

Core Vocabularies

Online webinar #2
20th of May 2021

Objectives of the webinar

1. Present the new proposed versions of the **Core Location** and **Core Public Organisation Vocabularies**
2. Collect and discuss open points for each vocabulary
3. If possible, close pending discussion points on Core Person and Core Business Vocabularies

Agenda

1. Welcome
2. Context of the revision process of the Core Vocabularies
3. Proposed changes to the Core Vocabularies
 - Core Location Vocabulary
 - Core Public Organisation Vocabulary
4. Wrap-up
- 5. Optional** - pending discussion points
 - Core Person Vocabulary
 - Core Business Vocabulary

Webinar practicalities

 Click on « connect audio » but please mute your microphones

 You can also share your questions for the Q&A session via the chat*

 The webinar will be recorded

*One question after each speaker + Q&A discussion

2. Context of the revision process of the Core Vocabularies

Speaker: Pavlina Fragkou

SEMIC solutions



DCAT-AP
FOR
DATA PORTALS
IN EUROPE

GeoDCAT-AP
FOR
GEOSPATIAL
DATASETS

StatDCAT-AP
FOR
STATISTICAL
DATASETS

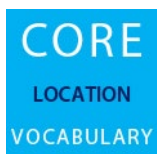
ADMS
ASSET
DESCRIPTION
METADATA
SCHEMA

Specifications

- **Core Location**
- **Core Public Organisation**
- **Core Person**
- **Core Business**
- Core Criterion and Core Evidence
- Core Public Service Vocabulary (Application Profile)
- DCAT-AP
- GeoDCAT-AP (DCAT-AP extension)
- StatDCAT-AP (DCAT-AP extension)
- ADMS

Context of the Core Vocabularies

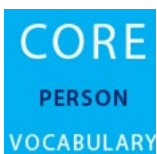
The Core Vocabularies are a set of semantic assets that aim at capturing the fundamental characteristics of data entities to ensure a minimum level of harmonisation across domains.



The different ways of describing a location, e.g. via an address, a geographic name, or a geometry, in alignment with INSPIRE.



The administrative information, hierarchy, identifiers, events and classification of a public organisation.



describe

The name(s), the date and place of birth/death, and the identifier of a person.



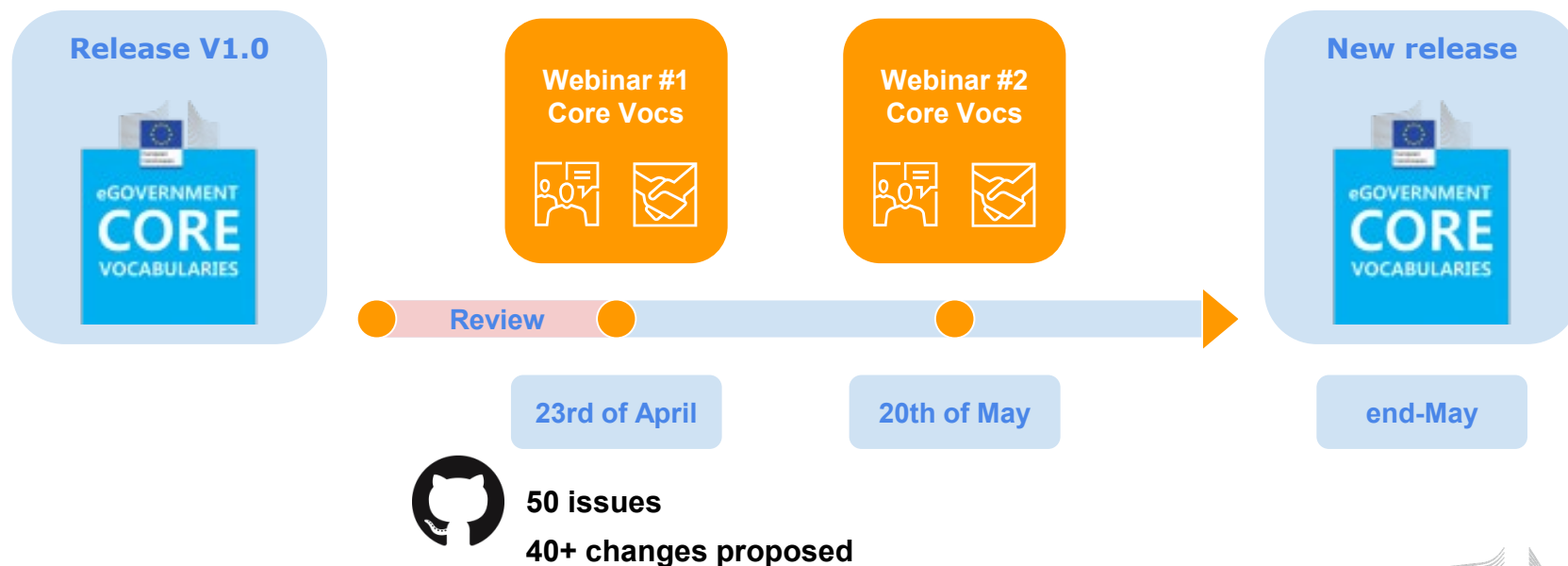
The legal name, address, identifier, company type, and activities of a legal entity.

