



**D02.01.01.03. Core Public Organization Vocabulary –
Draft 4**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Context and problem statement

The notion of a 'public organization' as a body that is responsible for a range of government functions is deceptively simple. The reality is that almost every characteristic of public organizations is subject to change: changes in function as duties are assigned or reassigned elsewhere, changes in internal structure, changes in working methods and, although some organization's names may be ancient, others change with remarkable frequency. Such change may be the result of new legislation or policies coming into force, and tend to be particularly common immediately after elections for obvious reasons. It is therefore difficult to keep track of accurate information and yet that is precisely what's needed when considering things like purchase orders, tenders, contracts and invoices.

The need is for a common method of describing an organization and its functions that is able to capture change and yet is interoperable across domains and across borders. Datasets such as a budgets, spending data, lists of contacts for services maintained and legally defined responsibilities will make references to the relevant public organization, but the value and usefulness of that data will be greatly diminished if it is out of date or otherwise inaccurate.

1.2. Proposed solution

The Core Public Organization Vocabulary (CPOV) is designed to support the exchange of basic information about individual public organizations. By using the vocabulary, almost certainly augmented with sector- or country-specific information, institutions publishing data about public organizations will be able to

- Share information G2G (government to government), G2B (government to business) and G2C (government to citizen);
- develop common information systems;
- link data from public organizations to other data sets;
- manage a cross-border repository of public services and organizations;
- browse public organizations by its function;
- keep track of the evolution of public organizations; and
- increase efficiencies by spotting duplicated or overlapping functions.

The use cases of the CPOV are further elaborated in section 2.

1.3. Scope

The Core Public Organization Vocabulary is designed to describe the organization itself. Whilst the vocabulary may support links to descriptions of services it operates, members of staff or other resources such as relevant legislation, policies and jurisdictional coverage, it will not describe those resources in detail. Public organizations will often include elected representatives and it is clearly important to record who those elected officials are, the terms served etc. Such descriptions are out of scope for the current work although this may be the focus of future, work. The

vocabulary is not concerned with features associated with commercial entities such as shareholdings and ownership.

Wherever possible, the CPOV will reuse existing vocabularies and, as a result, might not define any new terms of its own. When reusing existing terms, it will define how they should be used and may suggest specific code lists to be used as values for properties.

1.4. The CPOV Process and methodology

This common data model has been defined as a core vocabulary for public organizations. A Core Vocabulary is a simplified, reusable, and extensible data model that captures the fundamental characteristics of an entity in a context-neutral fashion. Well known examples of existing Core Vocabularies include the Dublin Core Metadata Set¹. Such Core Vocabularies are the starting point for agreeing on new semantic interoperability assets and defining mappings between existing assets. Semantic interoperability assets that map to or extend such Core Vocabularies are the minimum required to guarantee a level of cross-domain and cross-border interoperability that can be attained by public administrations.

The work has been conducted according to the ISA process and methodology for developing Core Vocabularies². The process and methodology provide guidance in two domains. First, the **process** describes how consensus can be reached among stakeholders and domain experts so that the vocabulary is recognised as meeting its design goals, leading to endorsement by Member States. Second, the **methodology** describes how the core vocabulary is specified following best practices for selecting, reusing, developing and presenting concepts. Table 1 provides an overview of the steps in the process and methodology.

Table 1: Process and Methodology Overview

Process <i>Reaching consensus</i>	Methodology <i>Developing a specification</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify stakeholders 2. Form working group 3. Identify chair & co-chair 4. Identify editors 5. Form review group 6. Secure IPR 7. Establish working environment and culture 8. Publish drafts 9. Review drafts 10. Publish last call working draft 11. Review last call working draft 12. Gather evidence of acceptance 13. Submit for endorsement 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify a meaningful set of Core Concepts 2. Research and review existing solutions 3. Research existing data and services 4. Use cases 5. Requirements 6. Terminology and conceptual data model 7. Naming conventions 8. Identifier conventions 9. The namespace document

¹ <http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/>

² <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/node/67006/>

14. Endorse

10. Quality Assurance & Conformance
Criteria

1.5. Structure of this document

This document consists of the following sections.

- Section 2 defines the main use cases that drives the specification of the Core Vocabulary, as well as the specific requirements.
- Section 3 gives a very brief summary of a number of existing initiatives in this area.
- The classes and properties defined for the vocabulary are identified in section 4.
- Sections 5 and 6 provide the Conformance Statement for this Core Vocabulary and review the accessibility and multilingual issues.
- Finally section 7 lists the prefixes and namespaces used throughout the document and section 8 provides a change log for comparison with previous drafts of this document.

