



# Open Standards policy in the Netherlands

Standardisation Forum Office  
Lancelot Schellevis

Open ICT Standards for Public  
Procurement: Fostering  
Interoperability

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# Dutch Policy: Why open standards?

Goals of the Dutch government:



1: Interoperability  
Digital Strategy 2017

2: Prevention of vendor lock-in



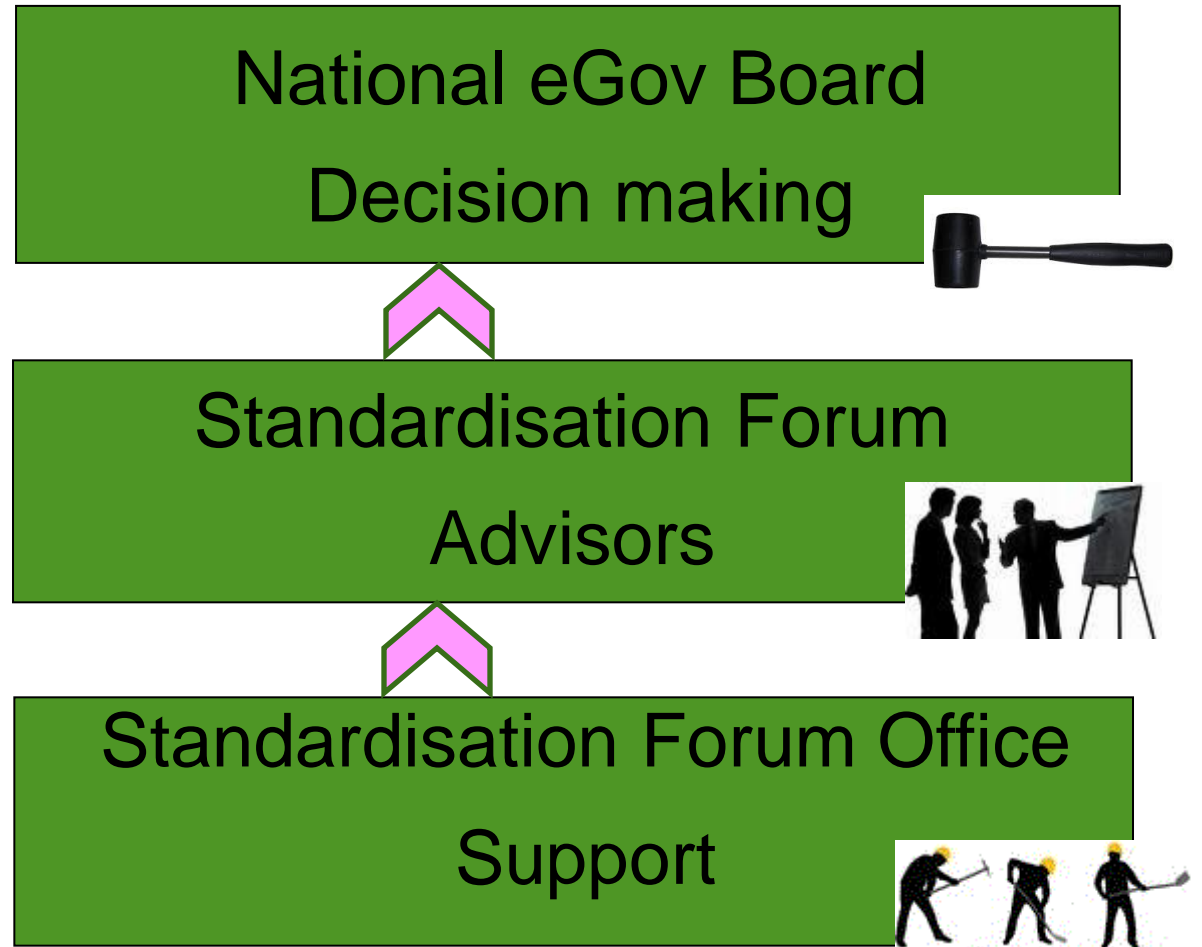


# Dutch Policy

Mandators:

