provide its URL:

<https://op.europa.eu/en/home>

Contact information/contact person of the SDO

a) for the organisation

b) for the specification submitted

## Information on the assessment of the specification

Reason for the submission, the need and intended use for the specification.

If any other evaluation of this specification is known, e.g. by Member States or European Commission projects, provide a link to this evaluation.

## Considerations

Is the functional area of application for the formal specification addressing interoperability and eGovernment?

- YES  
 NO

Additional Information

The ESPD serves as a preliminary screening tool that enables potential suppliers to declare their eligibility for a particular procurement procedure, without having to provide full documentary evidence at the outset. The document contains information about the supplier's legal status, financial standing, and technical and professional abilities, as well as any relevant exclusion grounds.

# EIF PRINCIPLES SETTING THE CONTEXT FOR EU ACTIONS ON INTEROPERABILITY

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This category is related to the first underlying principle ([UP](#)) of the EIF Subsidiarity and Proportionality (UP1). The basis of this principle is to ensure that the EU Actions are taken or stated to improve national actions or decisions. Specifically, it aims to know if National Interoperability Frameworks are aligned with the EIF.

*Please note that some of the questions have a prefilled answer depending on the SDO. To ensure it, please see that these questions include a help message that remarks it.*

## Subsidiarity and Proportionality

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**\* A1 - To what extent has the specification been included in a national catalogue from a Member State whose National Interoperability Framework has a high performance on interoperability according to National Interoperability Framework Observatory factsheets?**

EIF Recommendation 1: Ensure that national interoperability frameworks and interoperability strategies are aligned with the EIF and, if needed, tailor and extend them to address the national context and needs.

This criterion assesses if the specifications have been included within the National Catalogues of Specifications of the Member States that are highly aligned with the higher level of performance in terms of interoperability.

The Digital Public Administration Factsheets use three categories to evaluate the level of National Interoperability frameworks in accordance with the EIF. The three categories are 1. CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR INTEGRATED PUBLIC SERVICES PROVISION; 2 INTEROPERABILITY LAYERS, and 3. INTEROPERABILITY PRINCIPLES. National Interoperability Frameworks reports can be found here: <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/nifo-national-interoperability-framework-observatory/digital-public-administration-factsheets-2021>

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification has not been included within the catalogue of any Member State.
- The specification has been included within the catalogue of a Member State with a lower performance than stated in the Digital Public Administration Factsheets from the NIFO.
- The specification has been included within the catalogue of a Member State with a middle-lower performance than stated in the Digital Public Administration Factsheets from the NIFO.
- The specification has been included within the catalogue of a Member State with a middle-upper performance than stated in the Digital Public Administration Factsheets from the NIFO.
- The specification has been included within the catalogue of a Member State with a higher performance than stated in the Digital Public Administration Factsheets from the NIFO.

\* Justification



The ESPD has not been found included in the catalogue of any Member State.

CAMSS List of standards:

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss/camss-list-standards>

NIFO factsheets:

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/nifo-national-interoperability-framework-observatory/digital-public-administration-factsheets-2022>

## EIF CORE INTEROPERABILITY PRINCIPLES

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In this category, elements related to the core interoperability principles (UP) are encompassed, which are: openness (UP 2), transparency (UP3), reusability (UP4), technological neutrality and data portability (UP5).

### Openness

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#### \* A2 - Does the specification facilitate the publication of data on the web?

EIF Recommendation 2: Publish the data you own as open data unless certain restrictions apply.

Relates to the ability of the specification to publish data as open data or not.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification does not support the publication of data on the web.
- The specification supports the publication of data on the web but under a non-open license.
- The specification supports the publication of data on the web with an open license, but in an unstructured format.
- The specification supports publication of data on the web with an open license and in a structured, machine-readable format.
- In addition to the previous question, the specification does not require proprietary software for the processing of its related data.
- In addition to the previous question, the specification is or incorporates open standards (e.g. W3C).

#### \* Justification

ESPD can facilitate the publication of procurement data on the web given that the document information it provides can be easily processed and shared electronically by public authorities. The ESPD can play a role in facilitating the publication of procurement data on the web, which can help to increase transparency, promote competition, and improve the efficiency of public procurement processes. Moreover, the ESPD can be modeled in XML, an open standard developed by the IETF.

Tim Berners-Lee 5 stars open data:

<https://5stardata.info/en/>

ESPD Business handbook

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

**\* A3 - To what extent do stakeholders have the opportunity to contribute to the development of the specification?**

**EIF Recommendation 3:** Ensure a level playing field for open-source software and demonstrate active and fair consideration of using open source software, taking into account the total cost of ownership of the solution.

Relates to in which measure the different stakeholders that a specification can benefit have the opportunity to participate in the working groups focused on the development of certain specifications.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- There is no information on the working group of the specification.
- The working group is open to participation by any stakeholder but requires registration, fees, and membership approval.
- The working group is open to participation by any stakeholder but requires fees and membership approval.
- The working group is open to participation following a registration process.
- The working group is open to all without specific fees, registration, or other conditions.

**\* Justification**

The development of the ESPD is managed by the European Commission, which consults with stakeholders during the development process. This can include representatives from public authorities, business organizations, industry associations, and other interested parties. In addition, the Github platform hosts the larger community that contribute to the development of the specification.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

ESPD Issues in Github:

<https://github.com/OP-TED/ESPD-EDM/issues>

**\* A4 - To what extent is a public review part of the release lifecycle?**

**EIF Recommendation 3:** Ensure a level playing field for open-source software and demonstrate active and fair consideration of using open source software, taking into account the total cost of ownership of the solution.

A public review consists of the public availability of the specification's draft for stakeholders to provide inputs for the improvement and fix of possible bugs.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- Specification releases do not foresee public reviews.
- Public review is applied to certain releases depending on the involved changes.
- All major releases foresee a public review.
- All major and minor releases foresee a public review but, during which, collected feedback is not publicly visible.
- All major and minor releases foresee a public review during which collected feedback is publicly visible.

\* Justification

The ESPD Github repository hosts all feedback given by stakeholders. As it is stated in the ESPD release notes, changes and updates of the specification are carried out following Member States and stakeholders comments in the Github repository issues workspace.

ESPD Issues in Github:

<https://github.com/OP-TED/ESPD-EDM/issues>

ESPD release notes:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/release\\_notes.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/release_notes.html)

\* **A5 - To what extent do restrictions and royalties apply to the specification's use?**

**EIF Recommendation 3:** Ensure a level playing field for open-source software and demonstrate active and fair consideration of using open source software, taking into account the total cost of ownership of the solution.

Additionally to the EIF's recommendation that refers to open-source software it applies to a specification in itself at any interoperability level (legal, organisational, semantic, or technical)

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification has no public definition of its Intellectual Property Right (IPR) policy or licence.
- Use of the specification is restricted and requires the payment of royalty fees.
- Use of the specification is royalty-free but imposes an Intellectual Property Right (IPR) policy or licence that goes against Fair, Reasonable and Non-Discriminatory (F/RAND) principles.
- Use of the specification is royalty-free and its Intellectual Property Right (IPR) policy or licence is aligned with Fair, Reasonable and Non-Discriminatory (F/RAND) principles.

\* Justification

All specifications developed by the Publication's office of the EU are royalty-free and its IPR policies are aligned with the FRAND principles.

Publications Office of the EU IPR:

<https://op.europa.eu/en/web/about-us/legal-notice/publications-office-of-the-european-union-copyright>

\* **A6 - To what extent is the specification sufficiently mature for its use in the development of digital solutions/services?**

**EIF Recommendation 4:** Give preference to open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support, and innovation.