Context of the Core Vocabularies

- The initial version (v1.0) of the Core Vocabularies was published in 2013. The Core Public Organisation Vocabulary was added to this list in 2016, together with the Core Public Service Vocabulary.
- Therefore, the revision process in view of a major release (v2.0) of the Core Vocabularies has been initiated by a public review in order to list the points of improvement and changes to be made.
- The objective of this webinar is to introduce the proposed new version (v2.0) of the Core Vocabularies based on your contribution, in order to discuss it and acknowledge it officially.

Revision process of the Core Vocabularies

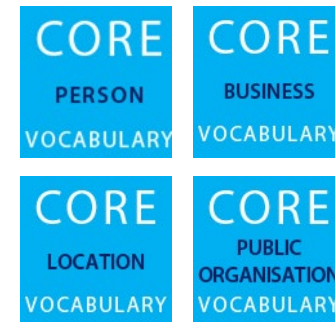
The review process of the Core Vocabularies consists of 2 webinars scheduled one month apart, allowing us to work in iteration and discuss the 4 different Core Vocabularies in the most optimal way possible.



3. Proposed changes to the Core Vocabularies

Speaker: Dimitri Schepers

Types of issues and rationales discussed today



Alignment with external models

SDG WP4, Public Documents, INSPIRE

Alignment between Core Vocabularies

Improved usability

E.g. add recommended codelists, add examples in the usage notes, etc.

Open points

Deprecate, add or adapt concepts, e.g. *"Is there a need for keeping Change class in Core Person?"*

Changed data types

Alignment, multi-language usage or consistency

3.1 Detailed overview of the changes for Core Location

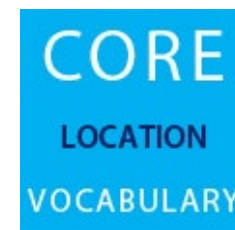
Expected action when the following logo appears



