



2016-05-20

**Working Group meeting on Core Criterion and Core
Evidence Vocabulary (CCCEV)**

Virtual Meeting 4

SEMIC Phase 7

Meeting Minutes

Date: 01/06/2016



Webinar: Core Criterion and Core Evidence Vocabulary

Venue	Adobe Connect	Meeting date	2016-05-20
Author	Stefanos Kotoglou	Meeting time	11:00 – 12:30
Reviewed by	Nikolaos Loutas	Issue date	2016-05-23
Status	For review	Version	0.02

ATTENDEES

Name	Abbreviation	Organisation
Ansgar Mondorf	AM	University Koblenz Landau (Germany)
Enric Staromiejski	ES	Everis
Jery Dimitriou	JD	University of Piraeus (Greece)
Makx Dekkers	MD	AMI Consult SARL
Nikolaos Loutas	NL	PwC EU Services
Stefanos Kotoglou	SK	PwC EU Services
Giampaolo Sellitto	GS	Autorita Nazionale Anticorruzione (Italy)
Veronique Volders	VV	Agency for Local Governance (Belgium)
Irina Svensson	IS	Swedish national procurement agency
Ole Madsen	OM	DIGST (Denmark)

AGENDA

ID	Description
1.	Roll call
2.	Minutes from the last WG meeting
3.	Status of the Specification
4.	Revision of Open Issues
5.	Next steps

1. ROLL CALL

OB welcomed everyone and presented the agenda for the meeting. A summary of the participants of the previous working group meetings is available on [Joinup](#).

2. MINUTES FROM LAST MEETING

OB informed the participants that the minutes from the previous meeting are available on [Joinup](#), and inquired whether there are any comments.

3. STATUS OF THE SPECIFICATION

OB presented the updated **second draft** of the data model:

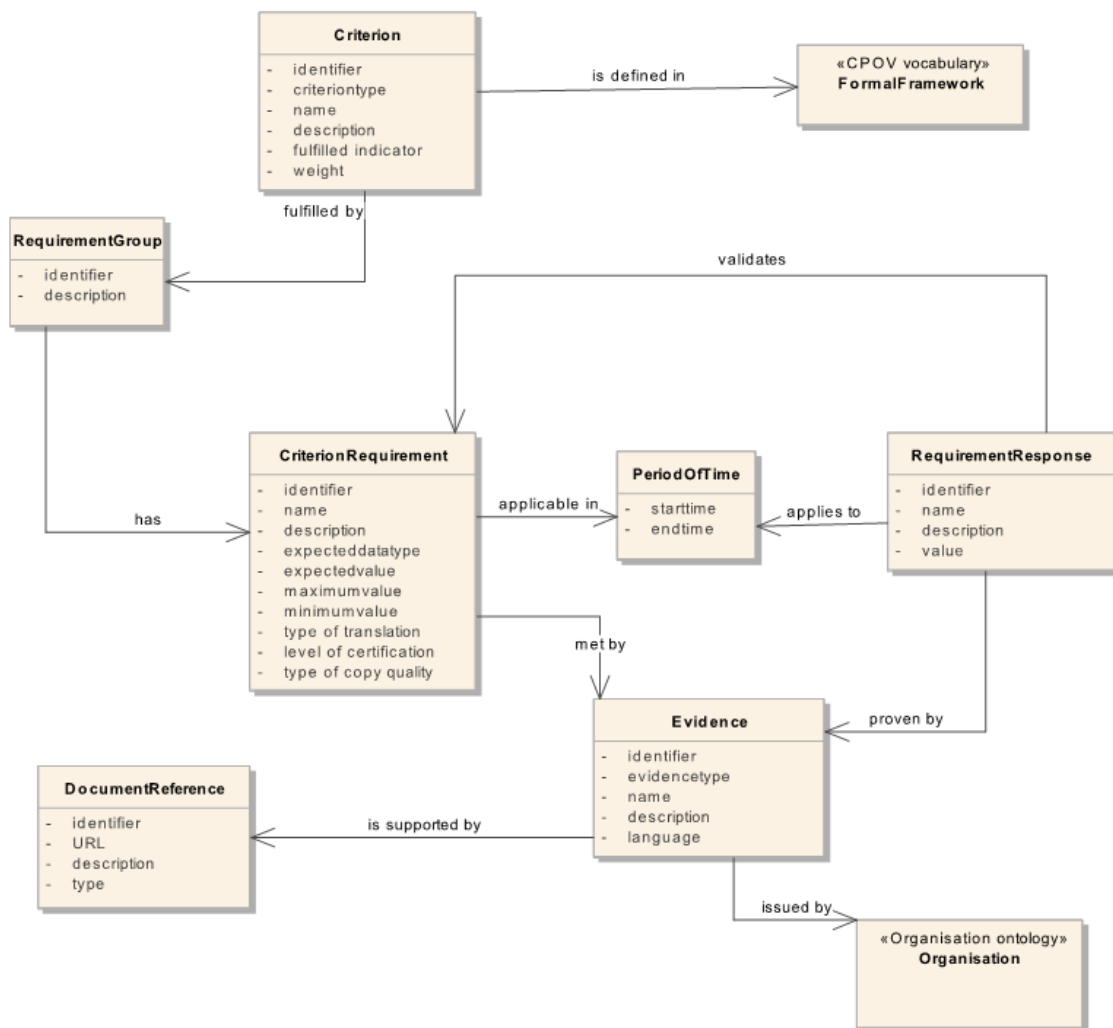


Figure 1 CCCEV Data Model (Draft 2)