Maturity related to the stability of the specification, meaning that it has been evolved enough and mechanisms for its development have been put in place (Change Management processes, monitoring, etc.)

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification has no published releases and no publicly accessible information on its development state.
- The specification is under development without published releases.
- The specification is under development with published preview releases.
- The specification has published major releases but without public documentation on its supporting processes (e.g. change management and release management).
- The specification, in addition to having major releases available, has published documentation on its supporting processes (e.g. change management and release management).

\* Justification

The ESPD is a well-established and widely used document in public procurement processes, platforms and tools across the European Union (EU), and it has been in use since 2016. As such, it can be considered a mature document that is suitable for use in the development of digital solutions and services.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

\* **A7 - To what extent has the specification sufficient market acceptance for its use in the development of digital solutions/services?**

**EIF Recommendation 4:** Give preference to open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support, and innovation.

Relates to how the specification is supported by the market, taking as a reference whether or not the specifications are widely used or implemented. There is an exception, and it is when the specification is used to implement innovative solutions, then, the specification should not be considered as failing to meet the requirements of the criterion.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- There is no information about the specification's market uptake.
- The specification has known implementations but not enough to indicate market acceptance.
- The specification has widespread use indicating market acceptance.
- The specification has widespread use and relevant independent reports proving its market acceptance.
- The specification does not have market acceptance because it is directly used to create innovative solutions.

\* Justification

The widespread adoption and use of the ESPD in public procurement processes, along with its integration into e-procurement platforms and tools, suggests that it has sufficient market acceptance for its use in the development of digital solutions. Moreover, The use of the ESPD has been mandated by the EU for all public procurement procedures since 2018, which has helped to increase its adoption and acceptance in the market. In addition, the ESPD has been integrated into several e-procurement platforms and tools, which demonstrates its suitability for use in digital solutions.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

**\* A8 - To what extent has the specification support from at least one community?**

**EIF Recommendation 3:** Ensure a level playing field for open-source software and demonstrate active and fair consideration of using open source software, taking into account the total cost of ownership of the solution.

Related to whether or not communities exist around the specification at any level legal, organisational, semantic, or technical contributions to its enhancement and development.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- There is no community linked to the specification.
- Specification support is available but as part of a closed community requiring registration and possibly fees.
- There is no specific community to support the specification but there are public channels for the exchange of help and knowledge among its users.
- There is a community providing public support linked to the specification but in a best-effort manner.
- There is a community tasked to provide public support linked to the specification and manage its maintenance.

**\* Justification**

The ESPD has support from several communities and stakeholders involved in public procurement processes, which suggests that it is a widely accepted and trusted document for use in public procurement. Moreover, Github hosts the most active community of contributors to the improvement and development of the specification.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

ESPD in Github:

<https://github.com/OP-TED/ESPD-EDM>

## Transparency

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**\* A9 - To what extent does the specification enable the visibility of administrative procedures, rules data, and services?**

**EIF Recommendation 5:** Ensure internal visibility and provide external interfaces for European public services.

- Not Answered

- Not Applicable
- The specification hinders visibility.
- The specification neither promotes nor hinders visibility.
- The specification can contribute and promote the visibility of administrations, but it is not its main purpose.
- The specification can enable the visibility of administrations if combined with other specifications.
- The specification actively promotes and supports visibility.

\* Justification

While the ESPD itself does not enable the visibility of administrative procedures, rules, data, and services, its use in conjunction with digital solutions can help to increase transparency and visibility in public procurement processes, such as the e-certis tool, which helps contracting authorities to verify the certificates and documentation submitted by suppliers in response to tender opportunities.

e-certis and ESPD:

[https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/public-procurement/digital-procurement/europeansingle-procurement-document-and-ecertis\\_en](https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/public-procurement/digital-procurement/europeansingle-procurement-document-and-ecertis_en)

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

\* **A10 - To what extent does the specification scope comprehensibly administrative procedures, rules data, and services?**

**EIF Recommendation 5:** Ensure internal visibility and provide external interfaces for European public services.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification hinders comprehensibility.
- The specification neither promotes nor hinders comprehensibility.
- The specification can contribute and promote the comprehensibility of administrations, but it is not its main purpose.
- The specification can scope the comprehensibility of administrations if combined with other specifications.
- The specification actively promotes and supports comprehensibility.

\* Justification

The use of the ESPD in conjunction with other digital solutions and services can help to increase transparency and comprehensibility in public procurement processes. For example, e-procurement platforms and tools can provide a centralized location for publishing procurement-related information, such as contract notices, tender documents, and evaluation criteria, which can improve access to procurement-related data and services.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

\* **A11 - To what extent does the specification enable the exposure of interfaces to access the public administration's services?**

**EIF Recommendation 5:** Ensure internal visibility and provide external interfaces for European public services.

Relates to ensuring availability of interfaces with internal information systems. As the EIF defines: *Public administrations operate a large number of what are often heterogeneous and disparate information systems in support of their internal processes. Interoperability depends on ensuring the availability of interfaces to these systems and the data they handle. In turn, interoperability facilitates the reuse of systems and data and enables these to be integrated into larger systems.*

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification prevents the exposure of such interfaces.
- The specification neither promotes nor hinders the exposure of such interfaces.
- The specification can contribute to the exposure of interfaces, but it is not its main purpose.
- The specification can enable the exposure of interfaces if combined with other specifications.
- The specification enables exposure of such interfaces.

**\* Justification**

The purpose of ESPD is not related to enabling the exposure of interfaces. Therefore this criterion is not applicable to the specification.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

## Reusability

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**\* A12 - To what extent is the specification usable beyond the business-specific domain, allowing its usage across business domains?**

**EIF Recommendation 6:** Reuse and share solutions, and cooperate in the development of joint solutions when implementing European public services.

Relates to the use of the specification beyond a specific business domain. E.g. a specification developed under the eHealth domain that can be used in other domains or not.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification is tied to a specific domain and is restricted from being implemented or used in other domains.
- The specification is associated with a specific domain but its implementation and/or use in other domains is difficult.
- The specification is associated with a specific domain but could be partially implemented and/or used in other domains.
- The specification is associated with a specific domain but could be implemented and/or used 'as-is' to other domains.
- The specification is domain-agnostic, designed to be implemented and/or used in any domain.

**\* Justification**

ESPD is primarily designed for use in public procurement, nonetheless, its basic principles and approach could potentially be adapted to support data collection and standardization in other domains as well. However, any such adaptations would require careful consideration of the specific requirements and needs of the domain in question.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

## Technological Neutrality and Data Portability

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### \* A13 - Is the specification technology agnostic?

**EIF Recommendation 8:** Do not impose any technological solutions on citizens, businesses, and other administrations that are technology-specific or disproportionate to their real needs.

Technology-neutrality relates to not being dependent on any other ("sister") specifications, and platform-neutrality, not being dependent on any specific environment, web platform, operating system.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

### \* Justification

ESPD is designed to be technology-agnostic, meaning that it can be used with a variety of different digital solutions and services. The ESPD is available in a range of formats, including electronic forms, and structured data formats such as XML, which allows it to be integrated into a wide range of digital systems and platforms. Such is the case of the Spanish service-based "registro de licitadores".

ESPD Business handbook

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

Spanish service DEUC:

<https://visor.registrodelicitadores.gob.es/espd-web/filter?lang=es>

### \* A14 - Is the specification platform agnostic?

**EIF Recommendation 8:** Do not impose any technological solutions on citizens, businesses, and other administrations that are technology-specific or disproportionate to their real needs.

