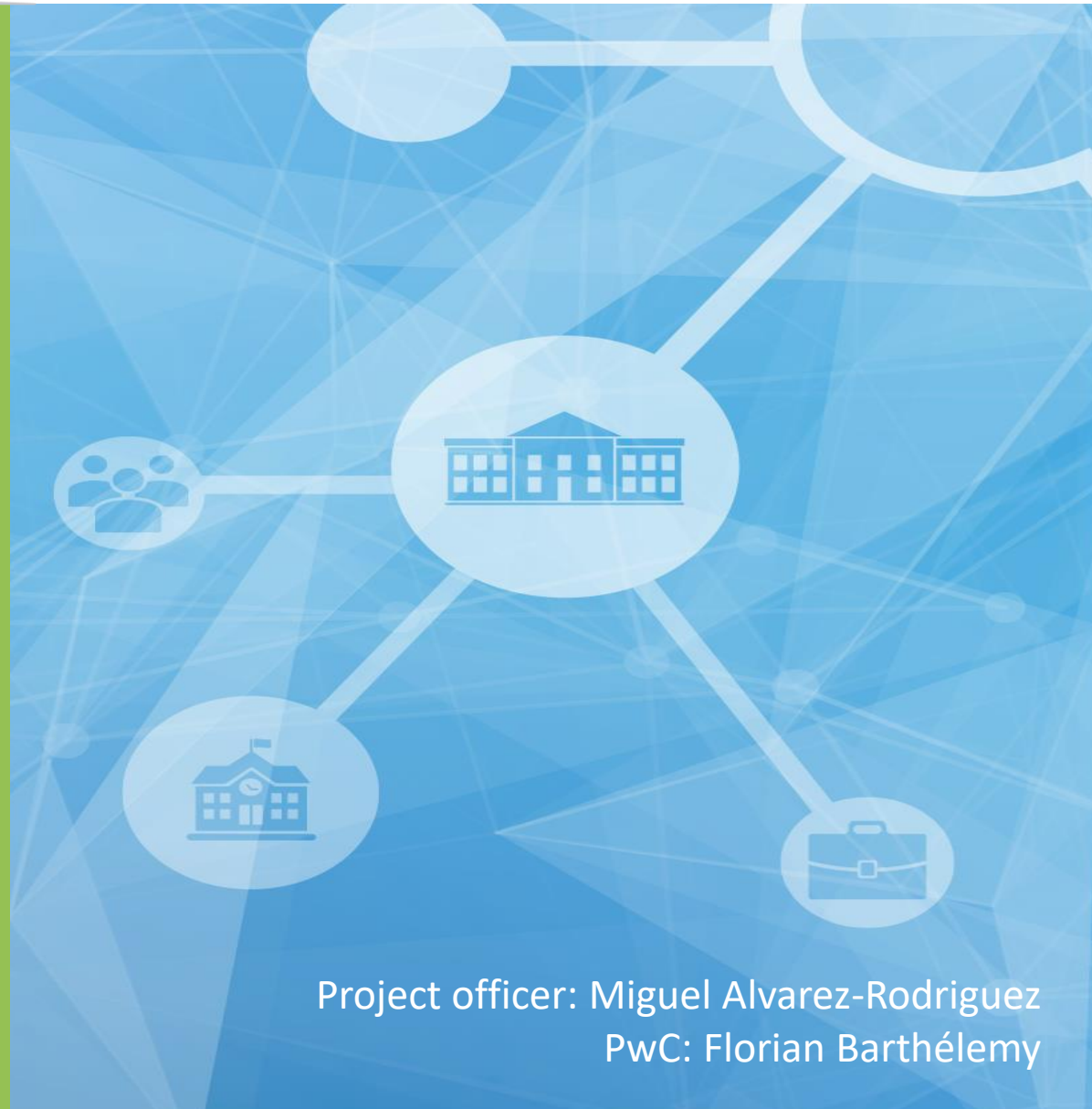
SDG Metadata Model

Business case

ISA² Action: Catalogue of public services



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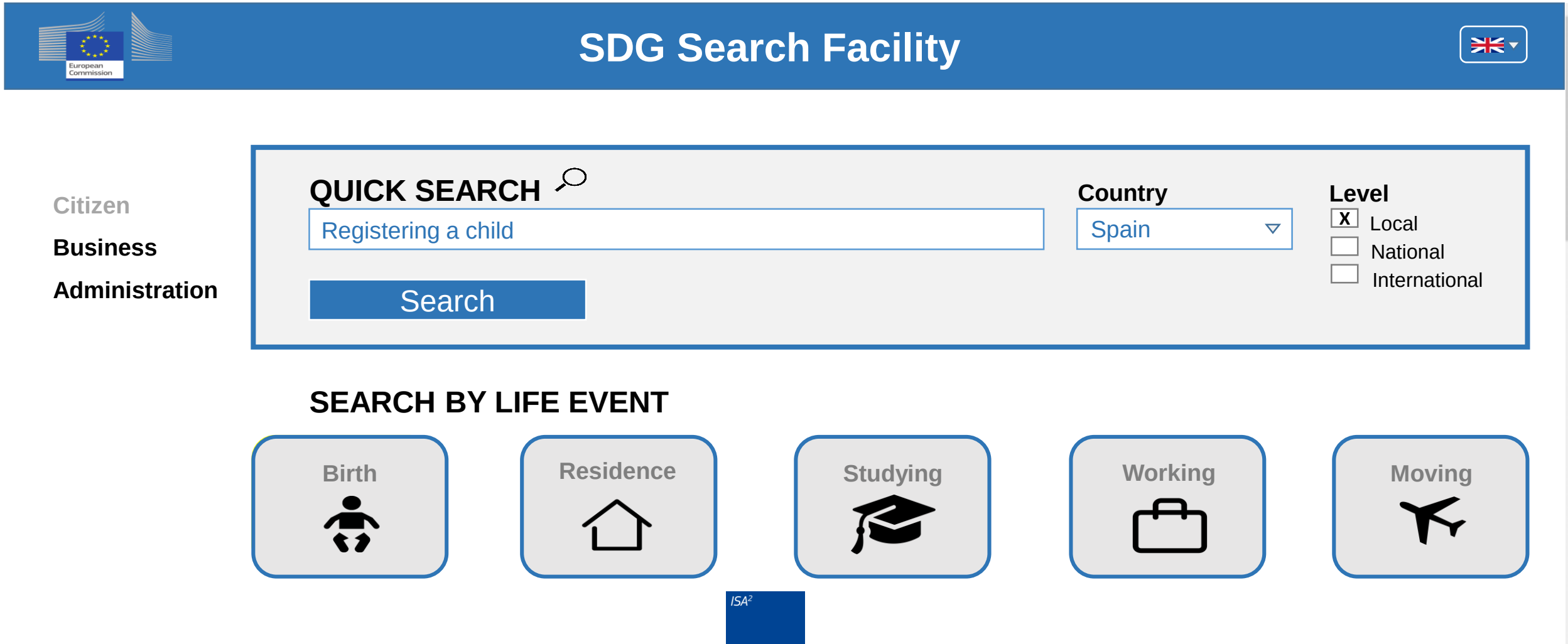
Starting with an example, this presentation will show you:

- **Why** a common data model is needed for implementing the SDGR (e.g. repository of links)
- **Your role** in building this model, starting from the initial SDG Metadata Model proposed.

Starting with an example

DISCLAIMER

This is an example of how some information relevant for the SDG can be displayed.
It does not represent how the Your Europe portal will be designed and structured.



If we want to give users a positive experience, there is a need to **structure** the information.

Service

Title	Country	Geographic level	Event	Owner	Language
Requesting proof of registration of birth	Spain	Local	Having a child	Municipality of Madrid	English, Spanish

Event

Name	Description	Output
Having a child	This life event groups public services related to becoming a caretaker for a child, for instance in case of giving birth, adopting, receiving a foster child…	Proof of registration of birth or birth certificate

Public organisation

Official name	Preferred label	Geographic coverage	Contact
Municipality of Utrecht	Expat Center Utrecht	Local	Expat Center Utrecht, Stadsplateau 1, 3521 AZ Utrecht Tel. 030 286 00 00

This would enable users to **search** and **find information** easily.