Ministry of  
Economic  
Affairs

Ministry of  
the Interior





# The Catalogue of Standards: 2 Lists

## Comply or Explain Standards ('Mandatory')

- 2008: 8 standards, 2015: 38 standards
- (e.g. XBRL, SAML, PDF/A, ODF, DNSSEC, DKIM, IPV6, ISO27001/2)
- Functional & organisational scoping is vital
- No distinction between formal fora and consorti

## List of recommended open standards

- 52 standards
- No Brainers or 'promissing' standards
- (mostly IETF, W3C and OASIS standards)

- > Open standaarden?
- > Beleid en monitoring
- > Lijsten met open standaarden
  - > 'Pas toe of leg uit'-standaarden
  - > Gangbare standaarden
- > Aanmelding en toetsing
- > Voor overheden
- > Voor beheerders
- > Voor ICT-leveranciers

### Lijst met open standaarden voor 'pas toe of leg uit'

Zoek naar:

[Geavanceerd zoeken](#)

*Let op: er zijn filters actief*

- Exporteer naar CSV formaat
- Exporteer naar ODS formaat
- Printen

Verkorte naam <sup>▲</sup>	Versie	Lijst	Status	Functioneel toepassingsgebied
<a href="#">Aquo-standaard</a>	IMWA 2008, UM Aquo 2008, Aquo-domeintabellen, Aquo-lex v7	Pas toe of leg uit	Opgenomen	Gegevensverzameling, -vastlegging en -uitwisseling voor het beheer van waterkeringen, oppervlaktewater en afvalwaterzuivering
<a href="#">BWB</a>	1.3	Pas toe of leg uit	Opgenomen	Elektronische verwijzing naar (delen van) geconsolideerde wetten en regelingen met het doel om deze met anderen te delen
<a href="#">Dinikoppeling</a>	2.0	Pas toe of leg uit	Opgenomen	Geautomatiseerde gegevensuitwisseling tussen informatiesystemen voor sectoroverstijgend berichtenverkeer, op basis van drie koppelvlakstandaarden: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DK ebMS standaard voor meldingen tussen informatiesystemen</li><li>• DK WUS standaard voor de bevraging van informatiesystemen</li><li>• DK GB standaard voor de uitwisseling van grote berichten</li></ul>
<a href="#">DKIM</a>	RFC 6376	Pas toe of leg uit	Opgenomen	Het faciliteren van het vaststellen van organisatorische herkomst voor e-mail afkomstig van overheidsdomeinen, als deze over een onbeveiligde, publieke internetverbinding wordt verstuurd wanneer verdere authenticatie ontbreekt.
<a href="#">DNSSEC</a>	RFC4033, RFC4034, RFC4035 en overig	Pas toe of	Opgenomen	- Het registreren en in DNS publiceren van internet-domeinnamen ('signing').



# Open standards & government IT-procurement

## List of mandatory standards ('comply or explain')

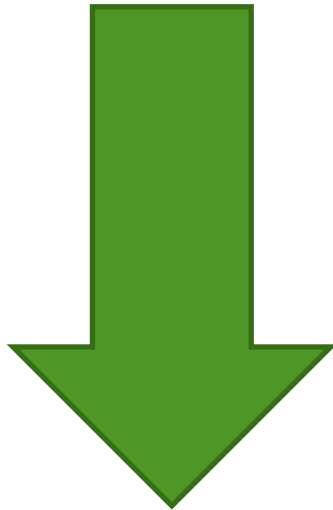
- Mandatory for IT-investments by governments > € 50.000
- If tender within scopes: open standard is mandatory
- Not compliant for good reasons: 'explain' in year report
- The 'Comply or Explain' policy is embedded in a decree and government agreements
- The target group for the lists consists of the entire public and semi-public sector