Technology-neutrality relates to not being dependent on any other ("sister") specifications, and platform-neutrality, not being dependent on any specific environment, web platform, operating system.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

### \* Justification



ESPD is platform-agnostic, which means that it can be used with a wide range of digital platforms and systems. The ESPD is available in various formats, including electronic forms, PDF documents, and structured data formats such as XML, which allows it to be integrated into different digital platforms.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

#### \* A15 - To what extent does the specification allow for partial implementations?

**EIF Recommendation 8:** Do not impose any technological solutions on citizens, businesses, and other administrations that are technology-specific or disproportionate to their real needs.

Partial implementations refer to the application of specifications, not in their whole, but part of the requirements or features defined in the documentation.

It can also be understood as the implementation of different profiles, which is also related to a certain set of requirements depending on the context of implementation.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification is only meant to be used as a whole.
- The specification could be partially implemented but does not make specific provisions towards this.
- The specification could be partially implemented but includes only guidelines towards this rather than sets of requirements.
- The specification explicitly foresees sets of requirements that can be implemented incrementally.
- The specification explicitly foresees sets of requirements that can be implemented incrementally or separately.

#### \* Justification

ESPD is a modular document that consists of several sections, each of which covers a specific area of information related to the procurement process. Contracting authorities can choose which sections of the ESPD are relevant to their procurement process and request that suppliers provide the corresponding information, therefore allowing for partial implementations.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

#### \* A16 - Does the specification allow customisation?

**EIF Recommendation 8:** Do not impose any technological solutions on citizens, businesses, and other administrations that are technology-specific or disproportionate to their real needs.

A clear example of customizations is Core Vocabularies, which define a set of general requirements that could fit in any context and allow for the customization to fit specific business requirements in the implementation.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

#### \* Justification

The ESPD cannot be customised given that it is based on the Universal Business Language (UBL) which is immutable.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

UBL specification:

<https://docs.oasis-open.org/ubl/UBL-2.3.html>

**\* A17 - Does the specification allow extension?**

**EIF Recommendation 8:** Do not impose any technological solutions on citizens, businesses, and other administrations that are technology-specific or disproportionate to their real needs.

A clear example of extension is Core Vocabularies, which are a set of general requirements fitting in different contexts that can complement each other in a sort of extensibility practice to fit specific business requirements in any implementation.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

**\* Justification**

Contracting authorities can add additional questions or modify existing ones in the ESPD model to ensure that they collect the information they need to make informed decisions and evaluate supplier responses effectively, as well as aggregate business requirements if needed, thus allowing for extensions.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

**\* A18 - To what extent does the specification enable data portability between systems/applications supporting the implementation or evolution of European public services?**

**EIF Recommendation 9:** Ensure data portability, namely that data is easily transferable between systems and applications supporting the implementation and evolution of European public services without unjustified restrictions, if legally possible.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification prevents or does not support data portability.
- The specification neither addresses data portability nor prevents it.
- The specification addresses data portability but without specific provisions to enable it.
- The specification introduces certain aspects that can contribute to enabling data portability.
- The specification explicitly addresses and enables data portability.

**\* Justification**

The ESPD supports data portability between systems and applications that are used to implement public services by providing a standard format for collecting and sharing procurement-related information. The use of a standard format for procurement-related information enables the exchange of data between different

systems and applications, which can help to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public procurement processes.

ESPD Business handbook

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

## EIF PRINCIPLES RELATED TO GENERIC USER NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS

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This category includes all underlying principles from the EIF which are related to user needs. Principles included here are user-centricity (UP6), inclusion and accessibility (UP7), security and privacy (UP8), and multilingualism (UP9).

### User-Centricity

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#### \* A19 - To what extent does the specification allow relevant information to be reused when needed?

**EIF Recommendation 13:** As far as possible under the legislation in force, ask users of European public services once-only and relevant-only information.

The Once-Only Principle is related to making the operations or transactions between administrations and stakeholders more efficient. It implies avoiding the provision of certain data or information twice or more when this information is already available for public administrations.

First European Data Space, Once Only Technical System (OOTS):

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/wikis/display/DIGITAL/Once+Only+Technical+System>

Additional and relevant information can be found here: <https://ec.europa.eu/cefdigital/wiki/display/CEFDIGITAL/Once+Only+Principle>

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- Information needs to be provided whenever this is needed.
- There is limited reuse of provided information.
- Provided information is reused, but this is not consistently done.
- Provided information is reused, but not in all scenarios.
- Information is provided once-only and reused as needed.

#### \* Justification

The ESPD is designed to be a modular document, which means that it can be used to collect information at different stages of the procurement process. Once information is provided in the ESPD, it can be reused throughout the procurement process, eliminating the need for suppliers to provide the same information repeatedly, therefore, allowing relevant information to be reused when needed, by means of integrating the CCCEV model. More information can be found in the ESPD Technical handbook.

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

ESPD Technical handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_technical\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_technical_handbook.html)

CCCEV:

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/semantic-interoperability-community-semic/solution/e-government-core-vocabularies/core-criterion-and-core-evidence-vocabulary>

## Inclusion and Accessibility

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### \* A20 - To what extent does the specification enable the e-accessibility?

**EIF Recommendation 14:** Ensure that all European public services are accessible to all citizens, including persons with disabilities, the elderly, and other disadvantaged groups. For digital public services, public administrations should comply with e-accessibility specifications that are widely recognised at the European or international level.

Examples of specifications addressing e-accessibility are, for instance, WAI-ARIA (<https://www.w3.org/WAI/standards-guidelines/aria/>) included within Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) Overview (<https://www.w3.org/WAI/standards-guidelines/wcag/>).

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification prevents or does not support e-accessibility.
- The specification neither addresses e-accessibility nor prevents it.
- The specification can contribute and promote e-accessibility, but it is not its main purpose.
- The specification can enable e-accessibility if combined with other specifications.
- The specification explicitly addresses and enables e-accessibility.

### \* Justification

The ESPD is designed to enable e-accessibility, ensuring that it can be used by all users, including those with disabilities or impairments. The ESPD is available in various formats, including electronic forms, and structured data formats such as XML, which can be read and processed by assistive technologies used by people with disabilities. It can also be adapted to diverse users if combined with other specifications such as HTML which has tags to use for this purpose.

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

## Privacy

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### \* A21 - To what extent does the specification ensure the protection of personal data managed by Public Administrations?

**EIF Recommendation 15:** Define common security and privacy framework and establish processes for public services to ensure secure and trustworthy data exchange between public administrations and in interactions with

citizens and businesses.

Relates to the actions that Public Administrations establish concerning sensitive information for the proper delivery of public services. The different actions imply the reception, classification, and exchange of such information.

Securing the right to the protection of personal data, by respecting the applicable legal framework for the large volumes of personal data of citizens, held and managed by Public administrations.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification hinders the protection of personal data.
- The specification does not address the protection of personal data but neither prevents it.
- The specification includes certain data protection considerations but without being exhaustive.
- The specification explicitly addresses data protection but without referring to relevant regulations.
- The specification explicitly addresses data protection and its alignment to relevant regulations.

**\* Justification**

The ESPD is designed to ensure the protection of personal data by complying with data protection regulations, providing transparent information to suppliers and their representatives, and requiring contracting authorities to implement appropriate measures to ensure the security and confidentiality of personal data.