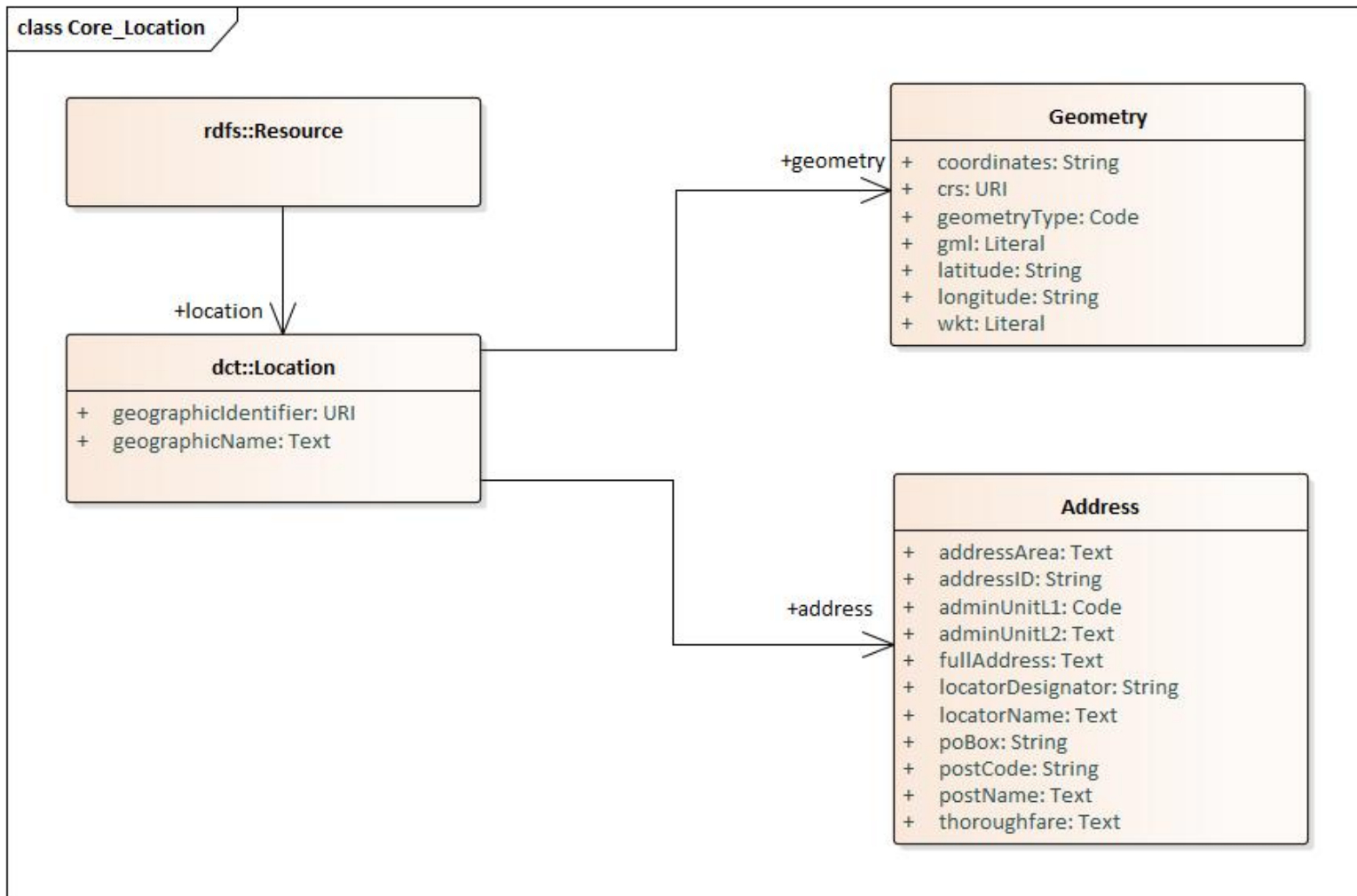
Let's discuss this idea



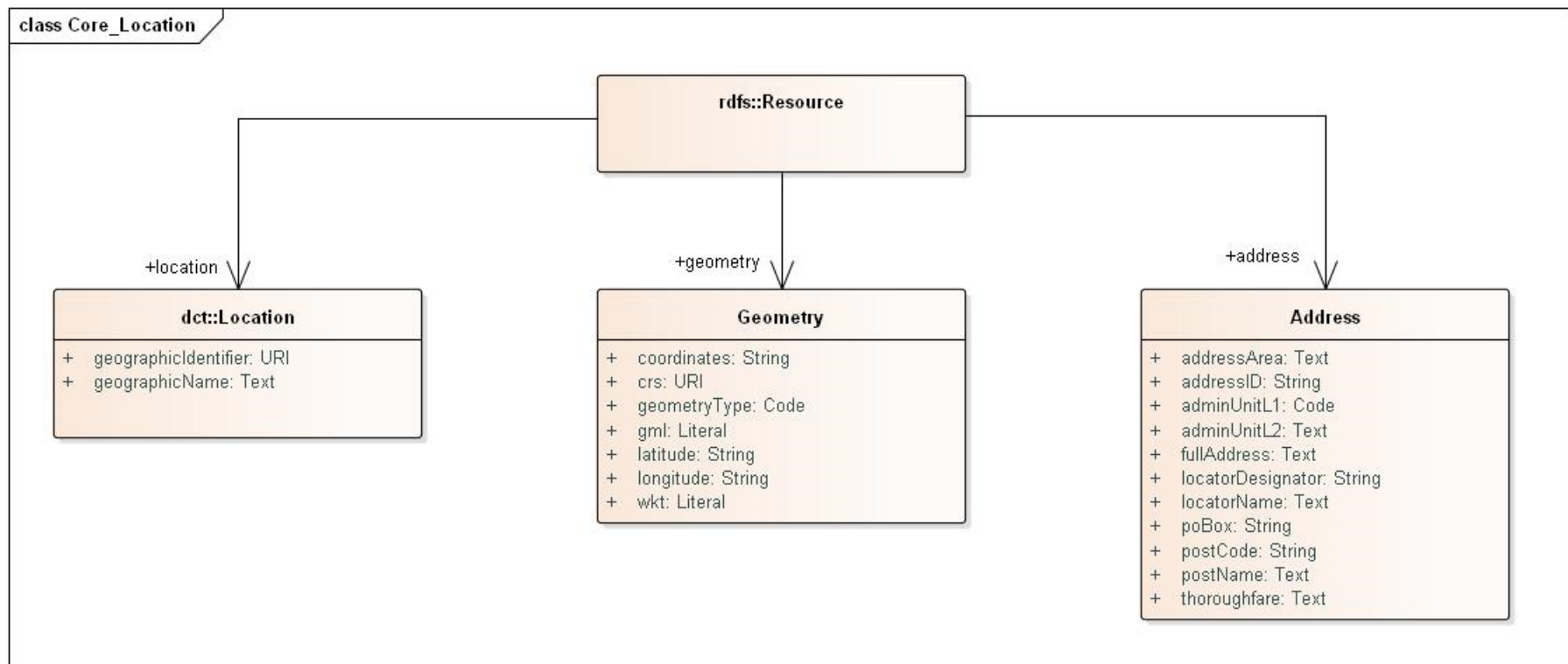
Let's agree / disagree



Core Location Vocabulary V2.0



Core Location Vocabulary V2.0 - restructured



Alignment with external models



Improved definition of Location based on SDG WP4:

Previous definition: "A *spatial region* or named place."

New definition: "An *identifiable geographic place* or named place."



Improved definition of Address based on SDG WP4:

Previous definition: "Representation of an address spatial object for use in external application schemas that need to include the basic, address information in a *readable way*."

New definition: "A spatial object that in a *human-readable* way identifies a fixed location of a property."

Alignment with external models



Improved definition of Address.locatorDesignator based on INSPIRE

Previous definition: "A number or a sequence of characters *that uniquely identifies the locator* within the relevant scope(s). The full identification of the locator could include one or more locator designators."

New definition: "A number or a sequence of characters *which allows a user or an application to interpret, parse and format the locator* within the relevant scope. A locator may include more locator designators."

