

CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario v6.0.0

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INTRODUCTION



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
Principles setting the context for EU Actions on Interoperability	20	40	60	80	100
EIF Core Interoperability Principles	0 to 340	341 to 680	681 to 1020	1021 to 1360	1361 to 1700
EIF Principles Related to generic user needs and expectations	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
Ad-hoc	Poor level of conformance with the EIF - The specification does not cover the requirements and recommendations set out by the EIF in this area.
Opportunistic	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.
Essential	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.
Sustainable	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.
Seamless	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. Follow all activities related to the CAMSS on our [CAMSS community page](#).

USER CONSENT

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

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

Web Services Description Language (WSDL)

* Version of the specification

2.0

* Description of the specification

Web Services Description Language Version 2.0 (WSDL 2.0) provides a model and an XML format for describing Web services. WSDL 2.0 enables one to separate the description of the abstract functionality offered by a service from concrete details of a service description such as “how” and “where” that functionality is offered.

This specification defines a language for describing the abstract functionality of a service as well as a framework for describing the concrete details of a service description. It also defines the conformance criteria for documents in this language.

* URL from where the specification is distributed

<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20>

* 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)

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

WDSL promotes automated tool creation, supports various protocols, and clarifies service functionalities, greatly enhancing the integration, discoverability, and usability of web services in different applications, fostering scalable and efficient web technologies.

EIF PRINCIPLES SETTING THE CONTEXT FOR EU ACTIONS ON INTEROPERABILITY

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

*** 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**

WSDL is included IN 10 national catalogues of recommended specifications. They belong to Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. The National Interoperability Framework (NIF) of these Member States is fully aligned with at least 2 out of 3 sections of the European Interoperability Framework (EIF) according to the National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO) factsheets.

NIFO Factsheets:

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

CAMSS List of standards:

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

EIF CORE INTEROPERABILITY PRINCIPLES

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

* 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

WSDL helps to describe and make available administration's web services, which contain public data and information to be reused. The data is structured as WSDL is an XML based language. Taking into account these facts, WSDL is supporting several maturity levels from Tim Berners Lee's 5 stars schema for Open Data.

Additionally, there are existing W3C recommendation and notes regarding the semantics on WSDL. Known as Semantic Annotations Web Services Description Language (SAWSDL). As well, a technical report from the Web Services Description Working Group that maps the representation of the WSDL model in RDF.

Tim Berners-Lee 5 star open data:
<https://5stardata.info/en/>

WSDL RDF Mapping:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsd20-rdf/>

WSDL Semantic annotations:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/sawSDL/>

*** 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:

W3C has a defined and publicly available Process for the Development and approval process of the specification as a recommended standard. Also, a clear Release Notes tracking the changes of the different versions is archived.

W3C Process document:
<https://www.w3.org/2018/Process-20180201/#Policies>

Additional Information

In case you need to add further justification.

*** 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:

W3C has a defined and publicly available Process for the Development and approval process of the specification as a recommended standard, including a public review.

W3C Process document:

<https://www.w3.org/2018/Process-20180201/#Policies>

Additional Information

In case you need to add further justification.

*** 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:

The W3C Royalty-Free IPR licenses granted under the W3C Patent Policy apply to all W3C specifications, including this specification.

W3C Patent practice:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/patent-practice#ref-AC>

Additional Information

In case you need to add further justification.

* 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

WSDL was developed by IBM, Microsoft, and Ariba initially in 2000. The following version was at their charge as well, introducing minor changes. The last version became a W3C recommendation in 2007. Nowadays, the international organisation is maintaining and developing WSDL.

Moreover, it continues having support from companies with a wide market share. Therefore, it is demonstrated that WSDL has enough market acceptance and maturity for its use in the development of products and services.

WSDL report:

<https://xml.coverpages.org/wsdl.html>

Implementation of WSDL in smart city Internet of Things:

<https://europepmc.org/article/MED/37521954>

* 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**

Nowadays, at the moment of performing the assessment WSDL is widely used specification involved in the implementation of the Service-Oriented Architectures (SOAs). SOAP along with REST are the main ways to build web services, the first one uses WSDL to describe services and guaranteeing access to them. Therefore, WSDL is involved in the development of solutions, including innovative ones.

