Putting the core vocabularies into practice

SEMIC 2013, Dublin, 21 May 2013

ISA Programme
Action 1.1 - Semantic Interoperability
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Outline

1. What are the Core Vocabularies?

2. Why are they relevant to public administrations?

3. How are they used?
Core vocabularies

Simplified, re-usable, and extensible data models that capture the fundamental characteristics of a data entity in a context-neutral fashion.

https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/node/43160
Outline

1. What are the Core Vocabularies?
2. Why are they relevant for public administrations?
3. How are they already put in practice?
Why relevant?

1. **Interoperability of base registers**: common vocabularies for interconnecting authentic sources of Government data.
   “Basic data” a Minimal Viable Product.

2. **Interoperability of public services**: greatest common denominator to which one can add context-specific extensions.
European Interoperability Framework

Recommendation 12. Public administrations, when working to establish European public services, should develop interfaces to authentic sources and align them at semantic and technical level.

Denmark: “Good basic data for everyone”
E-SENS: common building blocks for cross-border public services

The core vocabularies as a starting point for context-specific vocabularies.

E.g. E-CODEX re-uses the Core Person Vocabulary.
Core Vocabularies

0. About the ISA Programme

1. What are the Core Vocabularies?

2. Why are they relevant for public administrations?

3. How are they already put in practice?
Known implementations

e-CODEX large-scale pilot on eJustice
Open Corporates
The OSLO project
5 pilot implementations initiated by the ISA Programme:
• 25 public administrations
• 14 Member States
• 4 EU Institutions

http://location.testproject.eu
Interconnecting Belgian address registers

Core Location Pilot: https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/node/63242
### About: http://location.testproject.eu/so/tn/Road/RN/10005121

**An Entity of Type:** Road

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Raw Data in: [Turtle](#) | [RDF/XML](#)

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### About: http://location.testproject.eu/so/au/AdministrativeUnit/STATBEL/21004

**An Entity of Type:** AdministrativeUnit

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Raw Data in: [Turtle](#) | [RDF/XML](#)
GR- Ministry of administrative reform and electronic governance

Organogram for the Greek Ministry of Administrative Reform and e-Governance

- Ministry of Administrative Reform and e-Governance
  - Office of the Deputy Minister for Administrative Reform and e-Governance
  - Office of the Secretary General for Managing Authority of the Operation
    - Unit A Planning and Evaluation
    - Unit B Management of Acts
    - Unit C Pre-consents and On-the-Spot Control
    - Unit D Organisation and Support
  - Office of the Secretary General for Financial Management
    - Directorate General of Financial Management
    - Directorate of Budget and Finance
    - Directorate of Procurement
    - Directorate of Administrative Reform
  - Directorate General of Administrative Reform
    - Directorate of Strategic Planning
    - Directorate of e-Governance
    - Directorate of Public Services
  - Directorate General of Human Resources
    - Directorate of Planning and Human Resources
    - Directorate of Human Resource Management
  - Department for Parliamentary Control
  - Department for Legislative Work
  - Department of Internal Auditing

About: Ministry of Administrative Reform and e-Governance
An Entity of Type: Ministry

References

- http://org.testproject.eu/mareg/def/orgunit/Ministry
- mareg
- Ministry of Administrative Reform and e-Governance
- Υπουργείο Διοίκητικής Μεταρρύθμισης και Ηλεκτρονικής Διακυβέρνησης
- http://spcdata.digitpa.gov.it/CategoriaAmministrazione/30
- Office of the Deputy Minister for Administrative Reform and e-Governance
- Department for Parliamentary Control
- Department for Legislative Work
- Department of Internal Auditing

Raw Data in: Turtle | RDF/XML
Plant protection products

- Describing companies using RegOrg
Describe public services “only once” using a standard vocabulary, make machine-readable descriptions available to others so that they become searchable on many governmental access portals.

https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/core_public_service/description
Public services in Europe

Core Public Service Pilot: describe public services only once

Governments use local, regional, and national access portals to give businesses, citizens, and public administrations basic information about their public services. Unfortunately, this basic information is often duplicated, unstructured, and hard to read, making it difficult for citizens, businesses, and administrations to find the public service they need. It also leads to public service re-creation in different formats, further complicating the situation.

The Core Public Service Vocabulary provides a standard for describing public services only once, using a structured format that allows descriptions to be re-used in many applications. This is achieved through the use of a Linked Data vocabulary, which allows descriptions to originate from various sources.

Sample public service description:

- **Title:** Obtaining information and applying for a real estate licence to startup a real estate agency in Malta
- **Spatial Coverage:** Malta
- **Type:** Public Service
- **Keyword:** real estate, licence, property
- **Additional Information:**
  - Real Estate Agency Rules
  - Application to register a commercial activity
  - Employment engagement form
  - Two passport size photos of applicant
  - Copy of ID card
  - Competence certificate/document
  - Real Estate Agency Licence
Flemish Intergovernmental Product and service catalogue (IPDC)

Exchange of service catalogue data between national, regional, and local governments.

REST web service that returns XML. XSLT to convert into Core Public Service.

Project manager: Katrien De Smet, CORVE (present at SEMIC 2013!)

http://www.corve.be/projecten/lokaal/IPDC/
OSLO: Open Standards for Local Administrations

- Putting the core vocabularies into a local context.

Local administrations need locally enriched data models and data.
OpenCorporates: basic company data for everyone

Machine-readable data: (URI, legal identifier, name, company type, activities)

Links back to the base registers
Conclusions

- *The core vocabularies are used in many different contexts.*
- *They can easily be extended and integrated with other vocabularies.*
- *They can be adapted to your needs and context.*
- *The can be used both in an XML and an RDF world.*
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