Alignment with external models



Improved definition of Address.administrativeUnitLevel1 based on INSPIRE

Previous definition: *"The uppermost administrative unit for the address, almost always a country."*

New definition: *"The uppermost level of name or names of a unit of administration related to the exercise of jurisdictional rights, for local, regional and national governance. This almost always represents a country".*



Improved definition of Address.administrativeUnitLevel2 based on INSPIRE

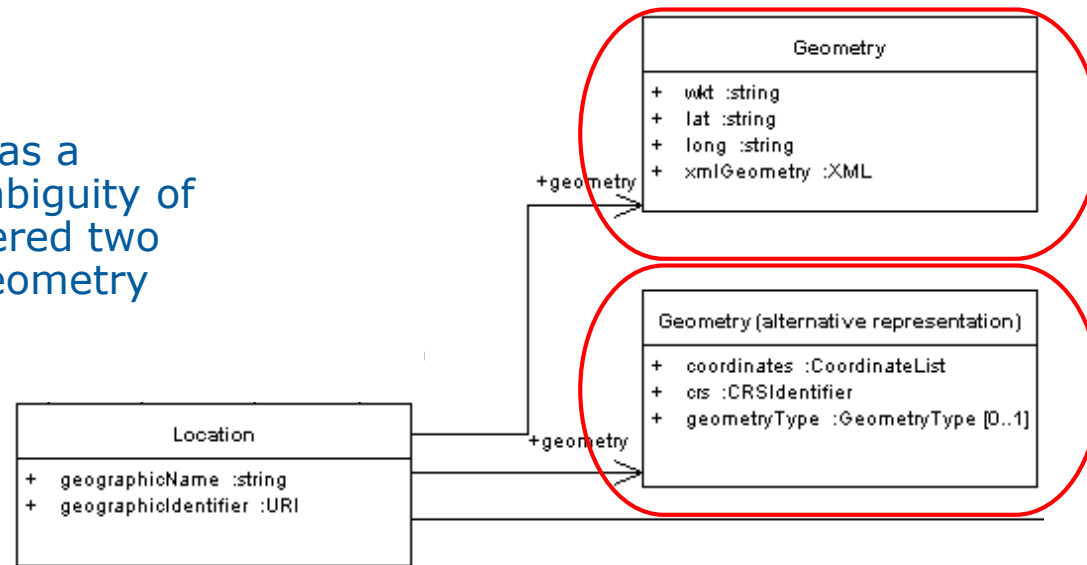
Previous definition: *"The region of the address, usually a county, state or other such area that typically encompasses several localities."*

New definition: *"The second uppermost level of name or names of a unit of administration related to the exercise of jurisdictional rights, for local, regional and national governance. Level 2 refers to the region of the address, usually a county, state or other such area that typically encompasses several localities."*

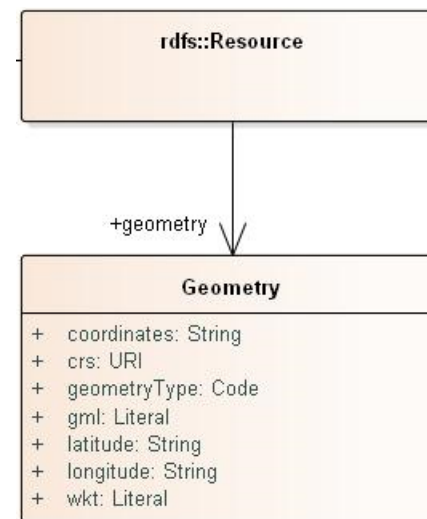
Improved usability



Issue: In version 1.0, there was a recurring remark about the ambiguity of the fact that Core Location offered two different Geometry classes (Geometry and Geometry alternative representation).



Proposition: We therefore propose to merge these two classes into one in version 2.0 (which has no impact) in order to clarify the model.

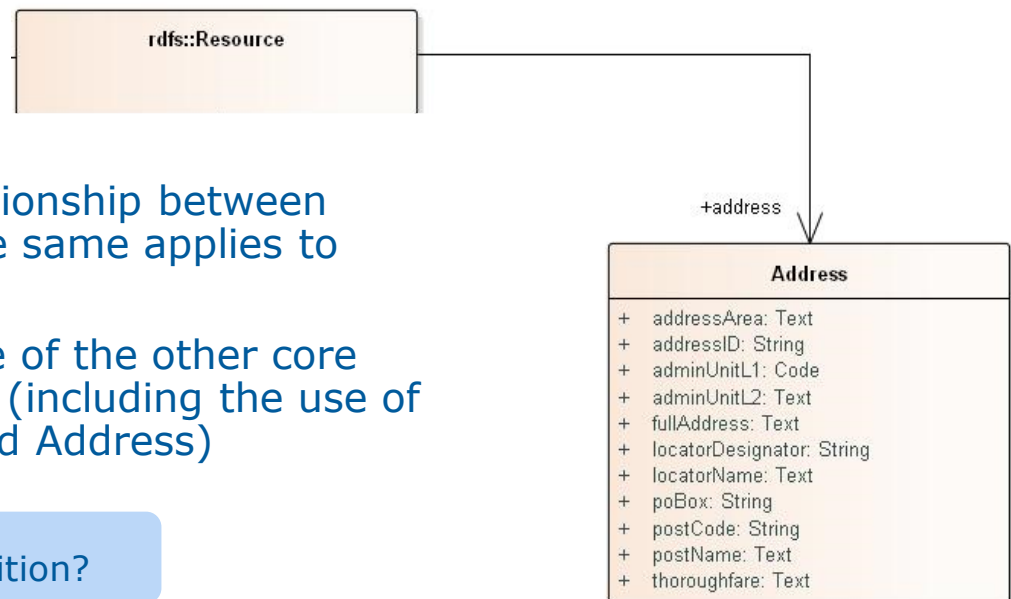


Open points



Need for Registered Address as used in Core Person, Core Business and Core Public Organisation Vocabularies ([Issues #8](#), [#7](#) and [#9](#))

As proposed by CPV, CBV and CPOV, users may need to define a registered address (for a person, a business or a public organisation). In the earlier draft version published there was no direct relationship between Address and rdfs:Resource.