ESPD data protection:

<https://op.europa.eu/en/web/espd-seminar-2020/privacy-statement>

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

**\* A22 - Does the specification provide means for restriction of access to information/data?**

**EIF Recommendation 15:** Define common security and privacy framework and establish processes for public services to ensure secure and trustworthy data exchange between public administrations and in interactions with citizens and businesses.

The principle of confidentiality defines that only the sender and the intended recipient(s) must be able to create the content of a message. Confidentiality have compromised if an unauthorized person is able to create a message.

- Not answered
- Not applicable
- The specification prevents or does not support the implementation of confidentiality mechanisms/features.
- The specification neither addresses confidentiality nor prevents it.
- The specification addresses confidentiality but without specific provisions to enable it.
- The specification introduces certain aspects that can contribute to enabling confidentiality.
- The specification explicitly addresses and enables the implementation of features to guarantee confidentiality.

**\* Justification**

The purpose of the ESPD is not related to confidentiality, Therefore, this criterion is not applicable to the specification.

ESPD business handbook:  
[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

**\* A23 - Is the specification included in any initiative at European or National level covering privacy aspects?**

**EIF Recommendation 15:** Define common security and privacy framework and establish processes for public services to ensure secure and trustworthy data exchange between public administrations and in interactions with citizens and businesses.

Securing the right to the protection of personal data, by respecting the applicable legal framework for the large volumes of personal data of citizens, held and managed by Public administrations.

Relates to the actions that Public Administrations establish concerning sensitive information for the proper delivery of public services. The different actions imply the reception, classification, and exchange of such information.

For example, the ETSI (Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures) family of specifications are part of the trust establishment of the eDelivery solution, ensuring that its implementation is salient to guarantee security and privacy.

- Not answered
- Not applicable
- Yes, but at national or regional level.
- Yes, at European level.

**\* Justification**

The ESPD also aligns with the European Interoperability Framework (EIF), which sets out principles and guidelines for promoting interoperability among European public administrations. The EIF includes a focus on ensuring the protection of personal data, as well as promoting transparency, accountability, and the respect for individuals' rights.

ESPD data protection:  
<https://op.europa.eu/en/web/esp-d-seminar-2020/privacy-statement>

ESPD business handbook:  
[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

## Security

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### Data processing and exchange

**\* A24 - To what extent does the specification enable the secure exchange of data?**

**EIF Recommendation 15:** Define common security and privacy framework and establish processes for public services to ensure secure and trustworthy data exchange between public administrations and in interactions with citizens and businesses.

This relates to the actions that Public Administrations establish concerning sensitive information for the proper delivery of public services. The different actions imply the reception, classification, and exchange of such information.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification prevents or does not support the secure and trustworthy exchange of data.
- The specification introduces certain aspects that can contribute to enabling the secure exchange of data.
- The specification addresses data security and trustworthy data exchange but does not foresee specific provisions to enable them.
- The specification addresses data security and trustworthy data exchange but specific provisions to enable them are limited.
- The specification explicitly addresses and enables the secure and trustworthy exchange of data.

\* Justification

The purpose of the ESPD is not related to the secure exchange of data. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable to the specification.

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

\* **A25 - To what extent does the specification enable the secure processing of data?**

**EIF Recommendation 15:** Define common security and privacy framework and establish processes for public services to ensure secure and trustworthy data exchange between public administrations and in interactions with citizens and businesses.

Relates to the actions that Public Administrations establish concerning sensitive information for the proper delivery of public services. The different actions imply the reception, classification, and exchange of such information.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification prevents or does not support the secure and trustworthy processing of data.
- The specification introduces certain aspects that can contribute to enabling the secure processing of data.
- The specification addresses data security and trustworthy data processing but does not foresee specific provisions to enable them.
- The specification addresses data security and trustworthy data processing but specific provisions to enable them are limited.
- The specification explicitly addresses and enables the secure and trustworthy processing of data.

\* Justification

The purpose of the ESPD is not related to the secure processing of data. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable to the specification.

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

**Data authenticity**

**\* A26 - To what extent the specification guarantees the authenticity and authentication of the roles agents involved in the data transactions?**

**EIF Recommendation 15:** Define common security and privacy framework and establish processes for public services to ensure secure and trustworthy data exchange between public administrations and in interactions with citizens and businesses.

Authentication defines that users are who they request to be. Availability defines that resources are available by authorized parties; “denial of service” attacks, which are the subject matter of national news, are attacks against availability. The concerns of information security professionals are access control and Nonrepudiation. Authorization defines the power that it can have over distinguishing authorized users from unauthorized users, and levels of access in-between. Authenticity defines the constant checks that it can have to run on the system to make sure sensitive places are protected and working perfectly.”

- Not answered
- Not applicable
- The specification prevents or does not support the implementation of authentication features.
- The specification neither addresses authenticity nor prevents it.
- The specification addresses the implementation of authenticity features but without specific provisions to enable it.
- The specification introduces certain aspects that can contribute to enabling authenticity features.
- The specification explicitly addresses and enables the implementation of authenticity features.

**\* Justification**

One of the key features of the ESPD is the digital signature functionality tool, which allows contracting authorities and suppliers to electronically sign and verify the authenticity of the document. The digital signature provides a mechanism to verify that the document has not been tampered with, and that the information contained within it is authentic and accurate. It is important to note that the e-signature functionality is something that is built on top of the ESPD model, and each Member State is responsible of implementing it on their respective procurement digital services.

Commission Decision (EU, Euratom) 2017/46 of 10 January 2017 on the security of communication and information systems in the European Commission:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1548093747090&uri=CELEX:32017D0046>

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

**Data integrity**

**\* A27 - To what extent information is protected against unauthorised changes?**

**EIF Recommendation 15:** Define common security and privacy framework and establish processes for public services to ensure secure and trustworthy data exchange between public administrations and in interactions with citizens and businesses.

Integrity defines that information is protected against unauthorized changes that are not perceptible to authorized users; some incidents of hacking compromise the integrity of databases and multiple resources.

- Not answered
- Not applicable
- The specification prevents or does not support the implementation of data integrity mechanisms /features.



- The specification neither addresses data integrity nor prevents it.
- The specification addresses data integrity but without specific provisions to enable it.
- The specification introduces certain aspects that can contribute to enabling data integrity.
- The specification explicitly addresses and enables the implementation of features to guarantee data integrity.

\* Justification

One of the key features of the ESPD is the digital signature functionality, which provides a mechanism to verify that the document has not been tampered with, and that the information contained within it is authentic and accurate. The digital signature ensures that the data has not been modified or altered in transit, and that it is the same data that was originally sent. It is important to note that the e-signature functionality is something that is built on top of the ESPD model, and each Member State is responsible of implementing it on their respective procurement digital services platform.

Commission Decision (EU, Euratom) 2017/46 of 10 January 2017 on the security of communication and information systems in the European Commission:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1548093747090&uri=CELEX:32017D0046>

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

## Data accuracy

\* **A28 - To what extent does the specification ensure and enable data processing accuracy?**

**EIF Recommendation 15:** Define common security and privacy framework and establish processes for public services to ensure secure and trustworthy data exchange between public administrations and in interactions with citizens and businesses.

The accuracy and completeness of information systems and the data supported within the systems should be an administration concern. The information which has been inappropriately changed or destroyed (by external or employees) can impact the organization. Each organization should make controls to provide that data entered into and saved in its automated files and databases are complete and accurate and provide the accuracy of disseminated data.

- Not answered
- Not applicable
- The specification prevents or does not support the implementation of data accuracy mechanisms/features.
- The specification neither addresses data accuracy nor prevents it.
- The specification addresses data accuracy but without specific provisions to enable it.
- The specification introduces certain aspects that can contribute to enabling data accuracy.
- The specification explicitly addresses and enables the implementation of features to guarantee data accuracy.