But what if each public administration in Europe has a **different way** of structuring, naming and describing the same information?

For example, for requesting a proof of registration of birth:

Public administration 1

Service

Title	Country	Geographic level	Owner	Language
Requesting proof of registration of birth	Spain	Local	Municipality of Madrid	English, Spanish

Public administration 2

Procedure

Name	Country	Spatial	Authority	Language
Declare birth	España	41°24'12.2"N 2°10'26.5"E	Municipality of Madrid	EN

Public administration 3

Requesting proof of registration of birth

Geographic level

Municipality

Country

Italy

Organisation

Firenze

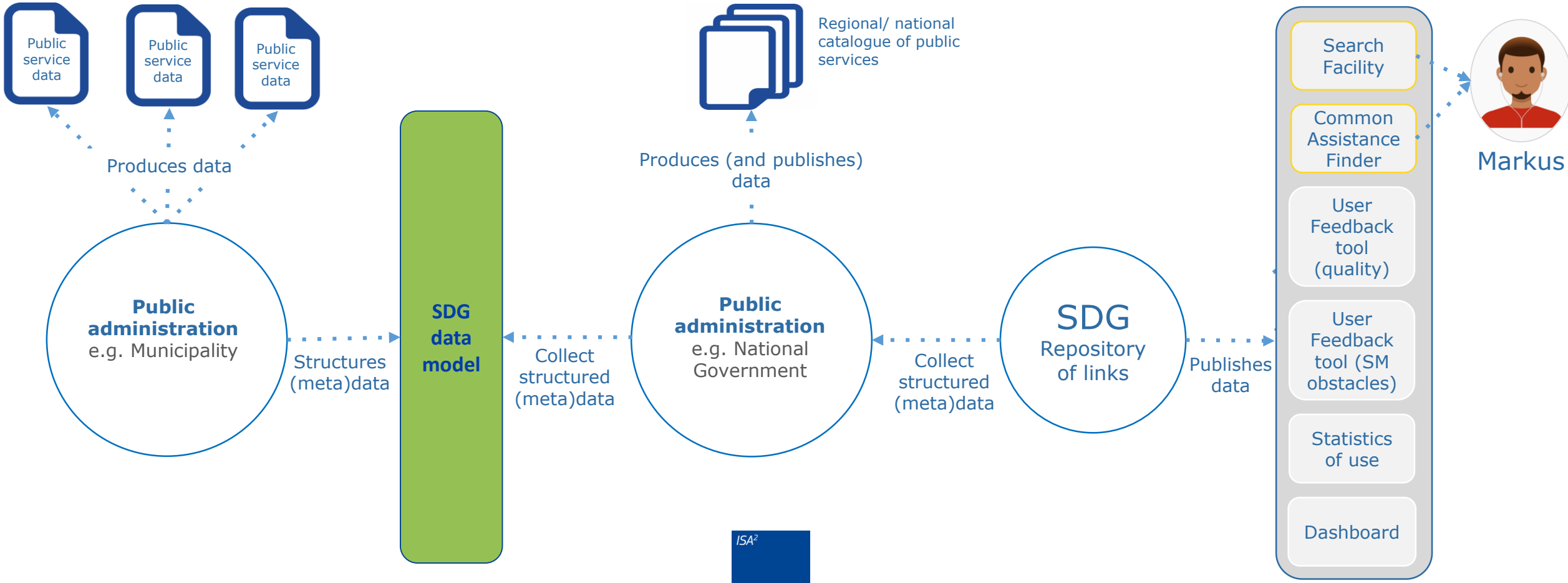
English

Yes X No

The SDGR concerns approximately 300 regional and national public administrations and more than 90000 local ones.
When **centralising the information**, we would obtain thousands of different descriptions for similar services, events or public organisations.

Reconciling the descriptions after they are collected, would consume a **lot of time and resources** and would have to be repeated **manually** for any change in the descriptions later on.