2. USE CASES

The Core Public Organization Vocabulary (CPOV) is designed to meet specific needs of businesses, public administrations and citizens across the European Union and beyond. These needs are described in the use cases below.

2.1. Facilitate sharing of basic data about public organizations

Information sharing across organizations is often hampered by the lack of semantic agreements. Common data standards, such as the Core Vocabularies, help public administrations to overcome the semantic barrier to information sharing. The Core Public Organization Vocabulary is designed to make the exchange of basic information about public organizations easier. By using the vocabulary, administrations publishing data about their organization will enable

- easier discovery of their organization within and between countries;
- easier identification of how organizations interrelate;
- improved understanding of provided information because of common definitions; and
- easier comparison of similar organizations across sectors or countries.



The CPOV will facilitate the sharing of basic data about public organizations G2G (Government-to-Government), G2B (Government-to-Business) and G2C (Government-to-Citizen).

2.2. Facilitate the development of common information systems

A common standard for describing public organizations, could support the development of common information systems in which public organizations are referred, such as

- A central **HR system** in which government employees are linked to different public organizations, posts, contact details and salaries;
- A **facilities management** system used across public organizations linking physical resources such as buildings and office equipment to public organizations and their staff; and
- An **e-Invoicing** system in which the data quality can be improved by modelling and uniquely identifying public organizations to whom invoices are addressed.

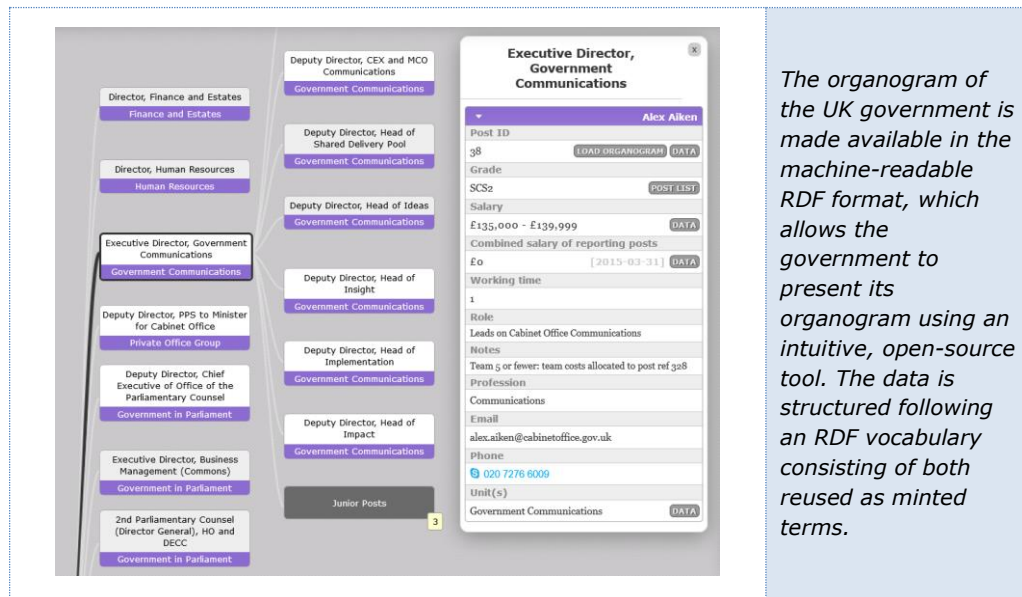


The use of existing data models for the development of common information systems **facilitates the development** of those systems and improves their **interoperability**.

2.3. Linking open organograms

Many Public Organizations across the European Union publish their organograms online. Often, these organograms are published in non-machine-readable formats such as images or PDFs, limiting the reuse potential of organizational data. Publishing data in machine-readable formats enables public organizations and third parties to build tools that increase the usability and understandability of the data. Examples of publishing organograms as machine-readable data include the UK organogram of public staff³ and the Italian Index of Public Administrations⁴.

Figure 1: Organogram of the UK Government



By publishing organograms in linked open data formats, such as RDF, it becomes possible to link data from different sources. For example, the *Salary* data in the British organogram can be linked to high value data sets such as the British annual budget. Moreover, if organograms are structured following a common data model, it would be possible to link organograms across organizations and countries.