\* Justification

While the ESPD does not directly ensure or enable data processing accuracy, it includes features that can help to improve the accuracy of the data collected and processed in a public procurement process. The responsibility for ensuring data processing accuracy ultimately rests with the supplier and the contracting authority. Moreover, the ESPD model provides descriptions and suggests which data is relevant to suppliers of data.

Commission Decision (EU, Euratom) 2017/46 of 10 January 2017 on the security of communication and information systems in the European Commission:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1548093747090&uri=CELEX:32017D0046>

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

## Access Control

### \* A29 - To what extent does the specification provide an access control mechanism?

**EIF Recommendation 15:** Define common security and privacy framework and establish processes for public services to ensure secure and trustworthy data exchange between public administrations and in interactions with citizens and businesses.

The principle of access control decides who must be able to access what. For example, it must be able to define that user A can view the data in a database, but cannot refresh them. User A can be allowed to create updates as well. An access-control mechanism can be installed to provide this. Access control is associated with two areas including role management and rule management. Role management applies on the user side, whereas rule management targets the resources side.

- Not answered
- Not applicable
- The specification does not provide access control mechanisms.
- The specification neither addresses nor prevents access control mechanisms.
- The specification addresses access control mechanisms but without specific provisions to enable them.
- The specification introduces certain aspects that can contribute to enabling access control mechanisms.
- The specification explicitly foresees a set of requirements for the enabling of access control mechanisms.

### \* Justification

The ESPD itself does not enable access control mechanisms, but it can be used as part of a wider system or platform that includes these mechanisms.

Commission Decision (EU, Euratom) 2017/46 of 10 January 2017 on the security of communication and information systems in the European Commission:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1548093747090&uri=CELEX:32017D0046>

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

## Multilingualism

### \* A30 - To what extent could the specification be used in a multilingual context?

**EIF Recommendation 16:** Use information systems and technical architectures that cater to multilingualism when establishing a European public service. Decide on the level of multilingualism support based on the needs of the expected users.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification cannot be used in a multilingual context.
- The specification could be used in a multilingual context but has no specific provisions to facilitate this.
- The specification foresees limited support for multilingualism.
- The specification foresees support for multilingualism but this is not complete.
- The specification is designed to fully support multilingualism.

\* Justification

The provisions for the use of different languages in the ESPD are described in Article 61 of Directive 2014/24/EU on public procurement. According to this article, contracting authorities must ensure that all procurement related documents, including the tender documents and the contract, are available in the official language(s) of the member state where the procurement is taking place.

Directive 2014/24/EU:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014L0024>

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

## EIF FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES FOR COOPERATION AMONG PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS

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This category includes the criteria aiming to evaluate principles related to collaboration amongst public organisations, business, and citizens. This is related to the underlying principles of administrative simplification (UP10), preservation of information (UP11), and assessment of effectiveness and efficiency (UP12).

### Administrative Simplification

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\* **A31 - Does the specification simplify the delivery of European public services?**

**EIF Recommendation 17:** Simplify processes and use digital channels whenever appropriate for the delivery of European public services, to respond promptly and with high quality to users' requests and reduce the administrative burden on public administrations, businesses and citizens.

A positive answer would cover every specification easing digitalisation and administrative simplification by for example helping an Identification service access a Digital Portfolio with citizens information.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

\* Justification

By simplifying and standardizing the procurement process, the ESPD can contribute to the delivery of more efficient and effective public services across the EU. The use of a single, standardized document can help to reduce administrative burden and increase transparency in procurement procedures, leading to more streamlined and cost-effective procurement of goods and services for public authorities, therefore, simplifying the delivery of European public services.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

**\* A32 - Does the specification enable digital service delivery channels?**

**EIF Recommendation 17:** Simplify processes and use digital channels whenever appropriate for the delivery of European public services, to respond promptly and with high quality to users' requests and reduce the administrative burden on public administrations, businesses and citizens.

A positive answer would cover that a specification eases or provides better means of delivering public services as a good asset for digitalisation and administrative simplification. For instance, a specification directly related to API performance easing and improving the delivery of a Digital Public Service through an API.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

**\* Justification**

The use of the ESPD can indirectly contribute to the development of digital service delivery channels by reducing administrative burden and increasing efficiency in procurement procedures. This can allow public authorities to invest in the development of digital services and infrastructure, which can in turn enable more efficient and effective delivery of public services through digital channels.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

## Preservation of Information

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**\* A33 - To what extent does the specification enable the long-term preservation of data/information /knowledge (electronic records included)?**

**EIF Recommendation 18:** Formulate a long-term preservation policy for information related to European public services and especially for information that is exchanged across borders.

Relates to the capacity of the specification to contribute to the long-term preservation of information.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification prevents or does not support long-term preservation.
- The specification neither addresses the long-term preservation nor prevents it.
- The specification addresses the long-term preservation of electronic resources (information, data, etc) in a limited manner.

- The specification addresses long-term preservation of electronic resources (information, data, etc), but not in a complete manner.
- The specification explicitly addresses and enables long-term preservation.

\* Justification

The ESPD is a single self-declaration form enabling the participation in public procurement, thus providing means to preserve data in electronic format.

ESPD Business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

## Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency

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\* **A34 - To what extent are there assessments of the specification's effectiveness?**

**EIF Recommendation 19:** Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of different interoperability solutions and technological options considering user needs, proportionality, and balance between costs and benefits.

Related to the degree to which the specification is effective while using it. There are indirect methods to determine that the specification is effective, for instance when a solution that has an effective performance and uses the specification to deliver the expected service.

Effectiveness: *the extent to which the specifications reach the expected action according to its purpose.*

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- There are no such assessments.
- There are such assessments that indirectly address the specification.
- There are such assessments evaluating digital solutions' effectiveness that involve the specification.
- There are such assessments addressing the specification and its effectiveness together with other specifications.
- There are such assessments directly addressing the specification.

\* Justification

There can be found many articles and research papers addressing e-procurement and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the ESPD in the context of the digitalisation of e-procurement process. A sample of these assessments can be accessed below:

Improving Electronic Public Procurement Using the Once-Only Principle: Connecting the Greek Electronic Single Procurement Document System to the Once-Only Principle Project's Infrastructure, Implementing the eProcurement Pilot:

<https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/3494193.3494226>

Employing the Once-Only Principle in the Domain of the Electronic Public Procurement:

[https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-44322-1\\_18](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-44322-1_18)

E-Procurement in the European Union:

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sebastian-Bobowski/publication/329322569\\_EProcurement\\_in\\_the\\_European\\_Union/links/5c86d5d392851c831973a589/E-Procurement-in-the-European-Union.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sebastian-Bobowski/publication/329322569_EProcurement_in_the_European_Union/links/5c86d5d392851c831973a589/E-Procurement-in-the-European-Union.pdf)

Accelerating Transparency and Efficiency in the Public Procurement Sector for a Smarter Society: eNotification and ESPD Integration for Developing E-procurement:  
[https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-19-3112-3\\_25](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-19-3112-3_25)

**\* A35 - To what extent are there assessments of the specification's efficiency?**

**EIF Recommendation 19:** Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of different interoperability solutions and technological options considering user needs, proportionality, and balance between costs and benefits.

Related to the good use of time and resources not wasted unnecessarily by a specification being used. There are indirect methods to determine that the specification is efficient, for instance, a solution delivering a service with an efficient performance that uses the specification.

