



European
Commission

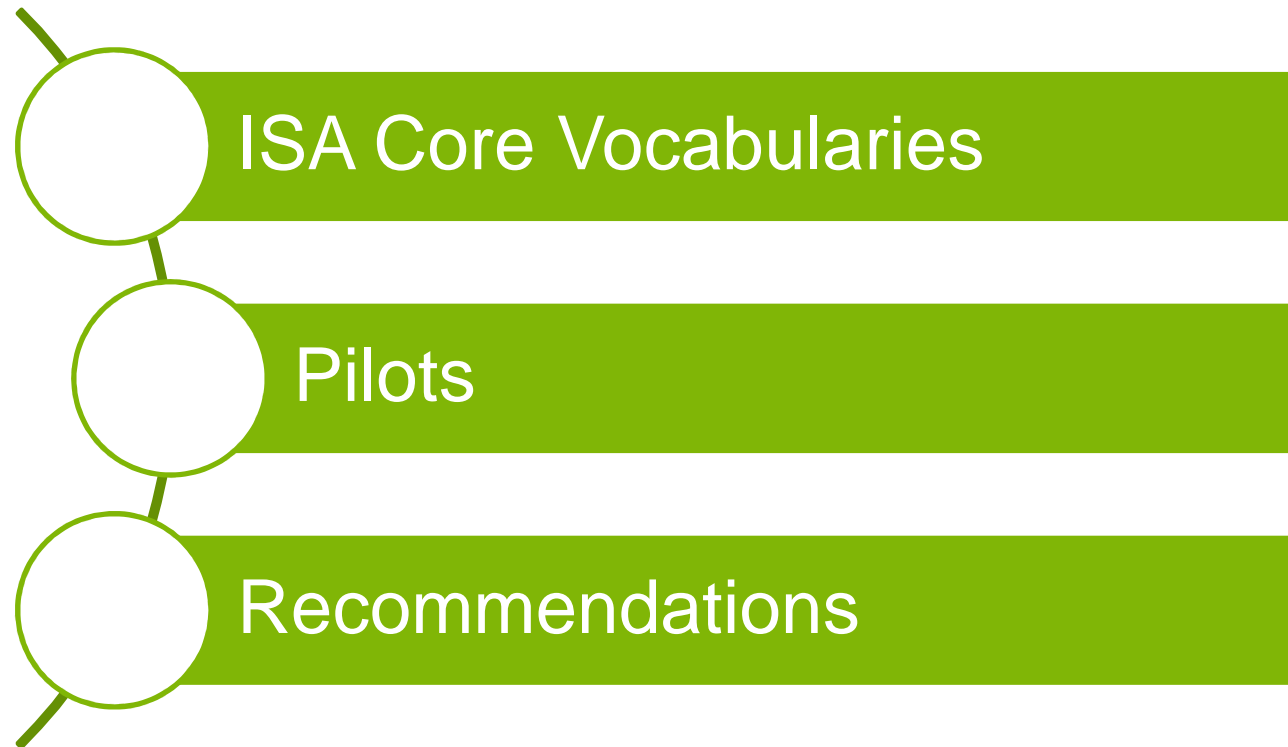


“Now! ... *That* should clear up
a few things around here!”

Hague, 6 Nov. 2014
Vassilios.Peristeras@ec.europa.eu

ISA

Core Vocabularies





Core Vocabularies

"...What has been discovered over the years is that there are a number of (information) structures that are universal and applicable to all kinds of organizations, both private and public. There are four fundamental categories: People and Organizations, Geography, Physical Resources and Activities and Events"

David Hay, Describing the World: Data Patterns

Core vocabularies

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

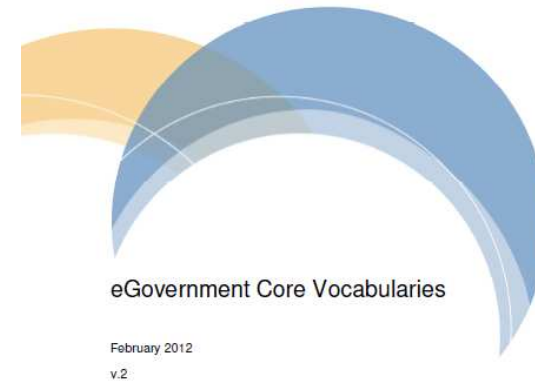
**CORE
PUBLIC
SERVICE
VOCABULARY**

**CORE
PERSON
VOCABULARY**

**CORE
BUSINESS
VOCABULARY**

**CORE
LOCATION
VOCABULARY**

DCAT
APPLICATION
PROFILE FOR
EUROPEAN
DATA PORTALS



D3.1 – PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY FOR CORE VOCABULARIES