The Core Public Organization Vocabulary has the potential to **link organograms** to each other and to **high value data sets**.

2.4. Cross border information exchange: manage a cross-border repository of public services and organizations

A use case for the development of the Core Public Service Vocabulary (CPSV)⁵, which was developed by the ISA Programme, is the management of

³ <https://data.gov.uk/organogram/>

⁴ IPA: <http://spcdata.digitpa.gov.it/dataIPA.html>

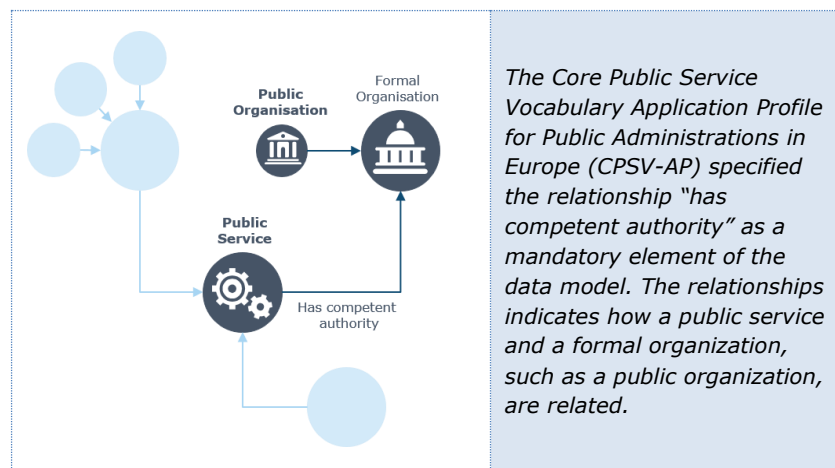
⁵ https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/core_public_service/asset_release/core-public-service-vocabulary-0

a portfolio of public services. The CPSV was identified as one of the key elements for the development of such a repository.

*"In most countries, the ownership and management of **public services** is split amongst different **public administrations** leading to different ways of managing their lifecycle. This makes it difficult to have a complete view of the public services offered within the context of a Member State, and to have a holistic approach for their management and the way the public services are grouped into business events."* [3]

The CPSV addresses the need for public administrations to describe their services and events in a common way. The CPOV has the potential to become a second key element of such a repository, providing the ability to link public services to public organizations, hence defining which organization has the authority over specific public services.

Figure 2: Link between CPSV and CPOV



Public service and organization portfolio management allows public administration to apply a **holistic** and **systematic management** across authorities.

2.5. Find a public organization by its function

When looking across borders and across sectors, often it is the *functions performed* by an organization, rather than the organization itself, that is the primary focus. For example, the function of improving ICT use across government may be the function of a specific ministry (such as MAREG in Greece), a government agency (such as Italy's AgID), part of the ministry of finance (such as in Finland) or the office of the Prime Minister (such as in the UK and Austria). Someone searching for contacts with people in other countries or regions who perform similar functions to their own will be able to use the CPOV to discover the organizations responsible for specific functions or areas of government. This complements, but does not replace, the notion of a public service directory.



The public organization portfolio facilitates **discovery** of which public authorities and departments are **responsible** for given areas of the **public task**.

2.6. Increase efficiencies by spotting where responsibilities and functions are duplicated or overlap

The public sector is highly complex. It is all but impossible for anyone to maintain a clear picture in their mind of how different departments and agencies interrelate and where functions and responsibilities overlap. The CPOV, with its links between organizations, their departments and their responsibilities, offers the potential to visualise the different relations and thereby spot similarities, duplications of effort or gaps in the system. Comparisons can also be made across borders so that potential efficiencies can be more easily identified.



A **visualisation** of the **structure of the public sector**, particularly when compared with similar governments elsewhere in Europe, offers the potential for significant **efficiency gains**.

2.7. Keep track of the evolution of public organizations

The structure and responsibilities of public organizations are prone to change, e.g. following elections. A core vocabulary describing public organizations, allows to track these changes over time.



The CPOV allows stakeholders to track the **frequent changes** in structure and responsibilities of public organizations.

2.8. Requirements

The use cases set out above give rise to the following requirements:

- R1** Basic facts about the organization must be recorded such as its name, contact point(s), address(es) etc.
- R2** The relationship between an organization and its constituent departments or subsidiaries must be captured.
- R3** The description must be tied to a time, either the current time, i.e. the description that applies today, or a historical period, ideally with a start and end date.

