

Core Criterion & Core Evidence Vocabulary

Working Group
Meeting 3





Agenda

- 1. Tour de table
- 2. Minutes from last meeting (Stefanos)
- 3. Status of the specification (Oriol)
- 4. Open issues
- 5. Next steps (Oriol)



Introduction of *new* **participants**





Approval of minutes

Minutes from last meeting are available here:

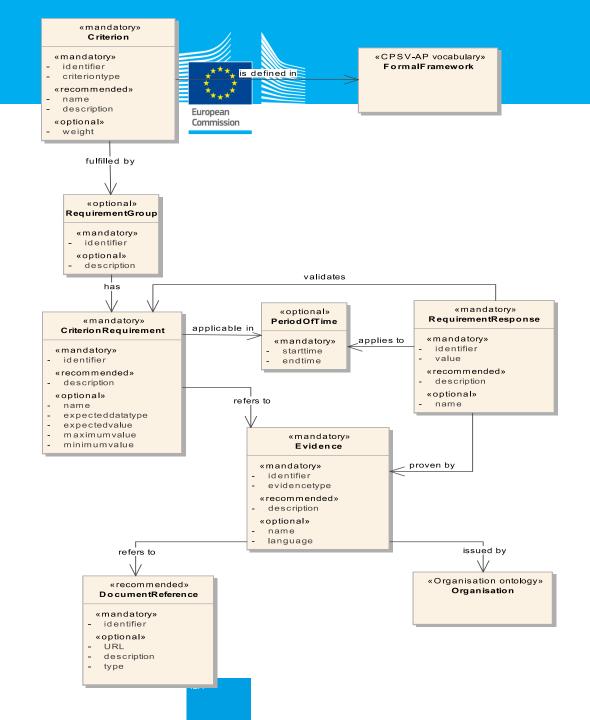
https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/isa_field_path/working_group_meeting_2_on_cccev.pdf



Status of the Specification

- Relevant parts of the current specification
 - Scope
 - Process and methodology
 - Existing solutions
 - Use cases
 - Requirements
 - Core Criterion and Core Evidence Vocabulary
 - Examples

The CCCEV Data Model Draft 1





Summary of issues

- 21 Received issues
 - 15 open issues
 - 7 review in the working team
 - 8 need editorial work
 - 5 fixed and closed
 - o 1 won't fix

Contributors

- Enric Staromiejski
- Ansgar Mondorf
- Makx Dekkers
- Irina Svensson
- Cécile Guasch
- Loukia Demiri
- David Mitzman



Summary of issues

<u>ID</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Status</u>
1	Legislation in Sweden regarding conviction	Needs review
<u>2</u>	<u>Data Model</u>	Needs review
<u>3</u>	The ESPD-based CCEV data model needs to be flexibilised to allow for simpler implementations	Won't fix
<u>4</u>	Improve 2.2 adding general benefits and business value for the actors	Needs review
<u>5</u>	Scope of 2.1. Facilitate development of interoperable information systems	Needs review
<u>6</u>	<u>Use of document templates for criterion requirements</u>	Needs work
<u>Z</u>	Section 4 move to the introductory part of the document	Needs work
<u>8</u>	Rearrange section 3 according to main classes	Needs work
<u>9</u>	Need for sub-criteria	Fixed
<u>10</u>	Description of latge types	Fixed
<u>11</u>	Improve 2.5 arguments on cross-border participation	Fixed
<u>12</u>	Improve 2.7 use less technical naming	Fixed
<u>13</u>	Section 6 example editorial changes	Fixed
<u>14</u>	Should weight be in the data model?	Needs review
<u>15</u>	Context in the requirements	Needs work
<u>16</u>	Broader scope for the list of criteria in chapter 2.2	Needs work
<u>17</u>	Add a use case	Needs work
<u>18</u>	<u>Improve example</u>	Needs work
<u>19</u>	Data model: Mapping eSENS requirements	Needs work
<u>20</u>	Data model: Link from Legal Framework to Criterion Requirement	Needs review
<u>21</u>	<u>Provide a Classification of Criterion Types</u>	Needs review



Issues to review



Data Model Issues

<u>ID</u>		Summary	Туре
	<u>2</u>	Data Model	Data Model
:	<u>14</u>	Should weight be in the data model?	Data model
	<u> 20</u>	Data model: Link from Legal Framework to Criterion Requirement	Data model