Efficiency: times and means needed to achieve the results using the specification.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- There are no such assessments.
- There are such assessments that indirectly address the specification.
- There are assessments evaluating digital solutions' efficiency that involve the specification.
- There are such assessments addressing the specification and its efficiency together with other specifications.
- There are such assessments directly addressing the specification.

**\* Justification**

There can be found many articles and research papers addressing e-procurement and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the ESPD in the context of the digitalisation of e-procurement process. A sample of these assessments can be accessed below:

Improving Electronic Public Procurement Using the Once-Only Principle: Connecting the Greek Electronic Single Procurement Document System to the Once-Only Principle Project's Infrastructure, Implementing the eProcurement Pilot:

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Employing the Once-Only Principle in the Domain of the Electronic Public Procurement:

[https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-44322-1\\_18](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-44322-1_18)

E-Procurement in the European Union:

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sebastian-Bobowski/publication/329322569\\_EProcurement\\_in\\_the\\_European\\_Union/links/5c86d5d392851c831973a589/E-Procurement-in-the-European-Union.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sebastian-Bobowski/publication/329322569_EProcurement_in_the_European_Union/links/5c86d5d392851c831973a589/E-Procurement-in-the-European-Union.pdf)

Accelerating Transparency and Efficiency in the Public Procurement Sector for a Smarter Society: eNotification and ESPD Integration for Developing E-procurement:  
[https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-19-3112-3\\_25](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-19-3112-3_25)

## EIF INTEROPERABILITY LAYERS

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This category is aligned with the related interoperability models described in the EIF and apply to all the public services. It includes six layers: interoperability governance, integrated public service governance, legal interoperability, organisational interoperability, semantic interoperability, and technical interoperability covered by criteria A2 to A10 under the Openness category.

### Interoperability Governance

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**\* A36 - Is the (or could it be) specification mapped to the European Interoperability Architecture (EIRA)?**

**EIF Recommendation 20:** Ensure holistic governance of interoperability activities across administrative levels and sectors.

The EIRA defines the required capabilities for promoting interoperability as a set of Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs). The association of specification to these ABBs means the capacity to enable Legal, Organisational, Semantic, or Technical aspects needed for the development of interoperable public services. This association can be taken from ELIS the EIRA Library of Interoperability Specifications (ELIS) but also can be established ad-hoc.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

**\* Justification**

ESPD can be mapped into the EIRA Library of Interoperability Specifications (ELIS) covering the eProcurement Evaluating Component and the eProcurement Evaluating Service ABBs from the Technical Application view.

EIRA Library of Interoperability Specifications (ELIS):

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss/solution/elis/release/v501>

**\* A37 - To what extent can the conformance of the specification's implementations be assessed?**

**EIF Recommendation 21:** Put in place processes to select relevant standards and specifications, evaluate them, monitor their implementation, check compliance and test their interoperability.

Relates to the implementation of the specification being conformant with the requirements established in the text of the specification. There are different methods to ensure the conformance of an implementation: check manually if the implementation meets the requirements in the specification text (if any), use additional methods or resources provided to this purpose or use specific tools provided by the SDO developing the specification.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification does not include a definition of conformance.
- The specification defines conformance but not as a set of measurable requirements.
- The specification defines conformance as requirements that can be measured manually.

- The specification defines conformance as requirements with resources to enable automated measurement.
- The specification is complemented by a conformance testing platform to allow testing of implementations.

\* Justification

The European Commission (EC) ISA2 Programme provides an Interoperability Testbed where Stakeholders can freely test these validation artefacts. All the ESPD-EDM artefacts necessary to perform the validation are set up in the testbed. Thus developers and integrators can test the validity of the ESPD-Request and ESDP-Response XML instances by uploading the instances in the testbed and launching the validation.

Interoperability Testbed:

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/interoperability-test-bed-repository/solution/interoperability-test-bed>

ESPD Technical Handbook testbed:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_technical\\_handbook.html#\\_interoperability\\_testbed](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_technical_handbook.html#_interoperability_testbed)

\* **A38 - Is the specification recommended by a European Member State?**

**EIF Recommendation 23:** Consult relevant catalogues of standards, specifications, and guidelines at the national and EU level, in accordance with your NIF and relevant DIFs, when procuring and developing ICT solutions.

Recommended specifications are these specifications that the Member States provide as examples for the implementation of certain digital public services or for being used when procuring these digital public services or solutions.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

\* Justification

There has not been found any Member State recommending ESPD, however, being a mandatory standard document needed for the delivery of e-procurement services.

Public Procurement Directive 2014/24/EU:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014L0024>

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/7:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016R0007>

\* **A39 - Is the specification selected for its use in a European Cross-border project/initiative?**

**EIF Recommendation 23:** Consult relevant catalogues of standards, specifications, and guidelines at national and EU level, in accordance with your NIF and relevant DIFs, when procuring and developing ICT solutions.

The European Commission set up a process for the identification and assessment of specifications for its use in the development of IT solutions and also when procuring them. Find here the commission implementing decisions that include the specifications identified by the European Commission: [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/ict-standardisation/ict-technical-specifications\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/ict-standardisation/ict-technical-specifications_en)

Additionally, there could be other situations where a specification can be selected for European projects or



initiatives out of the scope of the above-mentioned context. These specifications can be considered positively in this assessment.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

\* Justification

Together with other models or initiatives like eCertis, the ESPD fosters the cross-border participation in procurement, increasing competition and supporting economic growth. eCertis is a tool that helps to understand what kind of evidence can be used to fulfill a specific public procurement requirement in a European country.

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

European single procurement document and eCertis:

[https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/public-procurement/digital-procurement/european-single-procurement-document-and-ecertis\\_en](https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/public-procurement/digital-procurement/european-single-procurement-document-and-ecertis_en)

\* **A40 - Is the specification included in an open repository/catalogue of standards at national level?**

**EIF Recommendation 23:** Consult relevant catalogues of standards, specifications, and guidelines at the national and EU level, in accordance with your NIF and relevant DIFs, when procuring and developing ICT solutions.

**EIF Recommendation 6:** Reuse and share solutions, and cooperate in the development of joint solutions when implementing European public services.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

\* Justification

ESPD can be found in the Tenders Electronic Daily (TED) Developer Docs website. This website publishes projects related to the development of e-procurement related specifications.

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

TED Developer Docs:

<https://docs.ted.europa.eu/home/index.html>

\* **A41 - Is the specification included in an open repository/catalogue of standards at European level?**

**EIF Recommendation 23:** Consult relevant catalogues of standards, specifications, and guidelines at the national and EU level, in accordance with your NIF and relevant DIFs, when procuring and developing ICT solutions.

**EIF Recommendation 6:** Reuse and share solutions, and cooperate in the development of joint solutions when implementing European public services.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

\* Justification

ESPD has been developed by the Publications Office of the EU. The specification can be accessed through the European platform Joinup, and also through the Ted Developer Docs.

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

Ted mainpage:

<https://ted.europa.eu/TED/main/HomePage.do>

ESPD joinup:

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/eprocurement/solution/european-single-procurement-document>

## Legal Interoperability

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\* **A42 - Is the specification a European Standard?**

**EIF Recommendation 27:** Ensure that legislation is screened by means of 'interoperability checks', to identify any barriers to interoperability. When drafting legislation to establish a European public service, seek to make it consistent with relevant legislation, perform a 'digital check', and consider data protection requirements.