OB also presented **third draft** of the data model including "recursivity" for "Criterion" and "Requirement Group":

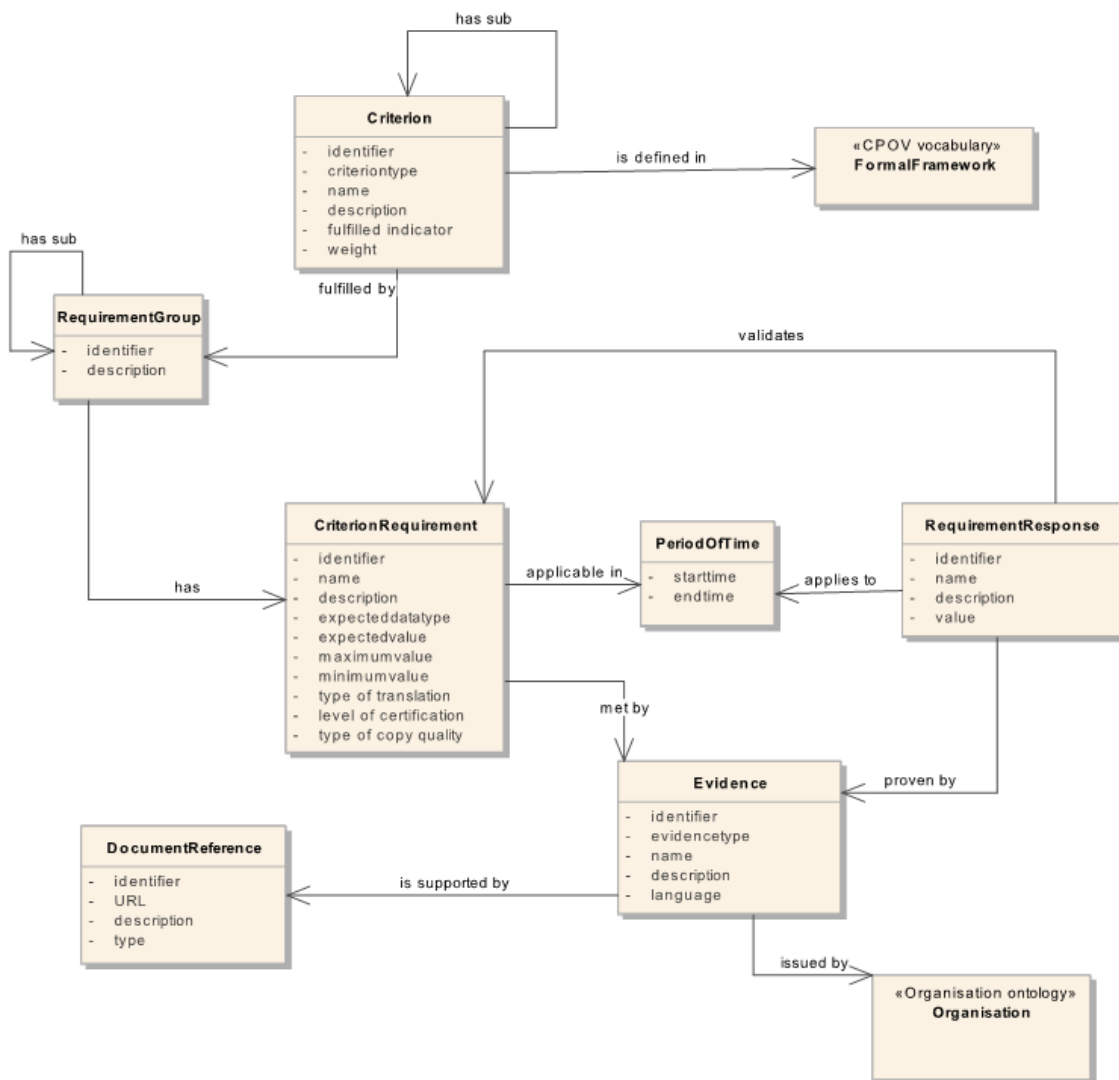


Figure 2 CCCEV Data Model (Draft 2)

MD mentioned that the requirements in the recursive model are questions, and in the non-recursive model are statements. The requirements as presented in the recursive model are data requests. The non-recursive model, makes those requirements explicit (see Figure 3 Requirements for the recursive and the non-recursive model).

