CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario v5.0.0

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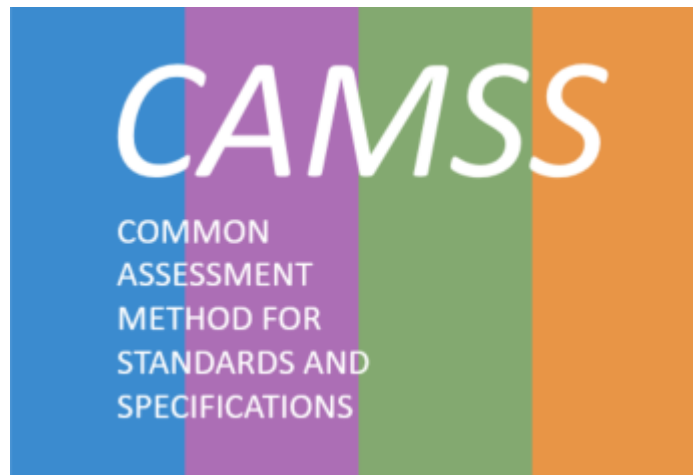
CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario v5.0.0

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Scenario Version: 5.0.0

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	Ad-hoc	Opportunistic	Compliance Level Essential	Sustainable	Seamless
Principles setting the context for EU Actions on Interoperability	20	40	50	80	90
EIF Core Interoperability Principles	0 to 440	441 to 880	881 to 1320	1321 to 1760	1761 to 2200
EIF Principles Related to generic user needs and expectations	0 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500
EIF Foundation principles for cooperation among public	0 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500

administrations

EIF Interoperability Layers	0 to 220	221 to 440	441 to 660	661 to 880	881 to 1100

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 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.

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 Tool 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.

CAMSS Tools are based on EU Survey, by accepting the CAMSS Privacy Statment 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 tool 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

Contact Email

DIGIT-CAMSS@eu.europa.eu

* 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

* Specificaton type

- ⦿ Specification
- ○ Standard
- ○ Application Profile
- ○ Family of Specification

* Title of the specification

> HTTP State Management Mechanism (HTTP Cookies)

* Version of the specification

> 1.0

* Description of the specification

> HTTP cookies (also called web cookies, Internet cookies, browser cookies, or simply cookies) are small blocks of data created by a web server while a user is browsing a website and placed on the user's computer or other device by the user's web browser. They enable web servers to store stateful information (such as items added in the shopping cart in an online store) on the user's device or to track the user's browsing activity (including clicking particular buttons, logging in, or recording which pages were visited in the past).[1] They can also be used to save for subsequent use information that the user previously entered into form fields, such as names, addresses, passwords, and payment card numbers.

* URL from where the specification is distributed

> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265

* 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 Info

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 uses 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-2020

- ○ 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 middel-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

> There is no Member State that includes HTTP Cookies in their national catalogue with The National Interoperability Framework (NIF) in alignment with the three categories 1. Conceptual model for integrated public services provision, 2. interoperability layers, and 3. interoperability principles.
>
> 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 open data?

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

- ○ Not Answered
- ● Not Applicable
- ○ NO
- ○ YES

* Justification

> The purpose of HTTP Cookies is to enable web servers to store stateful information on the user's device or to track the user's browsing activity on a given website. Therefore this criterion is not apicable to this specification.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265

* 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:
IETF has a formal review and approval so that all the relevant stakeholders can formally appeal or raise objections to the development and approval of specifications.
Each distinct version of an Internet standards-related specification is published as part of the "Request for Comments" (RFC) document series. This archival series is the official publication channel for Internet standards documents and other publications.
During the development of a specification, draft versions of the document are made available for informal review and comment by placing them in the IETF's "Internet-Drafts" directory, which is replicated on a number of Internet hosts. This makes an evolving working document readily available to a wide audience, facilitating the process of review and revision.

Standard process IETF:
https://www.ietf.org/standards/process/

Internet Best Current Practices IETF:
https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2026

Additional Information
In case you need to add further justification.