## When and Who

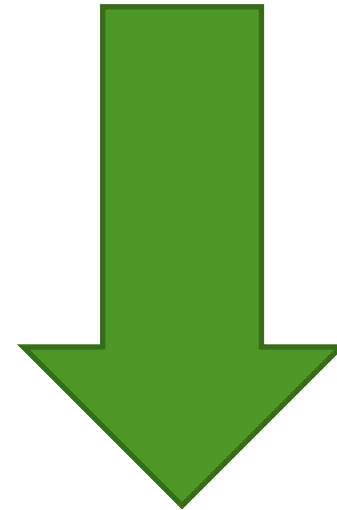
Functional Scope

When to use it



Organisational Scope

Who has to use it

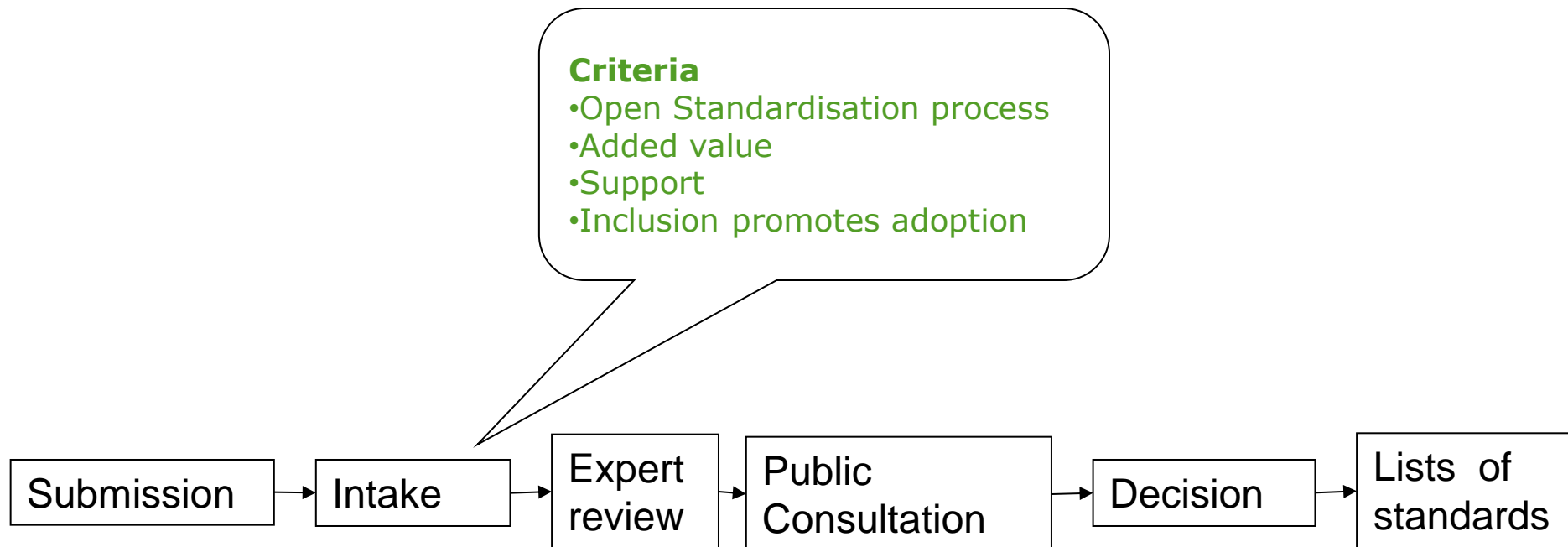


if tender within both scopes: open standard is mandatory



## Procedure & criteria

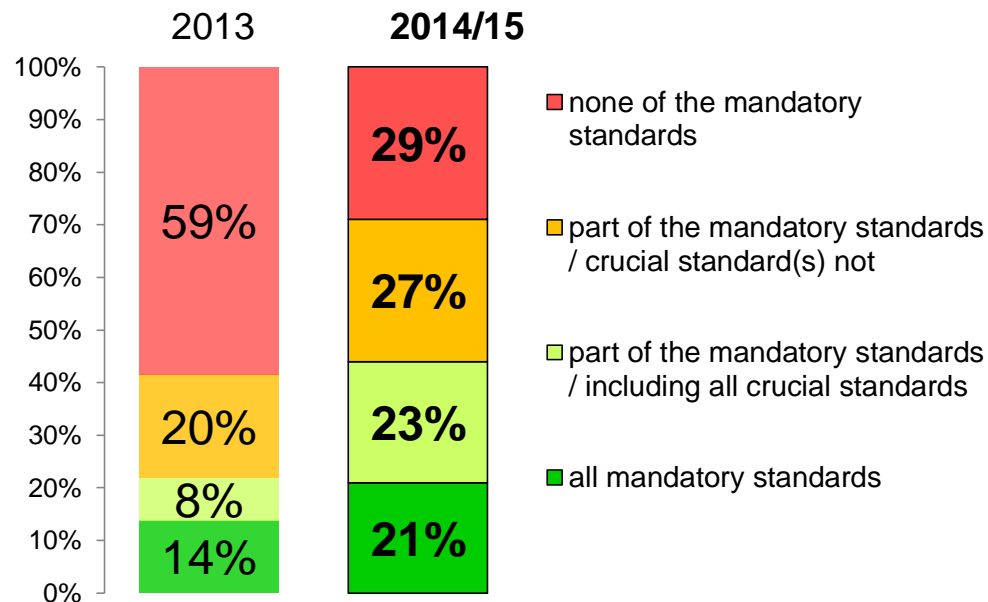
Quite similar to the MSP identification procedure





## Monitor: 2015 report (preview)

- assessment 48 public tenders (July 2014 – June 2015):
  - which standards are mandatory (functional & organisational scope)  
↔ which standards were actually asked for in the tender
  - 210 standards mandatory / 48 tenders = average 4,4 per tender
  - 90 standards actually asked for (43%)