European Standards are those standards developed by certain organisations dedicated to this purpose. CEN, CENELEC, and ETSI are the principal organisations and all of them are developing their standards under the basis of meeting the requirements established within the European Standardisation Regulation. CEN-CENELEC homepage: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/>

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

\* Justification

According to the Public Procurement Directive 2014/24/EU and the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/7, the ESPD shall be used and adopted by all stakeholders, thus becoming a European Standard.

Public Procurement Directive 2014/24/EU:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014L0024>

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/7:  
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016R0007>

## Organisational Interoperability

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### \* A43 - Does the specification facilitate the modelling of business processes?

**EIF Recommendation 28:** Document your business processes using commonly accepted modelling techniques and agree on how these processes should be aligned to deliver a European public service.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- NO
- YES

### \* Justification

The ESPD Data Exchange Model (ESPD-EDM) is designed specifically to enable the integration of the eESPD service into national e-procurement solutions and/or pre-qualification services, therefore, facilitating the modelling of e-procurement business processes in each member state that applies it.

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

European single procurement document and eCertis:

[https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/public-procurement/digital-procurement/europeansingle-procurement-document-and-ecertis\\_en](https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/public-procurement/digital-procurement/europeansingle-procurement-document-and-ecertis_en)

### \* A44 - To what extent does the specification facilitate organisational interoperability agreements?

**EIF Recommendation 29:** Clarify and formalise your organisational relationships for establishing and operating European public services.

Relates to specifications' capacities to help and ease the creation and formalisation of Interoperability agreements. E.g. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs), Services Level Agreements (SLAs).

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- The specification's definition hinders the drafting of such agreements.
- The specification makes no provisions that would facilitate the drafting of such agreements.
- The specification defines certain elements to facilitate such agreements.
- The specification defines most elements to facilitate such agreements.
- The specification explicitly identifies all elements to be used in drafting such agreements.

### \* Justification

Although ESPD is not directly designed to facilitate organisational Interoperability agreements, it may indirectly support their development by streamlining the procurement process and reducing administrative burdens for businesses and public authorities.

ESPD business handbook:

[https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml\\_business\\_handbook.html](https://docs.ted.europa.eu/ESPD-EDM/latest/xml_business_handbook.html)

European single procurement document and eCertis:

[https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/public-procurement/digitalprocurement/europeansingle-procurement-document-and-ecertis\\_en](https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/public-procurement/digitalprocurement/europeansingle-procurement-document-and-ecertis_en)

## Semantic Interoperability

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### \* A45 - Does the specification encourage the creation of communities along with the sharing of their data and results in national and/or European platforms?

**EIF Recommendation 32:** Support the establishment of sector-specific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to create open information specifications and encourage relevant communities to share their results on national and European platforms.

Relates to specifications that are narrowly related to the data/information being exchanged, its format, and structure. It would allow a common method/mechanism to improve its reuse and exchange removing possible limitations. An example of it could be RDF, which is used to describe information and its metadata using specific syntax and serialisation.

- Not Answered
- Not Applicable
- Yes, but at national or regional level.
- Yes, at European platforms.

### \* Justification

The European platform Joinup holds many discussion forums and topics regarding the implementation of the ESPD as well as the sharing of solutions related to the specification.

ESPD in Joinup:

[https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/searchkeys=ESPD&sort\\_by=relevance&f%5B0%5D=type%3Adiscussion&f%5B1%5D=type%3Asolutio](https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/searchkeys=ESPD&sort_by=relevance&f%5B0%5D=type%3Adiscussion&f%5B1%5D=type%3Asolutio)

## Useful links

[CAMSS Joinup Page \(https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss\)](https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss)

[CAMSS Library of Assessments \(https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss/camss-assessments-library\)](https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss/camss-assessments-library)

[CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario - User Guide \(https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss/solution/camss-assessment-eif-scenario/camss-assessment-eif-scenario-quick-user-guide\)](https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss/solution/camss-assessment-eif-scenario/camss-assessment-eif-scenario-quick-user-guide)

## Contact

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# CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario v6.0.0 - Results

## CAMSS Assessment Result

Thank you for your contribution.

The score of the specification related to the scenario under which it is being evaluated depends on the scores achieved in each section of the survey. Please see the example below for guidance.

The following table shows the 'compliance levels' that a specification can reach depending on the assessment score.

**EIF Scenario Compliance Level Conversion Table**

Section	Compliance Level				
	Ad-hoc	Opportunistic	Essential	Sustainable	Seamless
<b>Principles setting the context for EU Actions on Interoperability</b>	20	40	50	80	90
<b>EIF Core Interoperability Principles</b>	0 to 360	361 to 720	721 to 1080	1081 to 1440	1441 to 1800
<b>EIF Principles Related to generic user needs and expectations</b>	0 to 240	241 to 480	481 to 720	721 to 960	961 to 1200

**EIF Foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations**

0 to 100      101 to 200      201 to 300      301 to 400      401 to 500

**EIF Interoperability Layers**

0 to 200      201 to 400      401 to 600      601 to 800      801 to 1000

The table below expresses the range of the score per section. When used in combination with the table above, the total score can be interpreted. See the example below for guidance.

**Section Compliance Conversion Table**

Compliance Level	Description
<b>Ad-hoc</b>	Poor level of conformance with the EIF - The specification does not cover the requirements and recommendations set out by the EIF in this area.
<b>Opportunistic</b>	Fair level of conformance with the EIF - The specification barely covers the requirements and recommendations set out by the European Interoperability Framework in this area.
<b>Essential</b>	Essential level of conformance with the EIF - The specification covers the basic aspects set out in the requirement and recommendations from the European Interoperability Framework.
<b>Sustainable</b>	Good level of conformance with the EIF scenario - The specification covers all the requirements and recommendations set out by the European Interoperability Framework in this area.
<b>Seamless</b>	Leading practice of conformance level with the EIF - The specification fully covers the requirements and recommendations set out by the European Interoperability Framework in this area.

**Example – How to find the final Compliance Level**

Using the score reached after the initial assessment, the interpretation can be made as follows.

1. In the summary table, observe the score for each section, e.g. EIF Core Interoperability Principles has 1800 points.
2. In the middle table – the Section Compliance Conversion Table – see that this number correlates to a column. In our example, the 1800 points of Core Interoperability Principles fall in the EIF Core Interoperability Principles row, and '1441 to 1800' point range, placing it in the column 'Compliance **Seamless**'.

3. Next, in the top table – the EIF Scenario Compliance Level Conversion Table – we see Compliance Level "Seamless", and from its description that the specification for the EIF Core Interoperability Principles 'fully covers the requirements and recommendations set out by the European Interoperability Framework in this area.'

For additional calculation of the assessment strength, please follow the instruction provided in the User Guide, found [here](#).

## Summary

**Your Score** 4040

**Maximum Score** 4500



Section	Score for this Section	
EIF PRINCIPLES SETTING THE CONTEXT FOR EU ACTIONS ON INTEROPERABILITY	20/100	
EIF CORE INTEROPERABILITY PRINCIPLES	1480 /1700	
EIF PRINCIPLES RELATED TO GENERIC USER NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS	1040 /1200	
EIF FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES FOR COOPERATION AMONG PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS	500 /500	
EIF INTEROPERABILITY LAYERS	1000 /1000	

## Scores by Question



## EIF PRINCIPLES SETTING THE CONTEXT FOR EU ACTIONS ON INTEROPERABILITY

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Score for this Section: 20/100

**A1 - To what extent has the specification been included in a national catalogue from a Member State whose National Interoperability Framework has a high performance on interoperability according to National Interoperability Framework Observatory factsheets?**

Your answer **✗** The specification has not been included within the catalogue of any Member State.