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

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

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

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

Justification:
The IETF is a consensus-based group, and authority to act on behalf of the community requires a high degree of consensus and the continued consent of the community. The process of creating and Internet Standard is straightforward: a specification undergoes a period of development and several iterations of review by the Internet community and revision based upon experience, is adopted as a Standard by the appropriate body... and is published. In practice, the process is more complicated, due to (1) the difficulty of creating specifications of high technical quality; (2) the need to consider the interests of all the affected parties; (3) the importance of establishing widespread community consensus; and (4) the difficulty of evaluating the utility of a particular specification for the Internet community. The goals of the Internet Standards Process are:
- Technical excellence;
- prior implementation and testing;
- clear, concise, and easily understood documentation;
- openness and fairness; and
- timeliness.
The goal of technical competence, the requirement for prior implementation and testing, and the need to allow all interested parties to comment all require significant time and effort. The Internet Standards Process is intended to balance these conflicting goals. The process is believed to be as short and simple as possible without sacrificing technical excellence, thorough testing before adoption of a standard, or openness and fairness.

Standard process IETF:
https://www.ietf.org/standards/process/

Additional Information

In case you need to add further justification.

* A5 - Is the specification available with any restrictions related to Fair, Reasonable, and Non-Discriminatory ((F)RAND)?

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.

The FRAND basis relates to fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory IPR disclosures.

- ○ Not Answered
- ○ Not Applicable
- ○ NO
- ● YES

* Justification

Like all the IETF standards, HTTP Cookies is a free and open technical specification, built on IETF standards and licenses from the Open Web Foundation. HTTPS is therefore available with any restrictions related to (F)RAND.

HTTP Cookies reference:
https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265

* A6 - Is the specification licensed on a royalty-free basis?

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
- ○ NO
- ● YES

Justification:
Like all the IETF standards, this specification is a free and open technical specification, built on IETF standards and licenses from the Open Web Foundation. Therefore it is licensed on a royalty-free basis. No IPR disclosures have been submitted directly on this RFC.

Intellectual Property Rights in IETF:
https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3668

Additional Information

In case you need to add further justification.

* A7 - 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

> HTTP Cookies is the most widely used standard protocol serving essential functions on the web such as storing stateful information on the user's device or tracking the user's browsing activity. The first version of HTTP Cookies was released on 1997, oundergoing several improvements until the last version from 2011. Therefore, we can say that HTTP Cookies is sufficiently mature for the development of products and services.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265
>
> HTTP Cookies first release:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2109
>
> Google Analytics reference:
> https://developers.google.com/analytics/devguides/collection/analyticsjs/cookie-usage?hl=es#analyticsjs

* A8 - 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 being used to create innovative solutions.

- ○ Not Answered
- ○ Not Applicable - The specification does not have market acceptance because it is directly used to create innovative solutions.
- ○ 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 has widespread use, indicating market acceptance.

* Justification

> HTTP cookies is the most widely used standard protocol serving essential functions on the web such as storing stateful information on the user's device or tracking the user's browsing activity. For example, the Google Analytics JavaScript libraries use HTTP cookies to "remember" what a user has done on previous pages and interactions with the website.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265
>
> Google Analytics reference:
> https://developers.google.com/analytics/devguides/collection/analyticsjs/cookie-usage?hl=es#analyticsjs

* A9 - 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 are surrounding 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

> HTTPS cookies is maintained and developed by IETF which is an international community developing open standards.
>
> HTTPS cookies reference:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265

Transparency

* A10 - To what extent does the specification enable the visibility of administrative procedures, rules data, and 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

> The main purpose of HTTP Cookies is to track and store user's data on the webpage, and to use this data to remember the user's preferences (such as language, name, etc) for a certain period of time, so that you don't have to re-enter them when browsing around the site during the same visit. For that matter, HTTP Cookies, to some degree, enables the visibility of administrative procedures, rules data, and services.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies#creating_cookies

* A11 - To what extent does the specification scope comprehensibly administrative procedures, rules data, and services?

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

* Justification

> The main purpose of HTTP Cookies is to track and store user's data on the webpage. Nonetheless, in some way, it contributes to the comprehensibility of administrative services by remembering client's information and therefore, providing a better operational website that can be adapted to the user's preferences.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies#creating_cookies

* A12 - 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

> Most of the public administration services use HTTP Cookies to measure site traffic in order to improve its operation and administration and, with the user's consent, to evaluate the performance of government information campaigns and improve user experience, therefore, we can say that HTTP Cookies enables the exposure of interfaces.
>
> French government website:
> https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/coming-to-france
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies#creating_cookies

* A13 - To what extent does the specification ensure the protection of personal data managed by Public Administrations?