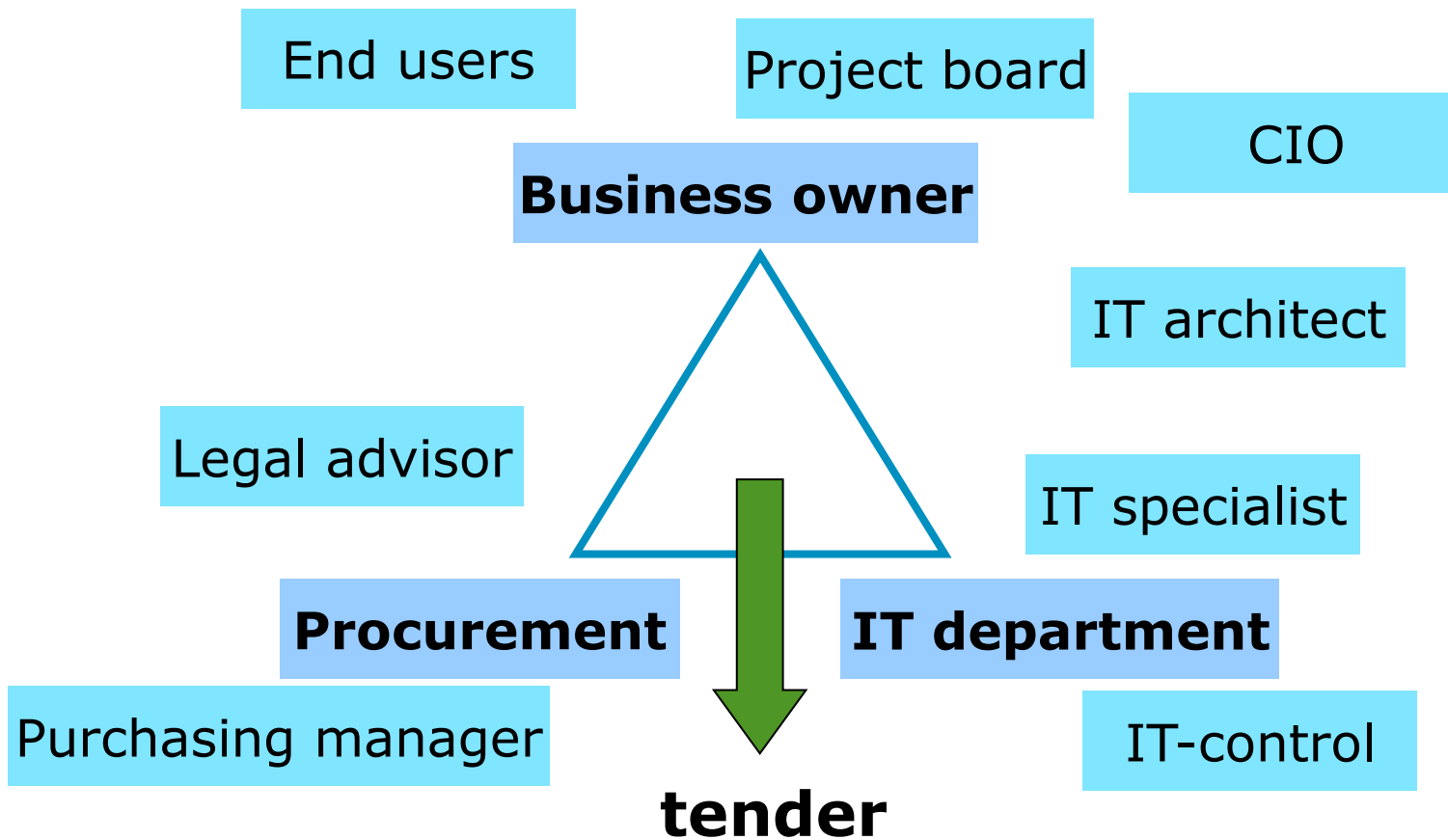


# Bottlenecks

- Which policy?
  - lack of awareness, no standard procedures, lack of expertise
  - medium-sized municipality: tender with relevant mandatory standards ... once every 7 years (ministry: 2 or 3 times every year)
- Mandatory?
  - “not an IT-project” / “not a new application”
  - “we are special, standard X is not applicable”
  - “do we have to check a list containing 40 standards?”
- Complexity
  - functional scope & organisational working scope
  - IT-expertise needed to incorporate standards in project design
- Tender
  - “how do we ask for standard(s) effectively”?