Deliverable



Core Vocabularies

Multi disciplinary working group

67 people

21 Member States and the US, South Africa and Croatia

EU institutions

Standardization bodies

External experts/academia



Core Vocabularies Working Group

W3C methodology

CORE
LOCATION
VOCABULARY

Core Location TF: chaired by EC Joint Research Centre/H6 (INSPIRE Directive)

CORE
BUSINESS
VOCABULARY

Core Business TF: chaired by DG MARKT (European Business Registry project)

CORE
PERSON
VOCABULARY

Core Person TF: chaired by EUROJUST



Core Vocabularies

Core Vocabularies are available through the Joinup.eu platform

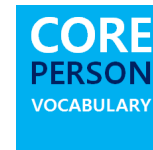
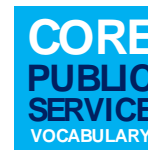
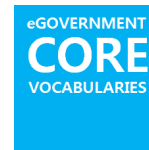


Core Vocabularies have been endorsed by the MSs in the context of the ISA Coordination Group

Open
License

ISA Open Metadata License v1.1

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/category/licence/isa-open-metadata-licence-v11>





Registered Organization Vocabulary

W3C Working Group Note 28 May 2013

This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2013/NOTE-vocab-regorg-20130528/>

Latest published version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-regorg/>

Previous version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2013/WD-vocab-regorg-20130108/>

Editors:

[Phil Archer](#), [W3C / ERCIM](#)

[Marios Meimaris](#), [National Technical University of Athens \(Invited Expert\)](#) (from 1 March 2013)

[Agisilaos Papantoniou](#), [National Technical University of Athens \(Invited Expert\)](#) (until 28 Feb 2013)

The vocabulary defined in this document is also available in these non-normative formats: [RDF/XML](#) and [Turtle](#).

Copyright © 2013 [W3C](#)® ([MIT](#), [ERCIM](#), [Keio](#), [Beihang](#)), All Rights Reserved. W3C [liability](#), [trademark](#) and [document use](#) rules apply.

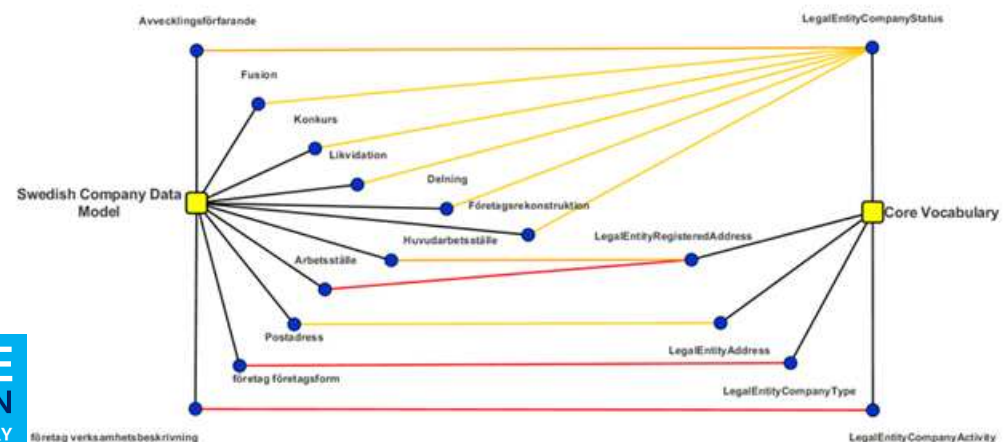
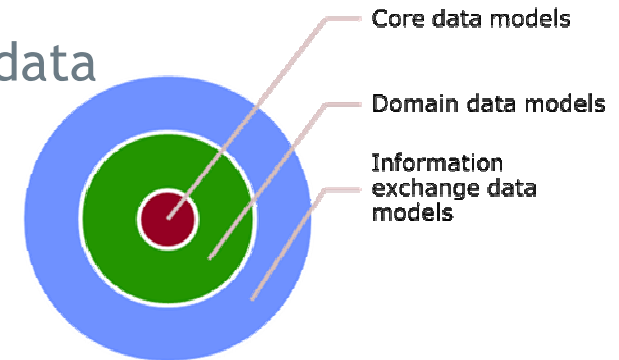
Abstract

The Registered Organization Vocabulary is a profile of the Organization Ontology for describing organizations that have a national or regional register.