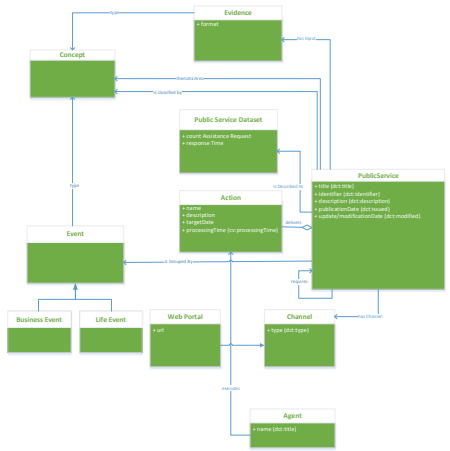
We propose the SDG Metadata Model as a common ‘language’ for European public administrations, so that information can be **exchanged** easily .



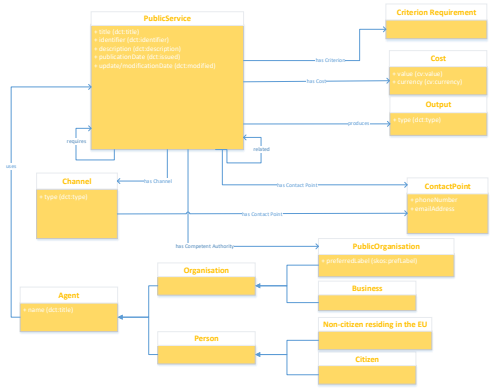
Most of the administrations are using **similar information**. It is ‘only’ a matter of agreeing on conventions to find the best **balance** between rich, centralized information collected and the amount of changes required from public administrations.

For Member States with existing models defined or information following a clear structure, the best balance means to identify the minimum common denominator:

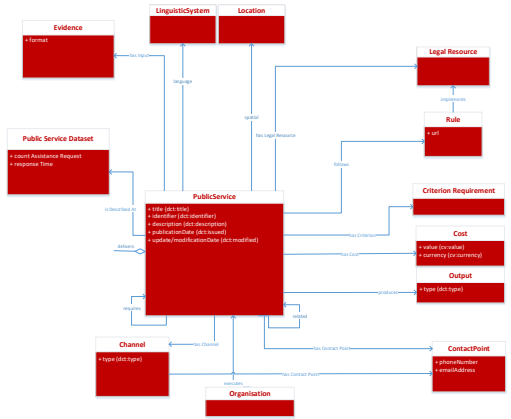
Model 1

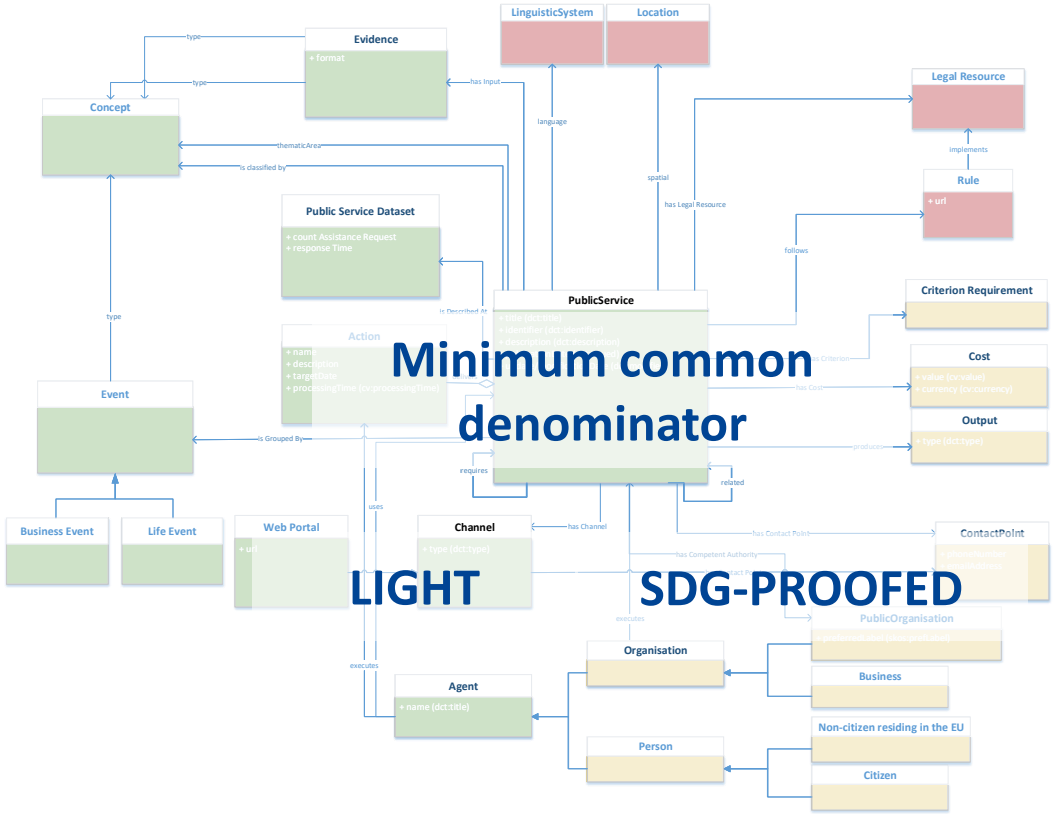


Model 2



Model 3



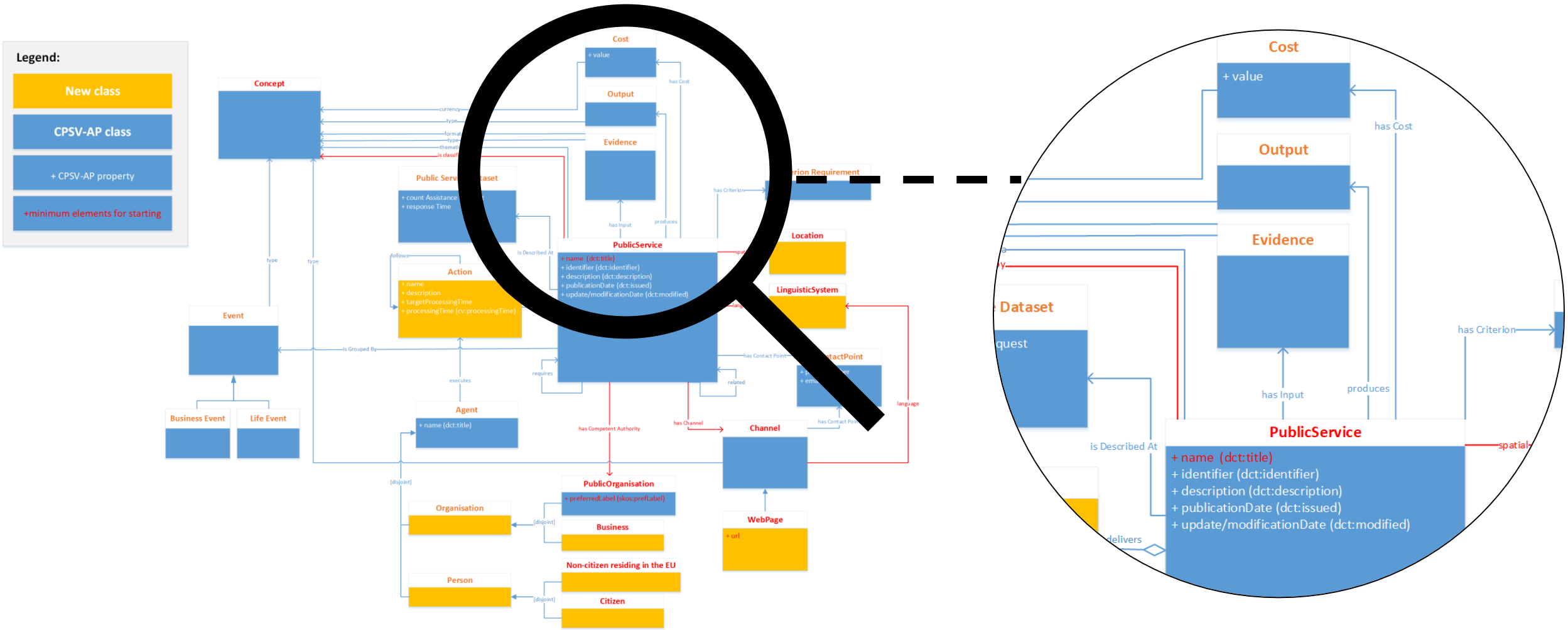


Minimum common denominator

LIGHT

SDG-PROOFED

The current SDG Metadata Model proposes an **initial common denominator** each public administration can look at and comment in order to improve it:



So please help us improving the SDG Metadata Model by sharing your views

Participate to the public review before the 6th of February.
Find all information on GitHub or share this with your IT representative.