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

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

> Tracking cookies, and especially third-party tracking cookies, are commonly used as ways to compile long-term records of individuals' browsing histories, a potential privacy concern that prompted European lawmakers to take action in 2011. For that concern legislation or regulations that cover the use of HTTP Cookies in the EU include The General Data Privacy Regulation (GDPR) and the ePrivacy Directive. With a global reach, these regulations apply to any site on the World Wide Web accessed by users under these jurisdictions.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies#creating_cookies

GDPR reference:

https://gdpr-info.eu/

ePrivacy Directive:

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2002L0058:20091219:EN:PDF

Reusability

* A14 - 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 used in other domains.
- ○ The specification is associated with a specific domain but its use in other domains is difficult.
- ○ The specification is associated with a specific domain but could be partially used in other domains.
- ○ The specification is associated with a specific domain but could be used 'as-is' to other domains.
- ● The specification is domain-agnostic, designed to be used in any domain.

* Justification

HTTP Cookies is a business domain agnostic specification that can be reused in a cross-domain way.

HTTP Cookies:

https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265

* A15 - To what extent is the specification usable beyond the business-specific domain, allowing its implementation 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 in other domains.
- ○ The specification is associated with a specific domain but its implementation in other domains is difficult.
- ○ The specification is associated with a specific domain but could be partially implemented in other domains.
- ○ The specification is associated with a specific domain but could be implemented 'as-is' to other domains.
- ● The specification is domain-agnostic, designed to be implemented in any domain.

* Justification

> HTTP Cookies is a business domain agnostic specification that can be implemented in a cross-domain way.
>
> HTTP Cookies:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265

Technological Neutrality and Data Portability

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* A16 - 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

Relates to the dependency of the specification to be implemented without relying on specific technologies or platforms.

- ○ Not Answered
- ○ Not Applicable
- ⦿ NO
- ○ YES

* Justification

> HTTP Cookies can only be implemented within an HTTP communication protocol. Therefore, this specification is not technology-agnostic.
>
> IETF HTTP Cookies:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265

* A17 - 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

Relates to the dependency of the specification to be implemented without relying on specific technologies or platforms.

- ○ Not Answered
- ○ Not Applicable
- ⦿ NO
- ○ YES

* Justification

> HTTP Cookies can only be implemented within an HTTP communication protocol. Therefore, this specification is not platform-agnostic.
>
> IETF HTTP Cookies:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265

* A18 - 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 it defines in the text.

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

> HTTP Cookies allow for partial implementations depending on the needs and requirements of the webpage on which it is implemented. For example, a developer can manage the user's session and not make use of the web tracking functionality.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-5.2

* A19 - 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

> HTTP Cookies can be customised by changing the attributes that define, for example, the lifetime of a Cookie, or by adding the "secure" attribute, which is meant to keep cookie communication limited to encrypted transmission.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-5.2

* A20 - 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 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

> HTTP Cookies is based on a set of syntax rules that define all the requirements met to provide the functionality. There are no extensions that can be added on top of the main functionalities HTTP Cookies is designed for.
>
> IEFT Request for comments:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-4
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies#creating_cookies

* A21 - To what extent does the specification enable data portability between systems/applications supporting the implementation 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

> HTTP Cookies enable web servers to store stateful information on the user's device or to track the user's browsing activity. They can also be used to save for subsequent use information that the user previously entered into form fields, such as names, addresses, passwords, and payment card numbers. Therefore, HTTP Cookies can facilitate data portability having a positive impact in interoperability.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-5.2

*

A22 - To what extent does the specification enable data portability between systems/applications supporting the 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

> HTTP Cookies enable web servers to store stateful information on the user's device or to track the user's browsing activity. They can also be used to save for subsequent use information that the user previously entered into form fields, such as names, addresses, passwords, and payment card numbers. Therefore, HTTP Cookies can facilitate data portability having a positive impact in interoperability.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-5

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

* A23 - 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.
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

> When it comes to logging into website, HTTP Cookies can reuse the client information by means of granting him access to the website's services. The stateful nature of HTTP Cookies, therefore, makes it a tool to store and reuse information.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-5

Inclusion and Accessibility

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* A24 - To what extent does the specification enable the e-accessibility?

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

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

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

* Justification

> The purpose of HTTP Cookies is other than enabling the e-accessibility, therefore this criterion is not applicable to this specification.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies#tracking_and_privacy

Security and Privacy

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

  ○ 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

> HTTP Cookies provides a way of addressing the secure exchange of data by adding the "httpOnly" attribute to prevent access to Cookies via JavaScript, or by setting the "SameSite" attribute to "strict" when it is necessary to authenticate sensitive information from the user. In browsers that support SameSite, this ensures that the authentication cookie isn't sent with cross-site requests.
>
> HTTP Cookies security reference:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-8

* A26 - To what extent does the specification enable the secure processing of data?