Data Model

Issuer: Ansgar Mondorf

Class Criterion requirement

How about properties that specify the expected: Type of translation (e.g. certified translation) Level of certification (e.g. Legalization) Type of copy quality (e.g. certified copy

Attribute refer to Document Reference

Should be 0..n if an evidence consist of multiple documents (e.g. main document, translation, legalization, notarization, apostille)

Class Organisation

Is there a need for restricting the elements? Why there are only two element noted in the data model 5.1. The formal framework adopts several elements from Core Public Service Vocabulary



Should weight be in the data model?

Issuer: Cécile Guasch

In chapter 3: R1 Criterion has a weight. If it is part of a given form OK but weights can vary depending where / when/ by whom the criterion is used.

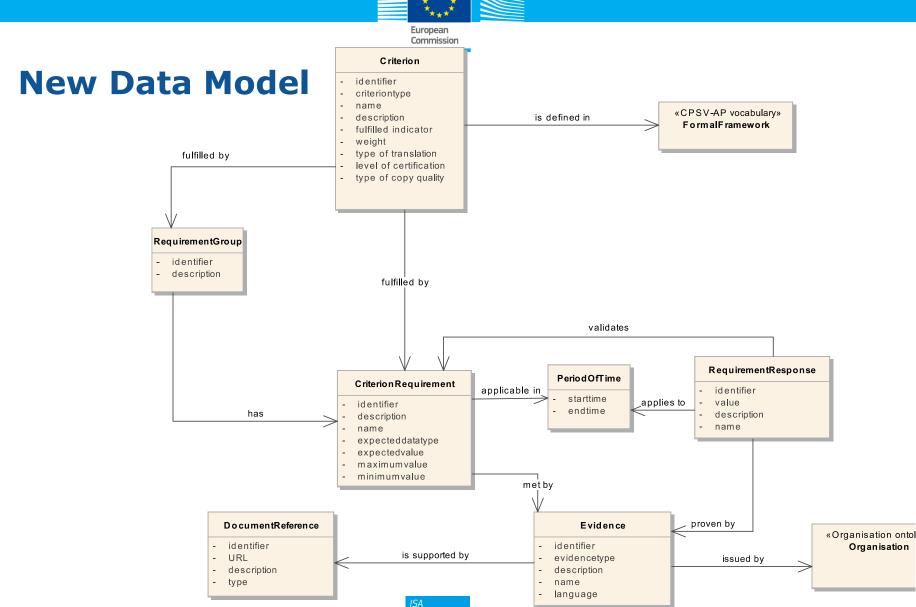


<u>Data model: Link from Legal Framework to Criterion</u> <u>Requirement</u>

Issuer: Loukia Demiri & David Mitzman

I have some doubts about whether the Legal framework should be linked the <criterion> or to the <CriterionRequirement> class (or both). I need to think about it more and to see more examples.







Application Profiles

- Cardinalities are removed from the Data Model
- The actual use of the Core Vocabulary should be done through an Application Profile where the cardinalities are established



Documentation Issues

<u>ID</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Type</u>
1	Legislation in Sweden regarding conviction	Documentation
<u>4</u>	Improve 2.2 adding general benefits and business value for the actors	Documentation
<u>5</u>	Scope of 2.1. Facilitate development of interoperable information systems	Documentation
<u>21</u>	Provide a Classification of Criterion Types	Documentation



<u>Legislation in Sweden regarding conviction</u>

Issuer: Irina Svensson

6.2. Exclusion criterion

In Sweden is now applied (according to the Directive 2014/18/EG) a signed statement (Sw: Sanningsförsäkran) by the tenderer that the relevant legal representatives have not been convicted by a definitive ruling of a crime.

The tenderer can also supply extracts from the penal register (Sw: Utdrag ur belastningsregistret) but this rarely occurs and is usually only required if there is cause for suspicion. Only the actual natural person can request the extract from the penal register for himself/herself.

The Swedish Law does not provide a possibility to control if the crime has been convicted by the legal entities. It is possible to control only individuals as stated above.