SOAP IBM Documentation:

<https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/radfw9.7?topic=standards-soap>

REST IBM Documentation:

<https://www.ibm.com/topics/rest-apis>

*** 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**

WSDL is maintained by W3C which is an international community developing open standards.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20>

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C):
<https://www.w3.org/about/>

Transparency

* 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

WSDL, as a specification, does not inherently address administrative procedures, rules, or data visibility. Its main purpose is to facilitate the interoperability of web services by defining the contract between the service provider and the service consumer.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

* 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

WSDL is more about the "what" and "how" of a web service—what operations it supports and how to communicate with it. The Web Services Description Language (WSDL) is primarily focused on describing the interface and operations of web services, emphasizing the contract between the service provider and consumer. It provides a standardized way to specify the location of a web service, the operations it supports, the format of the messages, and the protocols for communication.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

*** 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**

WSDL (Web Services Description Language) does enable the exposure of interfaces for web services, including those offered by public administrations. By defining a standardized way to describe the functionalities, operations, and communication protocols of a web service, WSDL makes these services accessible and usable by external systems and applications. WSDL can be combined with other specifications and technologies to enable the exposure of interfaces for accessing services. WSDL, on its own, provides a standardized way to describe the interface and operations of a web service. However, the complete exposure of interfaces often requires additional components and considerations.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/#Interface>

Reusability

*** 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

WSDL is a business agnostic specification that can be implemented in any domain requiring web services description and access, developed to be usable beyond business-specific domains and is designed to facilitate interoperability across a wide range of applications and industries.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

Technological Neutrality and Data Portability

* **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

WSDL enables communication and integration between components developed using different technologies. The goal is to facilitate interoperability among diverse systems, applications, and programming languages. By providing a standardized way to describe the contract between a service provider and a service consumer.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

*** 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**

Developers can use WSDL to create interoperable web services that can be consumed by a variety of clients, regardless of the platforms or technologies they are built upon. This allows for the decoupling of the service description from the specific technologies or platforms used in the implementation. WSDL can achieve platform agnosticism by providing a high-level, abstract description of web service interfaces and operations.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

*** 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**

WSDL allows for flexibility in implementing web services. Service providers can choose which operations and features to implement based on their specific requirements. It can define the messages, port types, bindings, and service elements that make up the service contract. However, it does not mandate the inclusion or implementation of every defined operation or feature.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

*** 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**

WSDL is designed to be extensible to accommodate specific requirements and features that may not be covered by the core specification. This extensibility is facilitated through the use of custom elements and attributes in the WSDL document.

W3C WSDL specification:
https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20

*** 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**

Web Services Description Language (WSDL) allows for extension through its extensibility mechanisms. The extensibility features of WSDL enable users to include additional information beyond the core elements defined by the standard. This extensibility is crucial for accommodating specific requirements, custom features, or domain-specific details that may not be covered by the standard WSDL elements.

W3C WSDL specification:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/#extensions-and-modules>

*** 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**

WSDL can support interoperability, achieving comprehensive data portability involves considerations beyond the technical aspects covered by WSDL. Additional factors, such as data standards, semantic interoperability, governance frameworks, and compliance with regulations, contribute to effective data portability in the context of European public services. Moreover, the adoption of standardized WSDL descriptions can contribute to data portability to some extent by promoting interoperability between systems and applications.

W3C WSDL specification:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20>

EIF PRINCIPLES RELATED TO GENERIC USER NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS

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

*** 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

WSDL encourages the creation of modular and reusable service descriptions. Developers can design services in a way that promotes consistency and reduces redundancy, leading to more maintainable and efficient systems. WSDL has adopted the "+xml" convention that is described in the IETF RFC 3023 defining XML data types and its security considerations. As an XML document, every implementation can have different security requirements.

As an example of implementation is the SELIS project, which aims to make available a web services regarding the eInvoicing. This topic is included within the Once-only Principle and Digital Single Market frameworks.

SELIS Documentation:

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/eprocurement/document/secure-electronic-invoicing-service-selis>

W3C WSDL specification:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

WSDL IETF 3023:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/#RFC3023>

Inclusion and Accessibility

* 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

Web Services Description Language (WSDL) itself does not inherently address or influence e-accessibility. WSDL is a specification designed for describing the interfaces and operations of web services, focusing on the technical aspects of communication between software systems.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

Privacy

* **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

Web Services Description Language (WSDL) itself does not inherently include features or mechanisms for ensuring the protection of personal data managed by public administrations or any other entities. WSDL is primarily focused on describing the interfaces and operations of web services, providing a standardized way to define the contract between service providers and consumers.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

*** 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**

WSDL is primarily focused on describing the interfaces and operations of web services, providing a standardized way to define the contract between service providers and consumers. The specification focuses on the technical aspects of how services can be invoked and what data structures are involved.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

*** 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

In the European Union (EU), privacy and data protection are governed by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which outlines rules for the processing of personal data. Any implementation of web services, including those described using WSDL, should adhere to GDPR requirements and other relevant privacy laws at the European or national level. Web Services Description Language (WSDL) itself is a technical specification developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and does not inherently include privacy-specific features or mechanisms. However, the adoption and use of WSDL in the context of European or national initiatives may be subject to compliance with privacy laws and regulations.