  ○ 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

> HTTP Cookies provides a way of addressing the secure and trustworthy processing of data by adding the "httpOnly" attribute to prevent access to Cookies via JavaScript, or by setting the "SameSite" attribute to "strict" when it is necessary to authenticate sensitive information from the user. In browsers that support SameSite, this ensures that the authentication cookie isn't sent with cross-site requests.

HTTP Cookies security reference:
https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-8

Multilingualism

* A27 - To what extent could the specification be used in a multilingual context?

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

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

* Justification

The purpose of HTTP Cookies is not related to the delivery of multilingual European public services. Therefore this criterion is considered not applicable to this specification.

HTTP Cookies reference:
https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-1

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

* A28 - 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.

- ○ Not Answered
- ○

Not Applicable

⊙ NO

◉ YES

* Justification

HTTP Cookies is the most widely-used tool to enable web servers to store stateful information on the user's device or to track the user's browsing activity. They can also be used to save for subsequent use information that the user previously entered into form fields, such as names addresses and passwords. Therefore, HTTP Cookies help simplify the delivery of European Public services by rendering their websites operational and gather (anonymised) analytics data abut user behaviour.

HTTP Cookies reference:
https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-1

European Commission cookies policy:
https://ec.europa.eu/info/cookies_en

* A29 - 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.

⊙ Not Answered

⊙ Not Applicable

⊙ NO

◉ YES

* Justification

One of the main uses of HTTP Cookies is to authenticate when a user is logged in, and with which account they are logged in. Without the cookie, users would need to authenticate themselves by logging in on each page containing sensitive information that they wish to access. Cookies can also be used to save for subsequent use information that the user previously entered into form fields, such as names addresses and passwords. For that matter, this specification helps enabling digital service delivery channels.

HTTP Cookies reference:
https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-1

Preservation of Information

* A30 - 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

> HTTP Cookies provides a way to define the lifetime of a Cookie. A permanent cookie expires at a specific date or after a specific length of time. For the permanent cookie's lifespan set by its creator, its information will be transmitted to the server every time the user visits the website that it belongs to, or every time the user views a resource belonging to that website from another website. Nonetheless, permanent Cookies have always an expiry date, addressing the long-term preservation of data in a limited manner.
>
> HTTP Cookies lifetine reference:
> https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies#define_the_lifetime_of_a_cookie

Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency

* A31 - 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 then 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

> No evidences have been found of existing studies or documentation assessing HTTP Cookies in terms of effectiveness to justify this criterion.

HTTP Cookies reference:
https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-1

* A32 - 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

No evidences have been found of existing studies or documentation assessing HTTP Cookies in terms of efficiency to justify this criterion.

HTTP Cookies reference:
https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-1

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

* A33 - 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

> The HTTP Cookies can be found in the EIRA Library of Interoperability Specifications (ELIS), more specifically mapped to the Human Interface ABB in the Technical Application view.
>
> ELIS referenece:
> https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/common-assessment-method-standards-and-specifications-camss /solution/elis/release/v110

* A34 - 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

> There are many online guidelines to assess the conformance of the HTTP Cookies implementation. Furthermore, there are also companies that offer services related to the assessment of HTTP Cookies in order to find vulnerabilities associated with personal data processing and assess the compliance against EU legislation. Nonetheless, no tools or platforms have been found that allow testing of implementations.
>
> HTTP Cookies IETF guide:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-4
>
> HTTP Cookies testing tutorial:
> https://www.guru99.com/cookie-testing-tutorial-with-sample-test-cases.html

* A35 - Is the specification recommended by an 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

> No evidence has been found that HTTP Cookies is recommended by any European Member State's Catalogue.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-1

* A36 - Is the specification selected for its use in an 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

> Any cross-border project using internet, uses HTTP Cookies. An interesting example is Europeana, a project that aims to provide digital access to European cultural heritage material. Europeana uses HTTP Cookies to imporve the experience on the website, keeping the user signed in, and remembering navigation preferences.
>
> Europeana Cookies policy:
> https://www.europeana.eu/en/rights/cookies-policy

* A37 - 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.

- ○ Not Answered
- ○ Not Applicable
- ● NO
- ○ YES

* Justification

> After searching in the different official European websites and repositories, there is no evidence that HTTP Cookies is included in an open repository/catalogue of standards at a national level.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies#creating_cookies

* A38 - Is the specification included in an open repository/catalogue of standards at European level?