## Who is responsible?





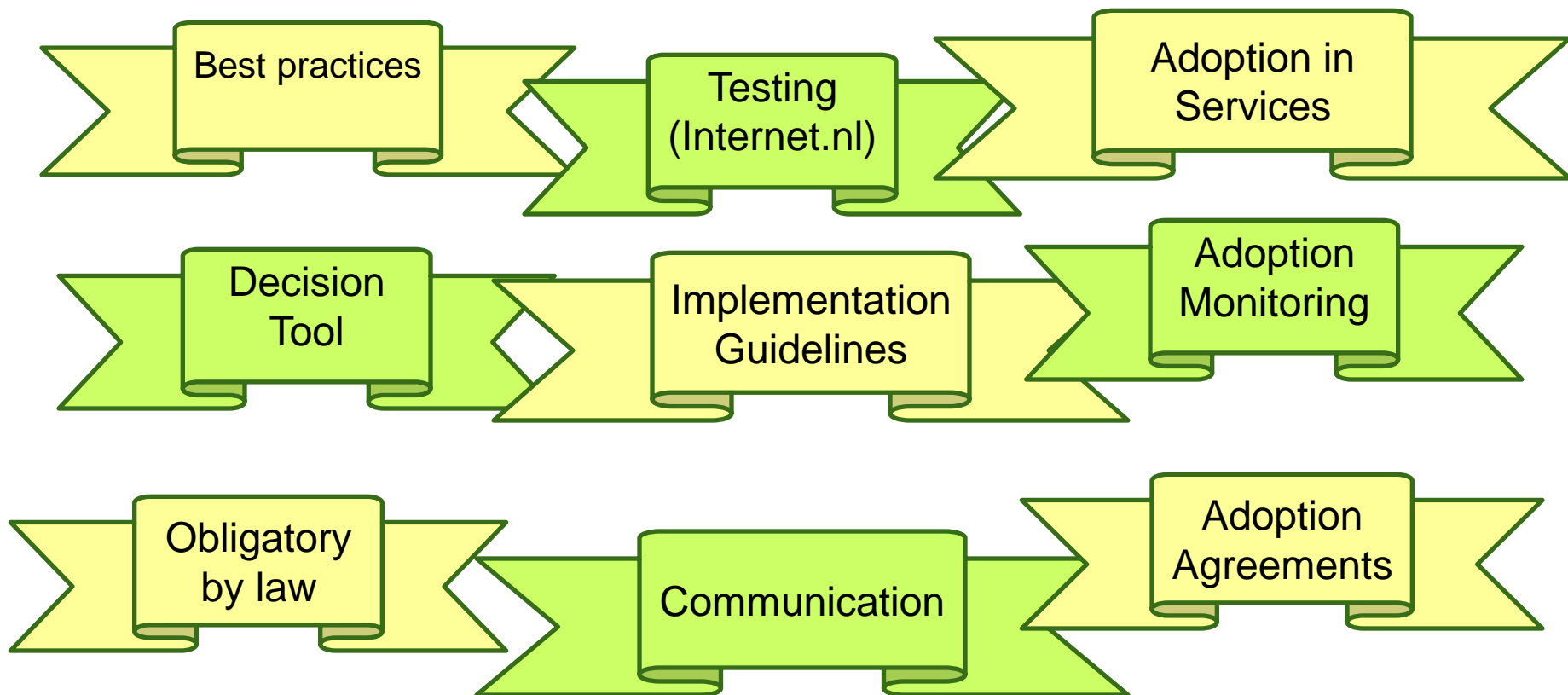
## Success factors

- Goal: not open standards as such, but interoperability (and reducing vendor lock in)
- Interoperability is a chain issue and there is an urgent problem
- Awareness, monitoring, information, formats, decision tree, help desk
- Incremental change (standards mandatory for new investments only, not installed base)
- Keep it simple, emphasise the benefits
- Incorporate standards policy in architectural frameworks



## But our focus is not only on procurement

That is why we invest heavily in adoption instruments: F.E.





## Any questions?

### **More Information:**

Standardisation Forum English website:

<http://www.forumstandaardisatie.nl/english/>

The lists of open standards

<http://www.forumstandaardisatie.nl/ptolu> (comply or explain)

<http://www.forumstandaardisatie.nl/gangbaar> (recommended)

The Dutch assessment procedure and criteria in English:

[http://www.forumstandaardisatie.nl/fileadmin/os/documenten/Assessment Procedure and Criteria for Lists of Open Standards 01.pdf](http://www.forumstandaardisatie.nl/fileadmin/os/documenten/Assessment_Procedure_and_Criteria_for_Lists_of_Open_Standards_01.pdf)

### **Contact Lancelot Schellevis:**

[Lancelot.schellevis@logius.nl](mailto:Lancelot.schellevis@logius.nl)

+316 46943028



## Definition of open standards

### Agenda

- Forum & Board
- Why os?
- **Definition os**
- Lists os
- Selection os

Based on EIF 1.0 openness definition:

- Open decision making
- Free or nominal fee
- IPR 'royalty-free'
- No limitation on re-use





## Definition standard (ISO)

1. a document, established by consensus and
2. approved by recognized body,
3. that provides, for common and repeated use
4. rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results,
5. aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context