European Commission

Annex

In annex you can find a short explanation on how a data model is created.

ISA²

How is a data model built?

Starting from the regulation and having in mind typical structures of information such as the previous tables, we identify the important information or classes:

Service

Title	Country	Geographic level	Event	Owner	Language
Requesting proof of registration of birth	Spain	Local	Having a child	Municipality of Madrid	English, Spanish
Requesting proof of residence	The Netherlands	Local	Moving to/from the country	Municipality of Utrecht	Dutch, English

Event

Name	Description	Output
Having a child	This life event groups public services related to becoming a caretaker for a child, for instance in case of giving birth, adopting, receiving a foster child…	Proof of registration of birth or birth certificate
Moving to/from	This life event groups public services that relate to when someone moves	Confirmation of registration at the

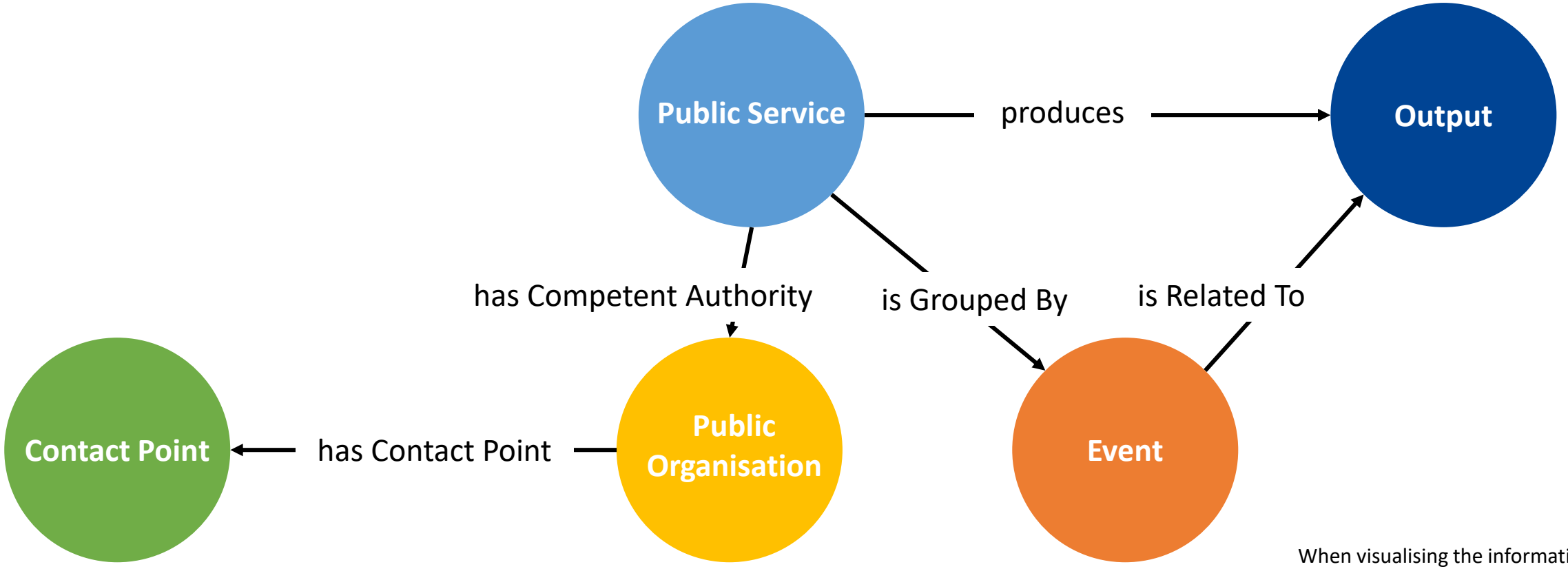
Public organisation

Official name	Preferred label	Geographic coverage	Contact
Municipality of Utrecht	Expat Center Utrecht	Local	Expat Center Utrecht, Stadsplateau 1, 3521 AZ Utrecht Tel. 030 286 00 00