- ○ Not Answered
- ○ Not Applicable
- ● NO
- ○ YES

* Justification

> After checking the different standard catalogues at supra-national level, there is no evidence of the inclusion of HTTP Cookies within any European catalogue of standards.
>
> ICT technical specifications:
> https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/ict-standardisation/ict-technical-specifications_en
>
> CENELEC and CEN search tool catalogue:
> https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:105::RESET::::
>
> CENELEC and CEN website:
> https://www.cencenelec.eu/

Legal Interoperability

* A39 - Is the specification a European Standard?

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

> After checking the assessments performed by CAMSS, no assessment verifying the compliance of the specification with the European standardisation regulation (Regulation 1025/2012 on European Standardisation) has been found. Therefore HTTP Cookies is not a European Standard.
>
> ICT technical specifications:
> https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/ict-standardisation/ict-technical-specifications_en
>
> CENELEC and CEN search tool catalogue:
> https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:105::RESET::::

Organisational Interoperability

* A40 - Does the specification facilitate the modelling of business processes?

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

- ○ Not Answered
- ● Not Applicable
- ○ NO
- ○ YES

* Justification

> The purpose of HTTP Cookies is not related to the modelling of business processes. Therefore this criterion is not applicable to this specification.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies#creating_cookie

* A41 - 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

> The purpose of HTTP Cookies is not related to organisational interoperability. Therefore this criterion is not applicable to this specification.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies#creating_cookie

Semantic Interoperability

* **A42 - Does the specification encourage the creation of communities along with the sharing of their data and results on national 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

○ NO

◉ YES

* Justification

> There are many communities that share their data and results of their implementations of HTTP Cookies. Some examples of such communities can be found in the following links.
>
> Stack overflow forum:
> https://stackoverflow.com/questions/12373738/how-do-i-set-a-cookie-on-httpclients-httprequestmessage
>
> Microsoft community:
> https://powerusers.microsoft.com/t5/General-Power-Automate/Passing-Cookies-Between-HTTP-Actions/td-p/69761

* A43 - Does the specification encourage the creation of communities along with the sharing of their data and results on 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
- ○ NO
- ○ YES

* Justification

> There is no evidence found of the creation of any community along with the sharing of their data and results on European platforms. Therefore this criterion is not applicable to this specification.
>
> HTTP Cookies reference:
> https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6265#section-1

Useful links

CAMSS Joinup Page (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)

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)

Contact

DIGIT-CAMSS@ec.europa.eu

CAMSS Assessment EIF Scenario v5.0.0 - 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	Ad-hoc	Opportunistic	Compliance Level Essential	Sustainable	Seamless
Principles setting the context for EU Actions on Interoperability	20	40	50	80	90
EIF Core Interoperability Principles	0 to 440	441 to 880	881 to 1320	1321 to 1760	1761 to 2200
EIF Principles Related to generic user needs and expectations	0 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500

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 220	221 to 440	441 to 660	661 to 880	881 to 1100

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 2200 points.

2. In the middle table – the Section Compliance Conversion Table – see that this number correlates to a column. In our example, the 2200 points of Core Interoperability Principles fall in the EIF Core Interoperability Principles row, and '1761 to 2200' 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   3340

Maximum Score   4300

Section	Score for this Section	
EIF PRINCIPLES SETTING THE CONTEXT FOR EU ACTIONS ON INTEROPERABILITY	20/100	
EIF CORE INTEROPERABILITY PRINCIPLES	1780 /2100	
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Scores by Question

EIF PRINCIPLES SETTING THE CONTEXT FOR EU ACTIONS ON INTEROPERABILITY

Score for this Section: 20/100

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

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

20 out of 100 points

EIF CORE INTEROPERABILITY PRINCIPLES

Score for this Section: 1780/2100

A2 - Does the specification facilitate the publication of open data?

Your answer ✔ Not Applicable

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 - Is the specification available with any restrictions related to Fair, Reasonable, and Non-Discriminatory ((F)RAND)?

Your answer ✔ YES

100 out of 100 points

A6 - Is the specification licensed on a royalty-free basis?

Your answer   ✔ YES

100 out of 100 points

A7 - 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

A8 - 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, indicating market acceptance.

100 out of 100 points

A9 - 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

A10 - To what extent does the specification enable the visibility of administrative procedures, rules data, and services?