- R4** Descriptions must persist and be readily referenced beyond the life of the current organization.
- R5** The vocabulary must support descriptions of the responsibilities conferred and the functions performed by an organization.
- R6** It must be possible to recognise different organizations by their function/responsibilities.

Use case 2.3 strongly suggests the requirement that it should be possible to generate organograms, that is, organization charts, from data created using the CPOV. The Working Group resolved⁶ that details of posts within a public organization and the people holding those posts was out of scope for the current work. Nevertheless, the vocabulary should not prevent or hinder the addition of such information.

⁶ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/node/148999>

3. EXISTING SOLUTIONS

The need for a systematised way to refer to and describe public organizations is not new. Several solutions already exist, some of which are listed in this section.

3.1. The W3C Organization Ontology

Initially developed in 2010 for the UK government, the Organization Ontology became a W3C standard in January 2014⁷ and has been widely used elsewhere⁸. It meets all the requirements, however, this is only so *if* it is used in a particular way, notably if different organizations use common code lists as values, in particular, for properties such as `org:classification` and `org:purpose`.

3.2. ORG-AP-OP

The Application Profile developed by the Publications Office of the European Union underpins their popular whoiswho service⁹. That service provides contact information for staff across the European Institutions and so is focussed on people and the roles they play. Such a service is beyond the scope of the current work although it bears a clear relation in terms of describing the actual institutions. The CPOV should therefore be consistent with the ORG-AP-OP.

3.3. CPSV-AP

The Core Public Service Vocabulary and its Application Profile (CPSV-AP) was developed by the ISA Programme of the EU in 2015. The data model aims to describe public services and group them in business events. The CPSV-AP defines a number of terms that are closely related to the CPOV. For example, the administrative level, the type of organization, and its home page. It might be appropriate to include these terms in the CPOV. For more information on how the CPSV-AP integrates with the CPOV, please refer to section 2.4.

3.4. Existing Solution: Popolo

The Popolo Project created a vocabulary for describing organizations¹⁰ that reuses a lot of the terms from the ORG Ontology but adds in some new ones. As well as providing serialisations in RDF, it also offers a JSON schema that introduces a few minor tweaks to some of the term names. This means that the same data serialised as JSON and RDF will have different names for, for example, 'seeAlso.' The Popolo vocabulary does not model change events as such but does record previous names, with start and end dates. This is similar to the approach taken in the data behind the Publications Office's whoiswho¹¹ tool.

⁷ <https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-org>

⁸ https://www.w3.org/2011/gld/wiki/ORG_Implementations

⁹ <http://whoiswho.europa.eu>

¹⁰ <http://www.popoloproject.com/specs/organization.html>

¹¹ <http://europa.eu/whoiswho/>

3.5. Publicbodies.org

Publicbodies.org is an Open Knowledge Labs¹² project that aims to aggregate data on public organizations around the world, making them searchable in a single database on the publicbodies.org website. The tools and relevant open source code are hosted on Github¹³, as is the data submitted by volunteers.

The project uses a simple tabular data model¹⁴, which is under constant evolutionary change.

3.6. Inforegister API

The Inforegister API is a commercial project of Register OÜ that extends the W3C Organization ontology such that it can be used for exposing organization data via its linked data API¹⁵.

The main extensions include a vocabulary for modelling representation rights of members of organizations (e.g. who, and under which conditions, is eligible to sign a contract on behalf of an organization), VAT group memberships, classifiers for organization statuses and roles of representatives.

¹² <http://okfnlabs.org/>

¹³ <http://github.com/okfn/publicbodies/>

¹⁴ <http://data.okfn.org/data/okfn/public-bodies>

¹⁵ See <https://developers.ir.ee/graph-api#get-all-data-of-an-organization> for an example

4. CORE PUBLIC ORGANIZATION VOCABULARY

The data model for the CPOV is shown in Figure 3. It is largely a subset (profile) of the Organization Ontology covering the basic description of an organization and the purpose(s) that it exists to serve. Prefixes used for RDF properties are listed in section 7.

4.1. Class: Public Organization

The Public Organization class represents the organization. One organization may comprise several sub-organizations and any organization may have one or more organizational units. Each of these is described using the same properties and relationships.