From the classes identified, we continue identifying the information used to detail further the classes and the relations between those classes:

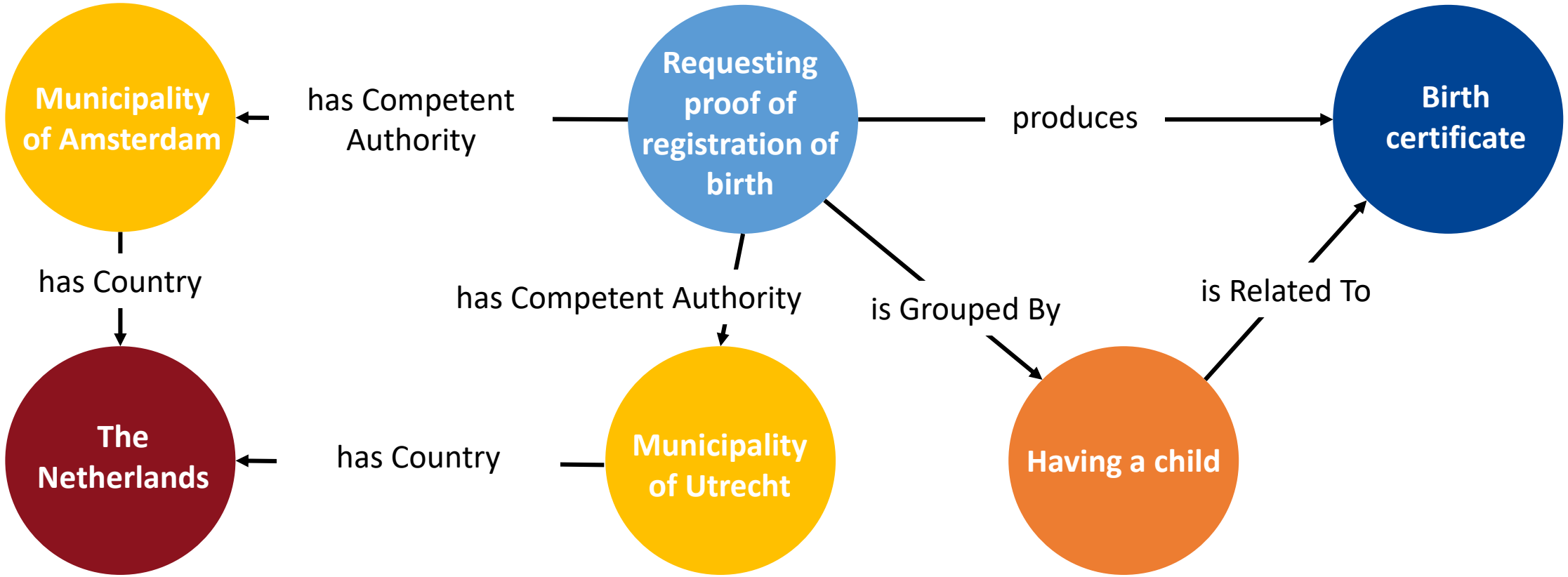
- Services have public organisations responsible for it
- Services produce outputs
- Services can be grouped by events
- Public organisations have contact point(s)
- Events are related to outputs
- …

When visualising the information (classes and relations) identified and using standard notations, we obtain a graph*:



When visualising the information (classes and relations) identified and using standard notations, we obtain a graph*:

A graph acquires knowledge once public administrations start using it with actual descriptions (data):



The power of a graph is that you can easily retrieve information based on simple queries.

And the more you add information, the more you create new connections you had not perceived before, enriching the search and quality of results the end-users obtain.

This is not only useful for the end-users.

A graph is a Web-based technology. It means that, once securely connected, your information can flow from one administration to another at the frequency of your choice.

And the owner of the descriptions will have only one place where the information needs to be maintained, at the level of his or her choice.