JD mentioned that the data requests of the recursive model could be rephrased and transformed to requirements.

JD mentioned that the questions under the recursive model will be asked also if we follow the non-recursive model.

Recursivity in the model

Criterion : Participation in a criminal organisation

Requirement Group 1

Requirement 1: Have you been convicted ?

Requirement Group 1.1

Requirement 1 is yes, we have been convicted (conditional of RG)

Requirement 2: Specify the date (data request)

Requirement 3: Reason (data request)

Requirement 4: Who has been convicted (data request)

Requirement 5: Length of the period (data request)

Requirement 6 (Conditional, follows ESPD Structure): Self Cleaning?

Requirement Group 1.2

Requirement 1 is yes, we have been convicted (conditional of RG)

Requirement 2: Specify the date (data request)

Requirement 3: Reason (data request)

Requirement 4: Who has been convicted (data request)

Requirement 5: Length of the period (data request)

Requirement 6: (Conditional of the req group, follows ESPD

Structure): Self Cleaning? Yes

Requirement 7: Measures of self-cleaning

Non recursivity in the model

Criterion : Participation in a criminal organisation

Requirement Group 1:

Requirement 1: Never been convicted

Requirement group 2

Requirement 1: Being convicted

Requirement 2: Not having been convicted for the last xx years

Requirement 3: The reason must not be one of the reasons in the

law...

Requirement 4: The person being convicted should not be the CEO

Requirement 2: Measures for self-cleaning have been taken

Figure 3 Requirements for the recursive and the non-recursive model

NL mentioned that we should differentiate the data model of criteria and evidences from the user interface of the system that will collect the information from the businesses. Resursivity seems to be serving the purpose to support a dialogue at the user interface view.

JD expressed his support on differentiating the data model from the interface of the system, and mentioned that the validation of the model could be done recursively. The recursive model is based on business requirements.

NL mentioned that the validation is also related to the reaction with the user.

ES agreed on the fact that recursivity could be skipped, but there is the need for defining rules for facilitating the validation of the data.

GS pointed the fact that the current model is missing the RDF representation of the vocabulary.

MD mentioned that after the finalisation of the specification, it will be expressed in XML and RDF.

AM mentioned that based on their experience, when comparing national with European legislation, the criteria vary, which render the use of recursivity as necessary.

ES mentioned that the model in ESPD is flexible (recursive model), and it does not preclude its use as non-recursive.

NL mentioned that more than one questions-requirements can be validated with the same rule. The non-recursive model allows combination of different conditions.

NL and MD provided further clarifications regarding the two different views:

- **Data model view:** Includes requirements and text.
- **Process-implementation view:** Includes the value of the text.

The sentences in the user interface should not appear in the model; the user interface creates sentences independently from the name of the requirement in the model.

NL shared with the group a link that could be of interest for the working group:
<http://www.omg.org/spec/SBVR/>

OB highlighted some milestones for the current data model (2nd draft/ non-recursive):

- Requirements are statements
- It shall be clear for the responder to understand whether he may pass the criterion or not.
 - We cannot say: "Length of conviction" but "Being convicted for less than 1 year"
- Requirement may contain data requirements to capture data from the replier
 - E.g. "The turnover must be between 1 and 3 million €". The actual amount can be required to the responder in order to enable automatic assessment.
- In complex scenarios, requirements may be repeated in different requirement groups.

OB highlighted some milestones for the ESPD approach (3rd draft/ recursive):

- Requirements are questions or data request
- Allows for easy creation of form
- Avoids repetition of Criterion requirements because implements the conditions with embedded requirement groups.

4. NEXT STEPS

NL inquired whether it is required to add a sub property to the "Requirement" class.

JR mentioned that the recursive model serves a conditional relationship.

NL inquired whether we should change the definition of the relationship, since there is a dependency.

MD mentioned that we should develop an example for expressing the same thing using the two models.

NL mentioned that explaining the implementation in a specific context is out of scope of the CCCEV.

ES and NL mentioned that we should replace the term recursivity with something more representative.

OB and NL mentioned that the schedule will be slightly delayed. Most probably the final draft will not be ready by the end of May.

ACTION POINTS

ID	Description	Owner	Due date
1.	To provide an ESPD example for developing the non-recursive example.	JD	25/05/2016
2.	To develop an example for the non-recursive model, based on the ESPD.	PWC/ OB	31/05/2016
3.	To share with JD a report published by him that is related to recursivity.	PwC/NL	31/05/2016
4.	To contribute by adding comments/providing feedback on Joinup	working group	10/06/2016

5.	To provide her feedback on the specification after reviewing it with her colleagues.	IS	10/06/2016
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