Proposition: Adapted the relationship between Address and `rdfs:Resource`. The same applies to Geometry and `rdfs:Resource`.

This ensures a consistent usage of the other core vocabularies and Core Location (including the use of subproperties such as registered Address)

- Do you agree with this proposition?

Open points



Usage of `Location.geographicIdentifier` and `Address.administrativeUnitLevel1`, `Address.administrativeUnitLevel2` controlled vocabularies ([Issue #10](#), [#12](#)) and their data types ([Issue #11](#), [#6](#))

Issue: how to specify administrative units and their levels

Proposition: The proposed recommendation is the following:

- (a) if you have a **URI** for a Location (e.g. for a NUTS area, or from Geonames etc.) use the `geographicIdentifier` property; and
- (b) if you want to express it in a human-readable Address, use a **Code** or a **Text** in the administrative Unit Levels 1-2. An application profile can then mandate the use of the most granular option from LAU or NUTS or any other agreed controlled vocabulary.

- Do you agree with the proposition?
- Is a third administrative unit level needed?



Addition of an example in the usage notes for most properties of the Address class to increase understandability.

Open points

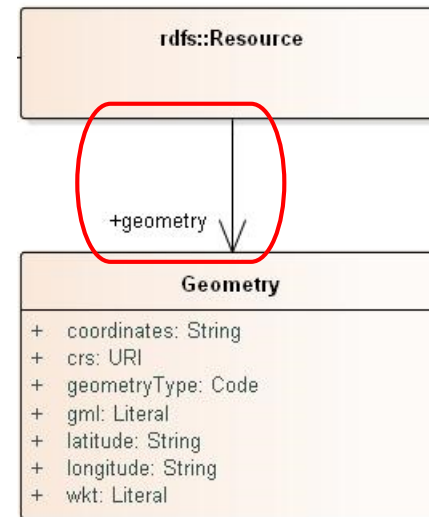


Range of locn:geometry (Issue #5)

In the [specification](#), the range of the property locn:geometry is set to the class locn:Geometry. Nevertheless, in the usage note, it is mentioned that literals and URIs are also accepted ranges (see also the examples).

We therefore propose to make the range a owl:unionOf of those three.

<u>geometry</u>	<u>Literal</u> , <u>Geometry</u> or <u>URI</u>	Associates any Resource with the corresponding geometry.
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Core Location : your feedback



- Do you have other points to be discussed or raised ?