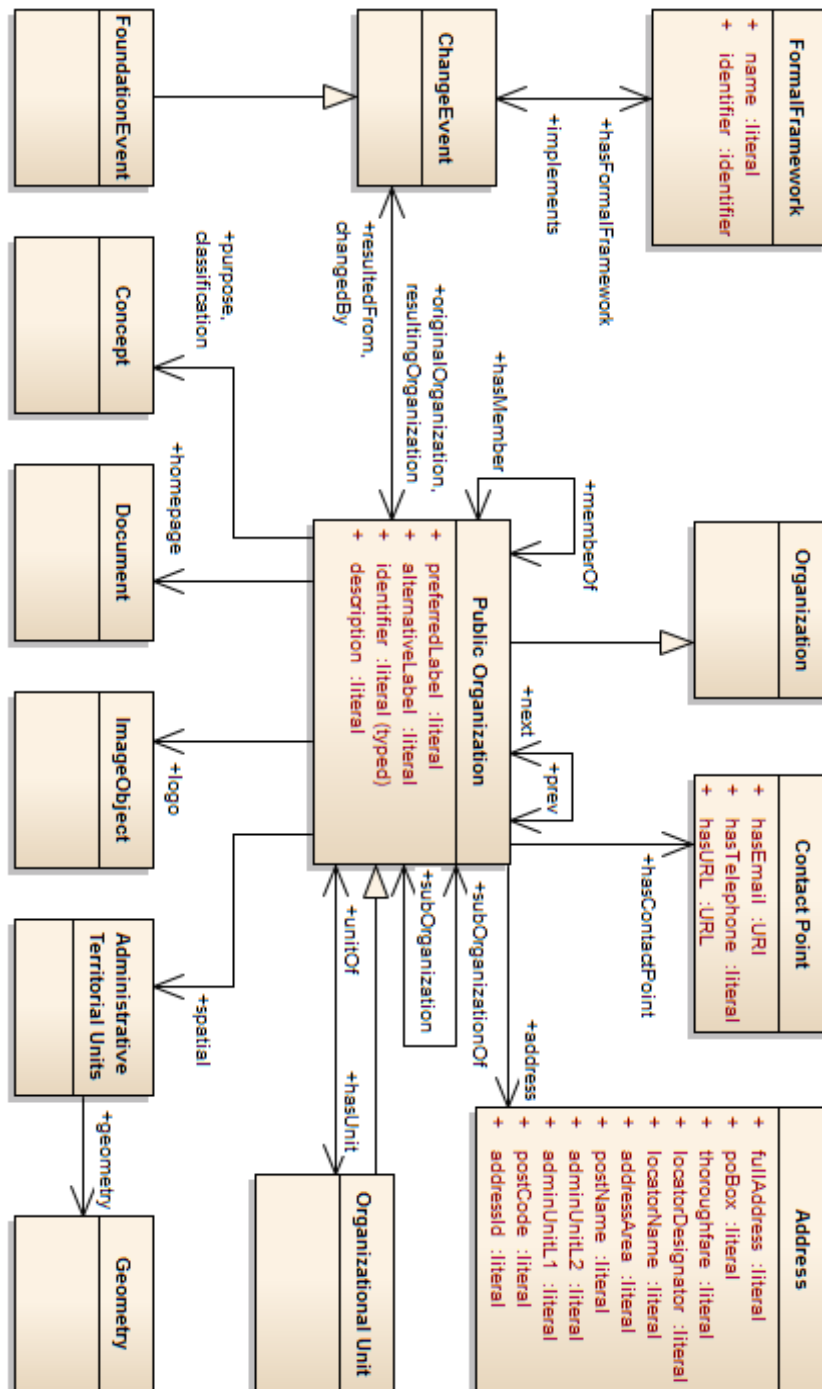
The CPOV provides a very general definition of a Public Organization as: any organization that is defined as being part of the public sector by a legal framework at any level.

This is consistent with the more detailed definition of a “public sector body” as given in the directive PSI Directive¹⁶: “the State, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law and associations formed by one or several such authorities or one or several such bodies governed by public law”. It further defines a body governed by public law as any body “(a) established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character; and (b) having legal personality; and (c) financed, for the most part by the State, or regional or local authorities, or other bodies governed by public law; or subject to management supervision by those bodies; or having an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by the State, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law”.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, this class is bound to `cpov:PublicOrganization` which is defined as a sub class of `org:Organization`. In some cases, albeit rare ones, a Public Organization may not be a legal entity, furthermore, the definition is considered sufficiently distinct that it is inappropriate to define `cpov:PublicOrganization` as a sub class of `org:FormalOrganization` which may otherwise be considered natural. It is noteworthy in that context that `cpov:PublicOrganization` is not defined as disjoint with `org:FormalOrganization` or any other class.

