

AgID Report On The Use OfThe ORG Ontology

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SUMMARY: we used ORG to model the linked data of the Italian public administrations (IPA) database. IPA contains several information about administrations such as addresses, typology, Web sites, units, provided services, people in charge of units, telephone numbers, emails, etc.

To fit better our purposes, we have extended some ORG concept into our vocabulary (agid:"<http://spcdata.digitpa.gov.it/>"), as follows:

```
agid:Amministrazione rdfs:subClass org:FormalOrganization .
agid:UfficioProtocolloAOO rdfs:subClass org:OrganizationalUnit
agid:UnitaOrganizzativa rdfs:subClass org:OrganizationalUnit
```

In addition, we used several properties: *org:classification*, *org:identifier*, *org:headOf*, *org:hasUnit*, *org:unitOf*, *org:hasSubOrganization* and *org:subOrganizationOf*.

In general, we believe that the ORG terms conforms the ORG specifications. In addition, ORG guarantees a good degree of flexibility for extension vocabularies. We read that the property *org:classification* is still under review. We strongly believe that it is an useful property, since almost every organization falls into a classification scheme.

In fact, we have defined a classification (<http://spcdata.digitpa.gov.it/data/classificazionePA-SI3-skos.nt>) for our public administrations that, originally, is derived from the ESA95 classification of central and local administrations. An entity of such classification is used by the Greek Ministry of Administrative Reform and eGovernance (MAREG), as it is also reported by this document (<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/D5.2.1%20-Report%20on%20the%20Greek%20Linked%20Open%20Government%20Data%20Pilot%20-%20v0.06.pdf>)

CHECKING CONFORMANCE: technical problems occurred when uploading the data to the validator. We have simply tried to upload the triples using the ORG ontology; we are not aware if another format is required.

Since we do not use all the properties of the ORG ontology and some term has been extended, a number of queries proposed by the WG do not work over our data (they return empty results). Nevertheless, we think that our modeling is compliant to the ORG ontology. For example, if we run the following query we can retrieve all the triples that involve resources described with the ORG ontology.

```
prefix org: <http://www.w3.org/ns/org#>
select distinct ?s ?o
where {
    {?s org:classification ?o}
```

```
    union
    {?s org:headOf ?o}
    union
    {?s org:hasUnit ?o}
    union
    {?s org:headOf ?o}
    union
    {?s org:unitOf ?o}
    union
    {?s org:hasSubOrganization ?o}
    union
    {?s org:subOrganizationOf ?o}
}
```

While the comment labels of properties *org:subOrganizationOf* and *org:hasSubOrganization* have been corrected on the Web page, we noted that few mistakes persist on the file available on the Web.

DATA ACCESS: our data is available and accessible through the SPARQL endpoint <http://spcdata.digitpa.gov.it:8899/sparql>