20  
out of  
100  
points



## EIF CORE INTEROPERABILITY PRINCIPLES

---

Score for this Section: 1480/1700

**A2 - Does the specification facilitate the publication of data on the web?**

Your answer **✓** In addition to the previous question, the specification is or incorporates open standards (e.g. W3C).

100  
out of  
100  
points



**A3 - To what extent do stakeholders have the opportunity to contribute to the development of the specification?**

Your answer **✓** The working group is open to all without specific fees, registration, or other conditions.

100  
out of  
100  
points



**A4 - To what extent is a public review part of the release lifecycle?**

Your answer **✓** All major and minor releases foresee a public review during which collected feedback is publicly visible.

100  
out of  
100  
points



**A5 - To what extent do restrictions and royalties apply to the specification's use?**

Your answer **✓** Use of the specification is royalty-free and its Intellectual Property Right (IPR) policy or licence is aligned with Fair, Reasonable and Non-Discriminatory (F/RAND) principles.


100  
out of  
100  
points



**A6 - To what extent is the specification sufficiently mature for its use in the development of digital solutions/services?**

Your answer ✔ The specification, in addition to having major releases available, has published documentation on its supporting processes (e.g. change management and release management).

100 out of 100 points



**A7 - To what extent has the specification sufficient market acceptance for its use in the development of digital solutions/services?**

Your answer ✔ The specification does not have market acceptance because it is directly used to create innovative solutions.


100 out of 100 points



**A8 - To what extent has the specification support from at least one community?**

Your answer ✔ There is a community tasked to provide public support linked to the specification and manage its maintenance.


100 out of 100 points



**A9 - To what extent does the specification enable the visibility of administrative procedures, rules data, and services?**

Your answer ✔ The specification can enable the visibility of administrations if combined with other specifications.


80 out of 100 points



**A10 - To what extent does the specification scope comprehensibly administrative procedures, rules data, and services?**

Your answer ✔ The specification can contribute and promote the comprehensibility of administrations, but it is not its main purpose.

60 out of 100 points



**A11 - To what extent does the specification enable the exposure of interfaces to access the public administration's services?**

Your answer ✔ Not Applicable

100 out of 100 points



**A12 - To what extent is the specification usable beyond the business-specific domain, allowing its usage across business domains?**

Your answer **✘** The specification is tied to a specific domain and is restricted from being implemented or used in other domains.

20  
out of  
100  
points



### A13 - Is the specification technology agnostic?

Your answer **✔** YES

100  
out of  
100  
points



### A14 - Is the specification platform agnostic?

Your answer **✔** YES

100  
out of  
100  
points



### A15 - To what extent does the specification allow for partial implementations?

Your answer **✔** The specification explicitly foresees sets of requirements that can be implemented incrementally or separately.

100  
out of  
100  
points



### A16 - Does the specification allow customisation?

Your answer **✘** NO

20  
out of  
100  
points



### A17 - Does the specification allow extension?

Your answer **✔** YES

100  
out of  
100  
points



### A18 - To what extent does the specification enable data portability between systems/applications supporting the implementation or evolution of European public services?

Your answer **✔** The specification explicitly addresses and enables data portability.

100  
out of  
100  
points



# EIF PRINCIPLES RELATED TO GENERIC USER NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS


---

Score for this Section: 1040/1200

## A19 - To what extent does the specification allow relevant information to be reused when needed?

Your answer  Information is provided once-only and reused as needed.


100 out of 100 points



## A20 - To what extent does the specification enable the e-accessibility?

Your answer  The specification explicitly addresses and enables e-accessibility.

100 out of 100 points



## A21 - To what extent does the specification ensure the protection of personal data managed by Public Administrations?

Your answer  The specification explicitly addresses data protection and its alignment to relevant regulations.

100 out of 100 points



## A22 - Does the specification provide means for restriction of access to information/data?

Your answer  Not applicable

100 out of 100 points



## A23 - Is the specification included in any initiative at European or National level covering privacy aspects?

Your answer  Yes, at European level.

100 out of 100 points



## A24 - To what extent does the specification enable the secure exchange of data?

Your answer  Not Applicable

100 out of 100 points



**A25 - To what extent does the specification enable the secure processing of data?**

Your answer  Not Applicable

100  
out of  
100  
points



**A26 - To what extent the specification guarantees the authenticity and authentication of the roles agents involved in the data transactions?**

Your answer  The specification addresses the implementation of authenticity features but without specific provisions to enable it.

60  
out of  
100  
points



**A27 - To what extent information is protected against unauthorised changes?**

Your answer  The specification introduces certain aspects that can contribute to enabling data integrity.

80  
out of  
100  
points



**A28 - To what extent does the specification ensure and enable data processing accuracy?**

Your answer  The specification addresses data accuracy but without specific provisions to enable it.

60  
out of  
100  
points



**A29 - To what extent does the specification provide an access control mechanism?**

Your answer  The specification neither addresses nor prevents access control mechanisms.

40  
out of  
100  
points



**A30 - To what extent could the specification be used in a multilingual context?**

Your answer  The specification is designed to fully support multilingualism.

100  
out of  
100  
points



**EIF FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES FOR COOPERATION AMONG PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS** Score for this Section: 500/500

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**A31 - Does the specification simplify the delivery of European public services?**

Your answer  YES 100 out of 100 points 


**A32 - Does the specification enable digital service delivery channels?**

Your answer  YES 100 out of 100 points 


**A33 - To what extent does the specification enable the long-term preservation of data/information /knowledge (electronic records included)?**

Your answer  The specification explicitly addresses and enables long-term preservation. 100 out of 100 points 

**A34 - To what extent are there assessments of the specification's effectiveness?**

Your answer  There are such assessments directly addressing the specification. 100 out of 100 points 

**A35 - To what extent are there assessments of the specification's efficiency?**

Your answer  There are such assessments directly addressing the specification. 100 out of 100 points 

---


## EIF INTEROPERABILITY LAYERS

Score for this Section: 1000/1000

**A36 - Is the (or could it be) specification mapped to the European Interoperability Architecture (EIRA)?**

Your answer  YES 100 out of 100 points 

**A37 - To what extent can the conformance of the specification's implementations be assessed?**

Your answer  The specification is complemented by a conformance testing platform to allow testing of implementations. 100 out of 100 points 

**A38 - Is the specification recommended by a European Member State?**

Your answer  YES

100  
out of  
100  
points



**A39 - Is the specification selected for its use in a European Cross-border project/initiative?**

Your answer  YES

100  
out of  
100  
points



**A40 - Is the specification included in an open repository/catalogue of standards at national level?**

Your answer  YES

100  
out of  
100  
points



**A41 - Is the specification included in an open repository/catalogue of standards at European level?**

Your answer  YES

100  
out of  
100  
points



**A42 - Is the specification a European Standard?**

Your answer  YES

100  
out of  
100  
points



**A43 - Does the specification facilitate the modelling of business processes?**

Your answer  YES

100  
out of  
100  
points




**A44 - To what extent does the specification facilitate organisational interoperability agreements?**

Your answer  The specification explicitly identifies all elements to be used in drafting such agreements.

100  
out of  
100  
points



**A45 - Does the specification encourage the creation of communities along with the sharing of their data and results in national and/or European platforms?**

Your answer  Yes, at European platforms.

100  
out of  
100  
points



Contact [CAMSS@everis.com](mailto:CAMSS@everis.com)

[CAMSS Joinup Page](#)

Useful links [CAMSS Library of Assessments](#)

[CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario - User Guide](#)

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