¹⁶ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32003L0098&qid=1456507093478&from=EN>

Figure 3: Data model for the CPOV



4.1.1. Property: preferred label

As defined in the ORG Ontology, a *preferred label* is used to provide the primary, legally recognised name of the organization. An organization may only have one such name in any given language. Primary names may be provided in multiple languages with multiple instances of the *preferred label* property.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, this property is bound to `skos:prefLabel`.

4.1.2. Property: alternative label

In line with ORG and SKOS itself, an organization may have any number of alternative or informal names, irrespective of language.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, this property is bound to `skos:altLabel`.

4.1.3. Property: identifier

Many organizations are referred to by an acronym or some other identifier. For example, among the EU institutions, the ECB is the identifier for the European Central Bank, OLAF for the European Anti-Fraud Office, and so on. These are formally recognised by the European Commission which provides a list of such acronyms¹⁷. Analogous lists should be used in other contexts.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, this property is bound to `org:identifier`.

4.1.4. Property: description

This property provides a textual description of the organization.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, this property is bound to `dcterms:description`.

4.1.5. Property: spatial

This property links an organization to the administrative region(s) that it covers. The value of the property should be the URI of the region as defined in an authoritative list of regions. In Europe, this is likely to be the Administrative Territorial Units¹⁸ Named Authority List maintained by the Publications Office's Metadata Registry.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, this property is bound to `dcterms:spatial`.

The ATU list does not include a geometry. That is, the territory is only identified by its name not its spatial coordinates. This is likely to be the case for similar lists. If geometries are available for the Public Organization's territory, they can be linked from the territorial unit using the Location Core Vocabulary's `locn:geometry` property¹⁹.

4.1.6. Property: purpose

This property links an organization to its function(s) which are expressed as a SKOS Concept Scheme. The ORG ontology suggests that this property can also be thought of as meaning 'remit' or 'responsibility.' Ideally this will link to a COFOG code but where this isn't possible or appropriate, other controlled vocabularies may be used.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, this property is bound to `org:purpose`.

¹⁷ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/cybernews/abbreviations.htm>

¹⁸ <http://publications.europa.eu/mdr/authority/atu/>

¹⁹ www.w3.org/ns/locn#locn:geometry

4.1.7. Property: classification

This property links an organization to a SKOS Concept that provides a classification. As an example, the Publications Office of the European Union provides a Named Authority list of Organization Types²⁰ which is appropriate for European institutions. Other classification schemes should be used at other levels of public organization.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, this property is bound to `org:classification`.

4.1.8. Property: homepage

A property to link an organization to its website homepage. The value of this property is a URL irrespective of the serialisation of the data.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, this property is bound to `foaf:homepage`.

4.1.9. Property: logo

A property to link an organization to its logo. The value of this property can simply be the URL of the logo but it is better for developers if it links to an object that provides the URL of the image and essential metadata about it, notably its dimensions.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, this property is bound to `schema:logo` which takes either a URL or a `schema:ImageObject` as its value.

4.1.10. Property: subOrganization (inverse: subOrganizationOf)

Public Organizations are often large and complex and may be a collection of smaller organizations, each of which has a specific identity that may be legally defined. The `subOrganization` and `subOrganizationOf` properties express the relationships between organizations in a hierarchical structure. In contrast, `hasUnit` and `unitOf` are used to link to operational departments within an organization that may not generally exist in their own right.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, `subOrganization` is bound to `org:subOrganization` and `subOrganizationOf` is bound to `org:subOrganizationOf`.

4.1.11. Property: hasUnit (inverse: unitOf)

Organizations typically comprise many departments, units, teams etc. Each of these is modelled in the CPOV as a unit that is linked *from* the parent organization with `hasUnit` and *to* the parent with `unitOf`. An Organizational Unit is a sub class of Public Organization but conceptually does not exist in its own right. This is in contrast to a sub organization that, although part of the larger organization, may be legally distinct or otherwise enjoy a degree of autonomy.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, `hasUnit` is bound to `org:hasUnit` and `unitOf` is bound to `org:unitOf`.