Sweden has not incorporated the new Directives yet. It will be done by January 1, 2017. It is not possible to say now how Sweden will apply this criterion. The criterion that is described above in the p. 6.2 is not possible to fulfill according to the acting legislation.

6.2 section is an example on the use of the model to represent an exclusion criterion in a procurement process. Does this example contradict general practice in public procurement? Does Sweden want to use another example or modify it to cater for individuals instead of organizations?



Improve 2.2 adding general benefits and business value for the actors

Issuer: Ansgar Mondorf

Integrate following aspect into 2.2 – 2.7 or create a section about general benefits and business value for the actors. In my option, the use cases focus too much on technical issues (or the public sector benefit) and do not highlight enough private sector benefits such as transparency, predictability, comparability (cf. 2.5):

- Standardise as far as possible the qualification process for applicants while allowing public organizations to tailor the questions to meet the specific requirements.
- Increase the efficiency by allowing standard questions and answers to be stored for future use, by keeping the number of criteria to a minimum, and also by encouraging public organizations to only seek information from applicants if they can be clear about exactly how the information will be used. Both actors should understand the relevance of a criterion, what constitutes an acceptable policy, and how the answer will be scored.
- Increase the transparency of processes, thresholds for acceptance, and scoring methodology so that applicant are able to work out easily whether or not they wish to apply for a particular opportunity

This section is about Use Cases. The benefits are already integrated within the Use Cases themselves.

We can add some wording to highlight the benefits for the applicants in a procurement process



Scope of 2.1. Facilitate development of interoperable information systems

Issuer: Ansgar Mondorf

Would it be better to discuss services here. It would offer a broader context and may be a basis for system development (even though these systems do not exist yet)

Another example in the Procurement domain are systems that indicate list of approved economic operators (prequalification systems). It could be the case that prequalification systems are belonging to the first group

Are there more examples (services/systems outside eProcurement which can be listed above) e.g. certification systems, proof of citizenship, transfer of a company's seat, license recognition, concession agreements, "National" validity of authorisations, economic needs tests, authorisation procedures, mutual recognition of professional qualifications)

We need to discuss whether we have to offer a broader context talking about services instead of systems, and provide more examples.



Provide a Classification of Criterion Types

Issuer: Loukia Demiri & David Mitzman

1. there is a strong need to describe a classification of criterionTypes with different levels of abstraction. Even for a single domain, but certainly for multi domains it is impossible to maintain and use a flat list of criteria. Some natural high-level attribute criterion classes for Business Life-cycle domain are: Identity attribute criteria, Personal, Business, Professional Qualifications, Financial, Legal/Ethical/Moral, Fiscal, Labour/Welfare, Health, Safety, Environment, Building/zoning, Quality.

I think that all the e-SENS "Inputs" fall into these categories and I also verified that all >250 eCertis criteria found inhttps://webgate.acceptance.ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/ecertisrest/criteria/can be mapped to these classes. I think developing this type of taxonomy is a necessary step to embrace other domains.

We need to discuss whether we define a classification for the criterion types as suggested.



Issues to edit



Need work

<u>6</u>	Use of document templates for criterion requirements	Needs work
<u>7</u>	Section 4 move to the introductory part of the document	Needs work
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<u>19</u>	Data model: Mapping eSENS requirements	Needs work

Next steps

Editor will take care of the issues and implement them according to the received comments

The result will be sent to the issue submitter for his approval

The issues are in Joinup so if somebody wants to contribute, they can add their comments.

New release of the document will contain the result of this process.



Closed issues



Closed issues

<u>3</u>	The ESPD-based CCEV data model needs to be flexibilised to allow for simpler implementations	Won't fix
<u>9</u>	Need for sub-criteria	Fixed
<u>10</u>	Description of latge types	Fixed
<u>11</u>	Improve 2.5 arguments on cross-border participation	Fixed
<u>12</u>	Improve 2.7 use less technical naming	Fixed
<u>13</u>	Section 6 example editorial changes	Fixed

Next steps

The Fixed issues have already been implemented in version 0.22

The issue about the data model is old. The new data model already covers the issue.

Please review and see whether the changes cover the issues.



Next steps

- Implement agreed issues
- Submit the second Draft CCCEV 9th May
- Next meeting around 20th May
- Publish for Public Review end of May
- Public review during June and July



Save the date!



Stay tuned at

https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/node/148436



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