EU-US Data Privacy Framework:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda_23_3752

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR):

<https://gdpr.eu/what-is-gdpr/>

Security

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

Web Services Description Language (WSDL) itself primarily focuses on describing the interfaces and operations of web services, and it does not provide specific mechanisms for ensuring the secure processing of data. Security considerations, including secure processing, are typically addressed at other layers of the web services architecture and are influenced by the implementation choices made by service providers and consumers.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

*** 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**

Web Services Description Language (WSDL) itself primarily focuses on describing the interfaces and operations of web services, and it does not provide specific mechanisms for ensuring the secure processing of data. Security considerations, including secure processing, are typically addressed at other layers of the web services architecture and are influenced by the implementation choices made by service providers and consumers.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

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

Web Services Description Language (WSDL) itself does not provide mechanisms for guaranteeing the authenticity and authentication of the roles or agents involved in data transactions. WSDL is primarily a specification for describing the interfaces and operations of web services, focusing on the technical aspects of communication.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

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

The specification itself does not provide mechanisms for protecting information against unauthorized changes. While WSDL may include references to security policies and mechanisms (such as WS-Security), the actual implementation and enforcement of security measures are typically handled outside the scope of WSDL at the application and infrastructure levels.

OASIS Web Services Security:

https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=wss

W3C WSDL specification:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

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

WSDL itself does not inherently address or ensure data processing accuracy. WSDL is a specification used for describing the interfaces and operations of web services, focusing on the technical aspects of communication and data exchange. The accuracy of data processing is a broader consideration that involves various factors at both the design and implementation levels.

W3C WSDL specification:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

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**

Access control, which involves determining who can access specific resources or perform certain operations, is typically addressed at the implementation and deployment levels rather than within the WSDL specification. Access control mechanisms are often implemented in the runtime environment or the infrastructure supporting the web service.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

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**

WSDL itself doesn't enforce or dictate language-specific aspects, it provides a foundation for describing the technical aspects of web services. The broader considerations for multilingual support involve design choices, documentation practices, and the implementation of the web service itself.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

EIF FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES FOR COOPERATION AMONG PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS

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

* 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

WSDL enables service providers to define the interfaces and operations of their web services in a standardized manner. This can facilitate interoperability between different systems and services, making it easier for European public services to exchange information and functionality. Moreover, the specification helps to make administrations and stakeholders' web services available, with information related to them and endpoints that ease the consumption. This fact supports the reuse of data and web services avoiding administration and stakeholders to carry out unnecessary steps or transactions.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

* 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**

WSDL provides a standardized way to describe web service interfaces, enabling interoperability between different software systems. This interoperability is crucial when building digital service delivery channels that involve communication between diverse applications and platforms.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

Preservation of Information

*** 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**

Web Services Description Language (WSDL) itself is not designed or intended to address the long-term preservation of data, information, or knowledge.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency

*** 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 are already existing documents and studies assessing WSDL performance and its features. The main topic are effectiveness while discovering, automatically classify web services or the poor query results.

Improving Web Service descriptions for effective service discovery:
<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/82569095.pdf>

Towards Effective Service Discovery using Feature
Selection and Supervised Learning Algorithms:
https://thesai.org/Downloads/Volume10No5/Paper_25-Toward_Effective_Service_Discovery.pdf

*** 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 are already existing documents and studies assessing WSDL performance and its features. The main topic are efficiency while discovering, automatic classification of web services or the poor query results.

Improving Web Service descriptions for effective service discovery:

<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/82569095.pdf>

Towards Effective Service Discovery using Feature

Selection and Supervised Learning Algorithms:

https://thesai.org/Downloads/Volume10No5/Paper_25-Toward_Effective_Service_Discovery.pdf

EIF INTEROPERABILITY LAYERS

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

* **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

WSDL is already associated with EIRA ABBs in the European Library Of Specifications (ELIS). Specifically, WSDL can define the interoperability aspects of the "Machine to machine interface" ABB of the EIRA "Technical View".

European Library Of Specifications (ELIS):

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

*** 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**

W3C provides a test suit for WSDL 2.0 implementations. Moreover, the specification document contains a reference to verify the conformity of a WSDL document. It can be found in section 1.3 of the specification.

W3C WSDL 2.0 Test Suite

<https://dev.w3.org/2002/ws/desc/test-suite/index.html>

W3C WSDL specification:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl/#markup>

*** 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**

Yes, the European Member States that recommends the specification in their ICT National Catalogues are Bulgaria, Cyprus France, Germany, Greece, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

CAMSS List of Standards:

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

*** 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

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**

WSDL has been selected within several cross-border initiatives with the purpose of confirming the description of the services provided in order to enhance the retrieval and support the reuse of the web service by any interested part.