²⁰ <http://publications.europa.eu/mdr/authority/organization-type/index.html>
01/04/2016

4.1.12. Property: memberOf (inverse: hasMember)

One organization may be a member of another without being a sub organization, i.e. they are independent entities. These properties allow such relationships to be captured.

The `memberOf` and `hasMember` properties are very simple and don't support statements describing the nature of the membership. The W3C Organization Ontology provides both this simple method and a more sophisticated model²¹ that *does* make it possible to, for example, provide information about the period of time in which one organization was a member of another, the level of membership etc. That more sophisticated model should be used where necessary and may be used *in addition to* the simple `memberOf/hasMember` properties.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, `memberOf` and `hasMember` are bound to `org:memberOf` and `org:hasMember` respectively.

4.1.13. Property: contactPoint

The contact point property links to a VCard that provides contact information such as a phone number, e-mail address and online contact information. The latter is conceptually distinct from the organization's homepage which may or may not provide contact information.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, this property is bound to `schema:contactPoint`.

4.1.14. Property: address

Since the range of the `contactPoint` property is a VCard, the contact point class *may* include address information. However, for consistency with INSPIRE, the Location Core Vocabulary's Address class should be used.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, address is bound to `locn:address`.

4.1.15. Properties: prev/next

In some cases it is necessary to be able to create an ordered sequence of organizations that precede and succeed each other. To support this, the CPOV includes the well-known relationships of `previous` and `next` to allow such sequences to be captured and computed.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, these properties are bound to `xhv:prev` and `xhv:next`.

4.2. Classes: ChangeEvent, FoundationEvent

Public organizations are formed and changed in response to events. This may be the result of new legislation, new policies, taking on new obligations etc. The CPOV captures this in its Change Event class but recognises the specific case of an

²¹ <https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-org/#membership-roles-posts-and-reporting>

organization's foundation as being sufficiently distinct to require a sub class of Change Event.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, ChangeEvent is bound to `org:ChangeEvent`, FoundationEvent is in the CPOV's own namespace, i.e. `cpov:FoundationEvent`.

4.2.1. Property: *resultingOrganization* (inverse: *resultedFrom*)

This property links a Change Event or a Foundation Event to the organization that resulted from it.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, these properties are bound to `org:resultingOrganization` and `org:resultedFrom`.

4.2.2. Properties: *originalOrganization* (inverse *changedBy*)

The `originalOrganization` property links a Change Event to the organization that existed before the change. Although the Foundation Event class is defined as a sub class of Change Event, it is inappropriate to use the `originalOrganization` property with the Foundation Event class.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, these properties are bound to `org:originalOrganization` and `org:changedBy`.

4.2.3. Property: *has formal framework* (inverse *changedBy*)

`hasFormalFramework` links a Change Event or Foundation Event to a piece of legislation or a policy document that prompted the change. These concepts and properties are defined in the Core Public Service Vocabulary (CPSV).

In the RDF release of the CPOV, these properties are bound to `cpsv:hasFormalFramework` and `cpsv:implements`.

4.3. Class: Formal Framework

This class and its properties are defined in the Core Public Service Vocabulary and may represent legislation or official policy that leads to a change event, including the establishment of the organization.

In the RDF release of the CPOV, this class is bound to `cpsv:FormalFramework`.

4.4. Class: Address

The Address class is defined in the Location Core Vocabulary. Its properties are closely bound to the INSPIRE data model for addresses. In particular, it separates out building names and numbers from the name of the thoroughfare. This is in contrast to VCard which conflates them into 'street address.' The Location Core Vocabulary does, however, borrow the `fullAddress` property from VCard as a means of providing the full text of the address as a literal.

The RDF release of the CPOV, this class is bound to `locn:Address`.

5. CONFORMANCE STATEMENT

A data interchange, however that interchange occurs, is conformant with the Core Public Organization Vocabulary if:

- it uses the terms (classes and properties) in a way consistent with their semantics as declared in this specification;
- it does not use terms from other vocabularies instead of ones defined in this vocabulary that could reasonably be used.

A conforming data interchange:

- may include terms from other vocabularies;
- may use only a subset of Core Public Organization Vocabulary terms.

A CPOV application profile is a specification for data interchange that adds additional constraints. Such additional constraints in a profile may include:

- a minimum set of required terms;
- classes and properties for additional terms not covered in the Core Public Organization Vocabulary;
- controlled vocabularies or URI sets as acceptable values for properties.