3.2 Detailed overview of the changes for Core Public Organisation

Expected action when the following logo appears



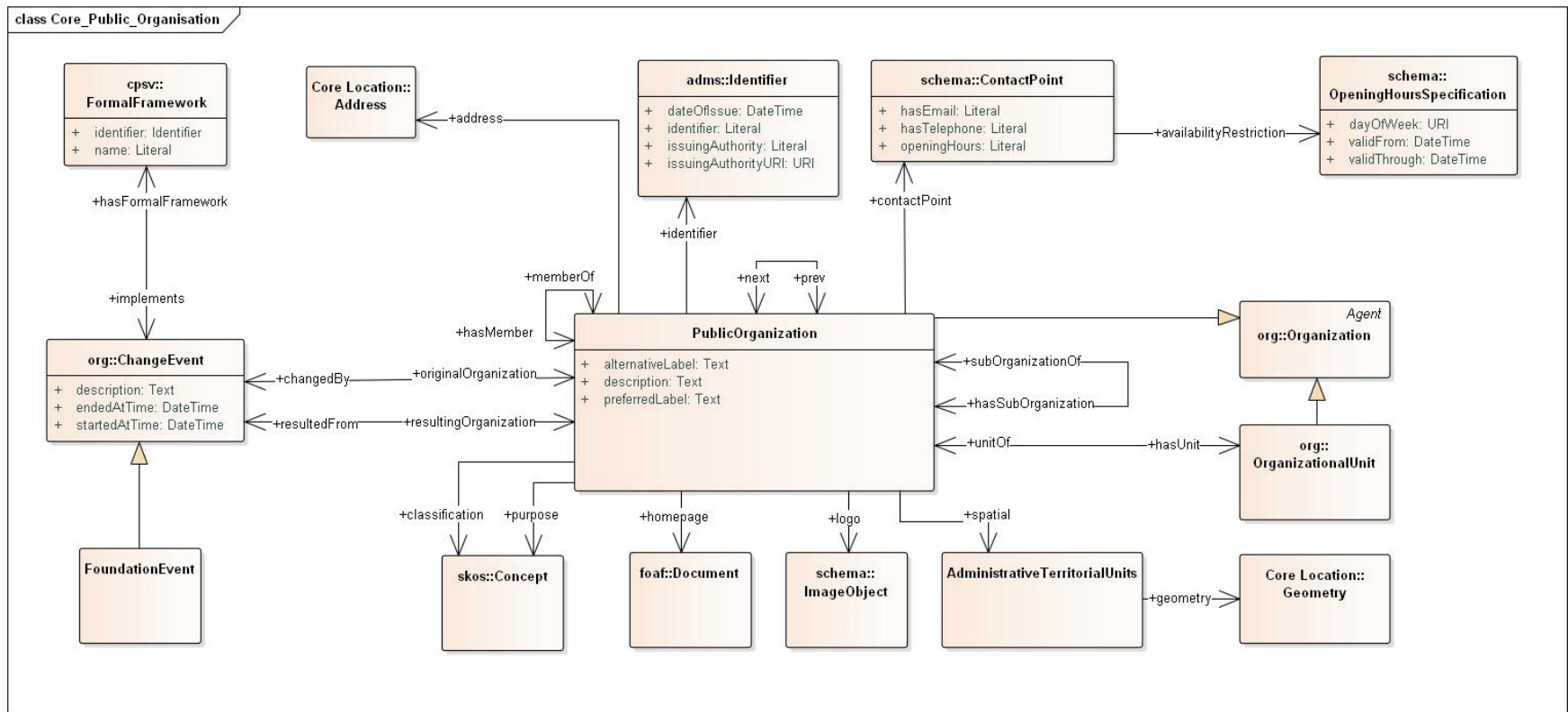
Let's discuss this idea



Let's agree / disagree



Core Public Organisation Vocabulary V2.0



Improved usability



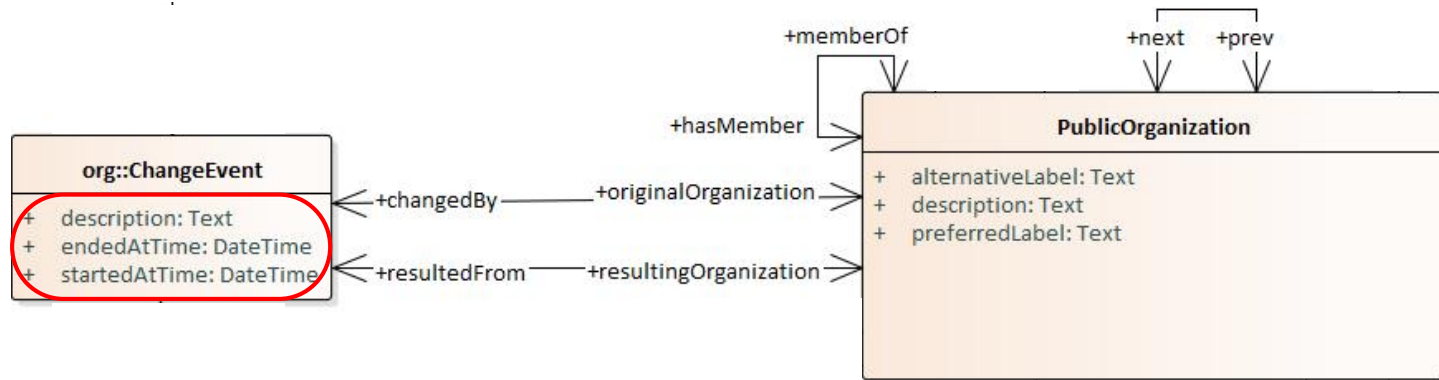
Addition of the **description** property to provide content to the ChangeEvent class (in alignment with the Organization Ontology).



Addition of a the **startedAtTime** property to provide content to the ChangeEvent class (in alignment with the Organization Ontology).



Addition of a the **endedAtTime** property to provide content to the ChangeEvent class (in alignment with the Organization Ontology).

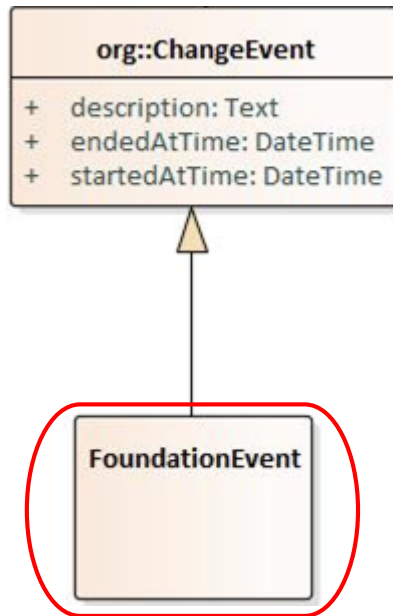


Open points



ChangeEvent subclass ([Issue #9](#))

The Change Event class provides, at the moment, one unique subclass, i.e. Foundation Event.



This subclass only partially covers events related to changes, in this case Foundation Event, and therefore excludes events that cannot be related to foundation events (such as merging of public organisations for instance).

: Simplification of the Change Event class by deprecating the Foundation Event subclass (and leaving any possible specialisations for application profiles).

- Do you agree with this proposition ?