An example of a project involving WSDL is the SELIS project. This initiative is focused on eInvoicing and its smooth integration within existing accounting software. Moreover, it is included within the framework of the European Digital Single Market and the OOP initiative.

Secure Electronic Invoicing Service:

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/eprocurement/document/secure-electronic-invoicing-service-selis>

*** 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**

The specification is included in 10 Member States' catalogues of recommended specifications. This are: Bulgaria, Cyprus France, Germany, Greece, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

CAMSS List of Standards:

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

*** 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**

WSDL specification is not included in a formal open repository or catalog of standards at the European level, such as those maintained by organizations like CEN (European Committee for Standardization) or ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute).

Legal Interoperability

*** 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**

WSDL is a specification developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), which is an international standards organization responsible for many web-related standards. While WSDL itself is not a European Standard, its usage may be referenced or recommended in European initiatives and frameworks, such as the European Interoperability Framework (EIF), which provides guidelines for achieving interoperability among European public services.

European Interoperability Framework:

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/nifo-national-interoperability-framework-observatory/european-interoperability-framework-detail>

Organisational Interoperability

* 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

WSDL provides a standardized way to define the inputs, outputs, and operations of a web service, it is not inherently a tool for modeling business processes.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

* 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

WSDL itself does not address organizational interoperability agreements directly, it plays a key role in fostering technical interoperability between systems and services.

W3C WSDL specification:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl20/>

Semantic Interoperability

* 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 specification is available for free at the European Collaborative platform Joinup.

Joinup Europa:

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/solution/web-services-description-language-wsdl-version-20-part-0-primer>

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)

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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
Principles setting the context for EU Actions on Interoperability	20	40	50	80	90
EIF Core Interoperability Principles	0 to 340	341 to 681	681 to 1020	1021 to 1360	1361 to 1700
EIF Principles Related to generic user needs and expectations	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
Ad-hoc	Poor level of conformance with the EIF - The specification does not cover the requirements and recommendations set out by the EIF in this area.
Opportunistic	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.
Essential	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.
Sustainable	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.
Seamless	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 3780

Maximum Score 4500




Section	Score for this Section	
EIF PRINCIPLES SETTING THE CONTEXT FOR EU ACTIONS ON INTEROPERABILITY	100 /100	<div><div></div></div>
EIF CORE INTEROPERABILITY PRINCIPLES	1560 /1700	<div><div></div></div>
EIF PRINCIPLES RELATED TO GENERIC USER NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS	840 /1200	<div><div></div></div>
EIF FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES FOR COOPERATION AMONG PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS	440 /500	<div><div></div></div>
EIF INTEROPERABILITY LAYERS	840 /1000	<div><div></div></div>

Scores by Question

EIF PRINCIPLES SETTING THE CONTEXT FOR EU ACTIONS ON INTEROPERABILITY

Score for this Section: 100/100

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 been included within the catalogue of a Member State with a higher performance than stated in the Digital Public Administration Factsheets from the NIFO.


100
out of
100
points



EIF CORE INTEROPERABILITY PRINCIPLES

Score for this Section: 1560/1700


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 has widespread use and relevant independent reports proving its market acceptance.


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 neither promotes nor hinders visibility.


40
out of
100
points




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

Your answer  The specification neither promotes nor hinders comprehensibility.


40
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  The specification can enable the exposure of interfaces if combined with other specifications.

80
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 domain-agnostic, designed to be implemented and/or used in any domain.

100
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  YES

100
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: 840/1200

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  Not Applicable


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 does not address the protection of personal data but neither prevents it.


40
out of
100
points



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

Your answer  The specification neither addresses confidentiality nor prevents it.

40
out of
100
points



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

Your answer  Not Applicable

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  Not Applicable
answer

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  The specification neither addresses authenticity
answer nor prevents it.

40
out of
100
points




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

Your  The specification introduces certain aspects that
answer 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  The specification prevents or does not support
answer the implementation of data accuracy mechanisms
/features.

20
out of
100
points




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

Your  The specification does not provide access control
answer mechanisms.

20
out of
100
points



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

Your  Not Applicable
answer

100
out of
100
points



EIF FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES FOR COOPERATION AMONG PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS Score for this Section: 440/500



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 neither addresses the long-term preservation nor prevents it. 40 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: 840/1000

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  YES
answer

100
out of
100
points



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

Your  YES
answer

100
out of
100
points



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

Your  YES
answer

100
out of
100
points



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

Your  NO
answer

20
out of
100
points




A42 - Is the specification a European Standard?

Your  NO
answer

20
out of
100
points




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

Your  Not Applicable
answer

100
out of
100
points




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

Your  Not Applicable
answer

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

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