The Core Public Organization Vocabulary is technology-neutral and a publisher may use any of the terms defined in this document encoded in any technology although RDF and XML are preferred.

6. ACCESSIBILITY AND MULTILINGUAL ASPECTS

The CPOV can operate in any language as:

- In a multilingual context, all properties with a datatype "Literal" where the value for that property may exist in multiple languages, the property may have multiple instances which are tagged with a language identifier for each language in which the value for that property exists.
- The specification strongly encourages the use of URIs as identifiers and all URIs are 'dumb strings.' Although they clearly make use of English words, they do not convey those words - that is done by the human-readable labels which can be multilingual.
- The acronym URI is used throughout the document due to widespread familiarity. However, Internationalised Resource Identifiers (IRIs) are equally usable, and these can use any character in any script²².

Translations of the labels used in the various terms can readily be added to the schema (please contact the working group if you can help with this).

²² <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3987.txt>

7. NAMESPACES AND PREFIXES

This specification uses the following prefixes and namespaces.

Table 2: Namespaces and Prefixes

Prefix	Namespace
cpov	The URI for the ISA Core Vocabularies will be assigned mid-April 2016.
cpsv	
org	http://www.w3.org/ns/org#
dcterms	http://purl.org/dc/terms/
skos	http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#
schema	http://schema.org/
locn	http://www.w3.org/ns/locn#
foaf	http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/
xhv	http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/vocab#

8. CHANGE LOG

Changes since version 2²³:

1. Revision of the data model to include membership relations
2. Inclusion of the Address class from the LOCN vocabulary in line with discussion on Joinup.
3. Addition of Foundation Event as sub class of Change Event.
4. Addition of Contact Point
5. Completion of listing of all terms in the CPOV except properties of Formal Framework and Address which are defined elsewhere.
6. Requirements moved to use cases section; requirement to support organograms removed and an explanation provided. The relevant use case was retained however.
7. Publicbodies.org added as an existing solution.

Changes since version 3²⁴ following the meeting of 2016-03-09²⁵

1. Scope updated to explicitly exclude details of elected members and archiving following resolution of issues:
2. joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/cpov/issue/use-case-parliaments-and-city-councils
3. <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/cpov/issue/use-case-digital-preservation-archives>
4. Added the Inforegister API to the section on Existing Solutions (see https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/cpov/asset_release/core-public-organization-vocabulary-draft-3#comment-17970 and <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/cpov/issue/add-related-solution>)
5. Property: `subOrganization` (inverse: `subOrganizationOf`) Added (https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/cpov/asset_release/core-public-organization-vocabulary-draft-3#comment-17934)
6. Definition of Public Organization moved from previous (very short) section that offered definitions of key terms to the definition of the Public Organization class (section 4.1). Short definition retained but expanded upon with reference to the PSI Directive (resolves issue <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/cpov/issue/definition-public-organisation>). Furthermore, the class `cpov:PublicOrganization` has been created in the CPOV's own namespace and defined a subclass of `org:Organization` and not of `org:FormalOrganization` to include POs that are not legal entities (a rare, but not unknown situation in some countries).
7. As a result of the above, the definition of a legal framework was removed as the term was only used in the definition of a PO for which much greater details has now been provided.
8. Property: `memberOf` (inverse: `hasMember`) expanded to retain simple model but to refer to ORG where more detail needs to be captured, such as the period when a membership applies etc. See issue <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/cpov/issue/simple-or-more-complex-membership-model>

²³ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/node/148999/>

²⁴ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/node/149664/>

²⁵ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/node/149525/>

9. Property: contactPoint changed RDF mapping to schema:contactPoint. Also included distinction between VCard URL and foaf:homepage. Resolved on 2016-03-09. See issue at <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/cpov/issue/use-dcatcontactpoint>
10. Wording for Property: logo corrected and expanded a little. See issue <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/cpov/issue/improve-logo-property>
11. Definition of Property: spatial updated to refer to the ATU list as an example, not a requirement, and to the LOCN voc as a way to link to geometries. See issue <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/cpov/issue/use-cpsvadministrativelevel-nuts-code>
12. Updated class diagram.
13. Switched to spelling organization with a z to be consistent with the ORG ontology (it was becoming confusing when saying things like subOrganisationOf maps to org:subOrganizationOf)
14. Added namespaces and prefixes.
15. Added text to conformance statement, accessibility and multilingual issues, sections.
16. Removed cardinalities which are only appropriate for an application profile, not a vocabulary definition.