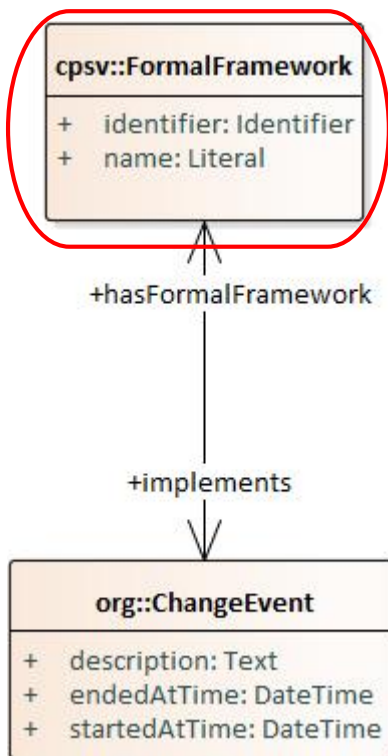
Open points



Legal framework class, alignment with CPSV-AP and CCCEV ([Issue #5](#))

The CPOV reuses cpsv:FormalFramework.

That class is however changed to **eli:LegalResource** in [CPSV-AP](#) while CCCEV v2.0.0 is proposing a new class [ReferenceFramework](#).



Definition of eli:LegalResource

This class represents the legislation, policy or policies that lie behind the Rules that govern the service.

Definition of Reference Framework

A source from where Requirements are identified and derived. Usual Reference Frameworks are legal and non-legal specifications. Examples include procedures, tendering legislation, etc.

- Do you agree to use eli:LegalResource within CPOV?

Open points



Administrative Territorial Units (Issue #7)

Issue: What is the intended usage of this class? How to align it with the other Core Vocabularies?

Definition: Lists of codes that represent the administrative territorial units of the EU Member States, based on national official / legal information and the ISO 3166-2 standard.

Proposition: Replace the AdministrativeTerritorialUnits class by the Location class from Core Location (and the spatial property by the location property).

- Do you agree with this proposition?



Open points

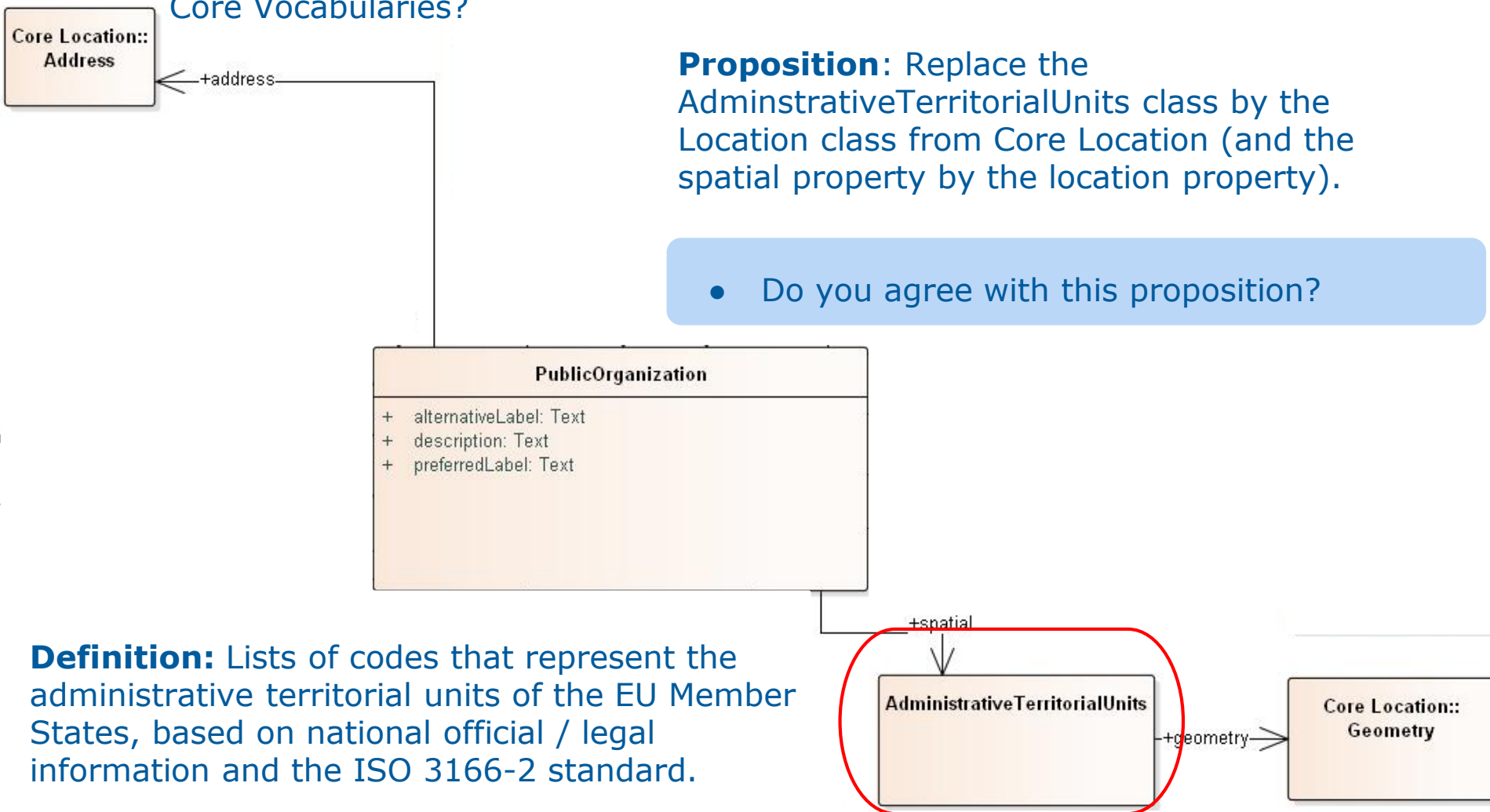


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Proposition: Replace the AdministrativeTerritorialUnits class by the Location class from Core Location (and the spatial property by the location property).