Core Business Vocabulary W3C Note

Value

- New systems: As default starting points for data modeling
- Existing systems:
 - As reference or "bridge" data models for integration and information sharing
 - As export specifications for publishing open data





1) Interconnecting Belgian address data using the Core Location Vocabulary

- In collaboration with [AGIV](#), [CIRB](#), [bpost](#), [FEDICT](#), [SPW](#), [NGI /IGN](#) and [EC INSPIRE team](#).
- Pilot available at: <http://location.testproject.eu/BEL/>

2) Linking national plant protection products registers

In collaboration with DG SANCO and agencies from 8 Member States, i.e. Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Poland, The Netherlands and Sweden.

- Pilot available at: <http://health.testproject.eu/PPP/>
- using the Registered Organization Vocabulary



3) Publishing organisational data as Linked Open Government Data

- In collaboration with the Greek Ministry of Administrative Reform and e-Government and Agenzia per l'Italia Digitale.
- Pilot available at: <http://org.testproject.eu/MAREG/>

4) Reusable public service descriptions using the Core Public Service Vocabulary

- In collaboration with SPOCS and e-CODEX large scale pilots, Flemish Intergovernmental Product and Service Catalogue and DERI, National University of Ireland, Galway.
- Pilot available at: <http://cpsv.testproject.eu/CPSV/>



5) Interconnecting maritime surveillance data using the Core Location and the Registered Organization Vocabularies

In collaboration with DG MARE, EMSA and the Spanish Armada.

- Pilot available at: <http://maritime.testproject.eu/CISE/> (under development)



Core Voc Use

- 1) **The Flemish Local Authority Association has used all Core Vocabularies and has created an extension to cover local authorities needs**
- 2) **eIDAS develops minimum set of identification data for legal and natural persons based on the ISA core vocabularies**

Develop a national catalogue of core data standards (I)

1. Identify highly reusable information entities which remain relevant across different government domain
 - *Examples from DK, USA, DE, JP: person, business, locations*
 - *Rule of thumb: this data is stored in base registries*
2. Model this information to create generic data models and define reference data values. Use standard modeling approaches (e.g. UML, XML, RDF) and reuse existing content standards whenever possible (e.g. ISA Core Vocabularies, UBL)
 - *Example: the OSLO data standard for local authorities*
3. Develop and maintain a library of these core data standards. Promote this library as an authoritative source of core data elements (objects, properties, values)
 - *Examples: Germany-KOSIT, USA-NIEM, Japan-Core Vocabularies*



Recommendations

Develop a national catalogue of core data standards (I)

4. Develop tools to a) allow easy reuse of the models published in the library, b) validate compliance with the core library
- Examples: Germany-KOSIT, USA-NIEM
5. Provide space for organic growth of domain specific libraries around the core library. Allow domain-specific communities to contribute and share their (core library-compliant) models.
- Examples: Germany-KOSIT, USA-NIEM
6. Document your data models using ADMS and make descriptions available on the web. Joinup federates this content.
- Examples: 23 repositories already have used ADMS to describe their assets including Germany - Xrepository, Estonia - RIHA, the Netherlands - Dutch Standardisation Forum, Belgium - Belgian Interoperability Catalogue, Denmark - Digitalisér.dk.
7. Develop a national government metadata and standards policy (e.g. "comply or explain")



Recommendations

Wed 12 November 2014 – 10 a.m. CET

WORKSHOP

Core data models for public administrations

@SEMICEu

<http://www.semlc.eu>

- **11 Member States**
- **USA, National Information Exchange Model**
- **Japan, Core Vocabularies**

**NL: Mr. Joop Rasser
Mr. Kristian Mul
Mr. Erik Jonker**

? Questions

vassilios.peristeras@ec.europa.eu

Visit our initiatives 

CESAR
COMMUNITY OF
EUROPEAN
SEMANTIC ASSETS
REPOSITORIES

ADMS
ASSET
DESCRIPTION
METADATA
SCHEMA

DCAT
APPLICATION
PROFILE FOR
EUROPEAN
DATA PORTALS

**SOFTWARE
FORGES
COMMUNITY**

**ADMS.
SW**

eGOVERNMENT
CORE
VOCABULARIES

**CORE
PUBLIC
SERVICE**
VOCABULARY

CORE
LOCATION
VOCABULARY

CORE
BUSINESS
VOCABULARY

CORE
PERSON
VOCABULARY

ISA

Get involved

Follow [@SEMICEu](https://twitter.com/SEMICEu) on Twitter

Join the [SEMIC](#) group on LinkedIn

Join the [SEMIC](#) community on Joinup