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

60 out of 100 points

A11 - To what extent does the specification scope comprehensibly administrative procedures, rules data, and services?

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

60 out of 100 points

A12 - To what extent does the specification enable the exposure of interfaces to access the public administration's services?

| Your answer | ✔️ The specification enables exposure of such interfaces. | 100 out of 100 points |

A13 - To what extent does the specification ensure the protection of personal data managed by Public Administrations?

| Your answer | ✔️ The specification explicitly addresses data protection and its alignment to relevant regulations. | 100 out of 100 points |

A14 - 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 used in any domain. | 100 out of 100 points |

A15 - To what extent is the specification usable beyond the business-specific domain, allowing its implementation across business domains?

| Your answer | ✔️ The specification is domain-agnostic, designed to be implemented in any domain. | 100 out of 100 points |

A16 - Is the specification technology agnostic?

| Your answer | ❌ NO | 20 out of 100 points |

A17 - Is the specification platform agnostic?

| Your answer | ❌ NO | 20 out of 100 points |

A18 - 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 |

A19 - Does the specification allow customisation?

| Your answer | ✔ YES | 100 out of 100 points |

A20 - Does the specification allow extension?

| Your answer | ✖ NO | 20 out of 100 points |

A21 - To what extent does the specification enable data portability between systems/applications supporting the implementation of European public services?

| Your answer | ✔ The specification explicitly addresses and enables data portability. | 100 out of 100 points |

A22 - To what extent does the specification enable data portability between systems/applications supporting the 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: 500/500

A23 - 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 |

A24 - To what extent does the specification enable the e-accessibility?

| Your answer | ✔ Not Applicable | 100 out of 100 points |

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

| Your answer | ✔ The specification explicitly addresses and enables the secure and trustworthy exchange of data. | 100 out of 100 points | |

A26 - To what extent does the specification enable the secure processing of data?

| Your answer | ✔ The specification explicitly addresses and enables the secure and trustworthy processing of data. | 100 out of 100 points | |

A27 - To what extent could the specification be used in a multilingual context?

| Your answer | ✔ Not Applicable | 100 out of 100 points | |

EIF FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES FOR COOPERATION AMONG PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS

Score for this Section: 300/500

A28 - Does the specification simplify the delivery of European public services?

| Your answer | ✔ YES | 100 out of 100 points | |

A29 - Does the specification enable digital service delivery channels?

| Your answer | ✔ YES | 100 out of 100 points | |

A30 - To what extent does the specification enable the long-term preservation of data/information /knowledge (electronic records included)?

| Your answer | ✔ The specification addresses the long-term preservation of electronic resources (information, data, etc) in a limited manner. | 60 out of 100 points | |

A31 - To what extent are there assessments of the specification's effectiveness?

Your answer	✖ There are no such assessments.	20 out of 100 points

A32 - To what extent are there assessments of the specification's efficiency?

Your answer	✖ There are no such assessments.	20 out of 100 points

EIF INTEROPERABILITY LAYERS

Score for this Section: 740/1100

A33 - Is the (or could it be) specification mapped to the European Interoperability Architecture (EIRA)?

Your answer	✔ YES	100 out of 100 points

A34 - To what extent can the conformance of the specification's implementations be assessed?

Your answer	✔ The specification defines conformance as requirements that can be measured manually.	60 out of 100 points

A35 - Is the specification recommended by an European Member State?

Your answer	✖ NO	20 out of 100 points

A36 - Is the specification selected for its use in an European Cross-border project/initiative?

Your answer	✔ YES	100 out of 100 points

A37 - Is the specification included in an open repository/catalogue of standards at national level?

Your answer	✖ NO	20 out of 100 points

A38 - Is the specification included in an open repository/catalogue of standards at European level?

Your answer   ❌ NO

20 out of 100 points

A39 - Is the specification a European Standard?

Your answer   ❌ NO

20 out of 100 points

A40 - Does the specification facilitate the modelling of business processes?

Your answer   ✅ Not Applicable

100 out of 100 points

A41 - To what extent does the specification facilitate organisational interoperability agreements?

Your answer   ✅ Not Applicable

100 out of 100 points

A42 - Does the specification encourage the creation of communities along with the sharing of their data and results on national platforms?

Your answer   ✅ YES

100 out of 100 points

A43 - Does the specification encourage the creation of communities along with the sharing of their data and results on European platforms?

Your answer   ✅ Not Applicable

100 out of 100 points

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