- Do you agree with this proposition?



Definition: Lists of codes that represent the administrative territorial units of the EU Member States, based on national official / legal information and the ISO 3166-2 standard.

Open points



Use of 's' or 'z' within "Organisation" ([Issue #8](#))

Issue: W3C uses American English, while the URIs (and documentation) of CPOV are using British English.

Proposition: Use British English everywhere, unless we reuse something from W3C.

Do you agree with this proposition?

Open points



Dependency on schema.org for Opening Hours Specification and Contact Point ([Issue #10](#))

As discussed during the previous webinar, the proposition is to remove the dependency towards schema.org (mainly because the use cases of schema.org are specific while the ones of CPOV can be broader).

The proposition is therefore to create a similar class in the Core Vocabulary.

- Do you agree with this proposition ?



Use of Contact Point and Opening Hours Specification

During the last webinar, the need for the Contact Point class in CPOV was challenged. Some participants proposed to leave this out of the Core Vocabulary to give further flexibility to implementers.

Proposition: We keep the Contact Point and Opening Hours Specification classes in the model without defining further how such classes should be instantiated in detailed information (phone number, email address etc.)

- Do you agree with this proposition ?

Open points



Structured and application neutral definitions ([Issue #12](#))

A remark has been expressed that composing structured and application neutral definitions of the terms included in the Core Vocabularies could ensure a greater reuse of them.

Proposition Definitions of elements should be structured in a standardized way. Definitions should be formulated as intentional definitions, stating the genus (the nearest superordinate concept) and differentia (properties that differentiate the concept from other members of the genus).

The definition should not contain elements that express an inappropriate limitation of the concept by nor context-related comments or examples (included as separately annotated information e.g. usage note).

Do you agree with this proposition?

Open points



Representation of the Vocabularies (Issue #11)

Different attention points were raised in order to improve the quality of the specifications produced :

- Including prefixes in the UML names of all classes and all properties so that the element provenance is visible.
- Providing labels in natural language (i.e not camel case) in addition to the qualified names in the html specifications (e.g. 'alternative label' for 'skos:altLabel') of the Core Vocabularies. Alternative labels can also be added to the UML-model by using tagged values or Alias.
- The Core Vocabularies html specifications should include a list of namespaces and prefixes applied in the document(s).
- In the property tables, it would be helpful if the values of the 'Expected' range column where not 'translated' to labels such as 'Text' when `rdf:langString` would be a more precise short form of `http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#langString`, for instance.

Do you agree with these 4 propositions?

Open points



Structured and application neutral definitions ([Issue #12](#))

A proposal has been made that composing structured and application neutral definitions of the terms included in specifications could ensure a greater reuse of the Core Vocabularies.

Proposition Definitions of elements should be structured in a standardized way. Definitions should be formulated as intentional definitions, stating the genus (the nearest superordinate concept) and differentia (properties that differentiate the concept from other members of the genus).

The definition should not contain elements that express an inappropriate limitation of the concept by nor context-related comments or examples (included as separately annotated information e.g. usage note).

Do you agree with this proposition?

Core Public Organisation : your feedback



- Do you have other points to be discussed or raised ?

Changed data types

Many data types have been adapted in all Core Vocabularies.
The rationales were the following:

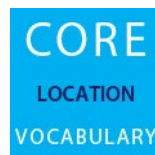
1. Alignment with SDG WP4, INSPIRE, Public Documents or between Core Vocabularies
2. To allow for multi-language (or -script)
3. Correction or consistency in the Core Vocabulary

Changed data types

Alignment with SDG WP4, INSPIRE or between Core Vocabularies
and/or to allow for multi-language usage



Person.familyName: Text
Person.givenName: Text
Person.alternativeName:
Text
Person.birthName: Text
Person.fullName: Text
Person.patronymicName:
Text



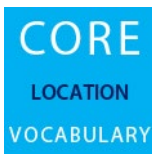
Address.administrativeUnitL
evel2: Text
Address.fullAddress: Text
Address.addressArea: Text
Address.locatorName: Text
Address.postName: Text
Address. thoroughfare: Text



Public organization: alternative
label expects a text value
Public organization: description
expects a text value
Public organization: identifier
expects a literal value
Public organization: preferred
label expects a text value
PublicOrganization.identifier:
Identifier

Changed data types

Correction or consistency in the Core Vocabulary



Location.geographicName

expects a text value. Also updated the usage note example accordingly.

Address.administrativeUnit Level1: Code



ContactPoint.openingHours

expects a literal value

4. Wrap-up

Next steps

1. GitHub issues on which a consensus was reached will be closed.
2. We will prepare the new specifications for the Core Person, Business, Location and Public Organisation Vocabularies together with a visualisation of all Core Vocabularies combined.
3. Outstanding issues from this webinar, as well as issues that were not addressed or closed during the first webinar (related to Core Person & Core Business) will be followed up by the editorial team via GitHub to collect additional input/support future discussions. Stay tuned
4. These open issues will be the object of 1-2 webinars in September, considering the Summer period.



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