

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

HTML5

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)¹

¹ <https://www.w3.org/>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY	3
2.1. Interoperability principles	3
2.2. Interoperability layers	5
3. ASSESSMENT RESULTS	6

1. INTRODUCTION

The present document is a summary of the assessment of HTML5 carried out by the CAMSS Team using the CAMSS EIF assessment scenario. The purpose of this scenario is assessing the compliance of a standard or specification with the European Interoperability Framework (EIF)².

2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

HTML5 is a software solution that helps to define properties and behaviours of web page content with a markup with pattern implementation. HTML5 is included language developed and maintained by the **World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)**. It defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable.

2.1. Interoperability principles

Interoperability principles are fundamental behavioural aspects that drive interoperability actions. They are relevant to the process of establishing interoperable European public services. They describe the context in which European public services are designed and implemented.

The specification fully supports the principles setting context for EU actions on interoperability:

- **Subsidiarity and proportionality**

HTML5 is included in 2 national catalogues of recommended specifications. The National Interoperability Framework (NIF) of these Member States is fully aligned with at least 4 out of 5 sections of the European Interoperability Framework (EIF)³ according to the National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO)⁴ factsheets.

The specification fully supports the principles setting context for EU actions on interoperability:

- **Openness**

HTML5 is an open specification publicly available for study or use. In W3C, all the stakeholders have the opportunity for development and approval process of the specification as a recommended standard. Additionally, HTML5 is widely implemented for the exchange of data. It has a significant market acceptance that demonstrates that it is mature enough for the development of products and services, including for the creation of innovative solutions. Moreover, HTML5 is a Royalty-Free specification.

- **Transparency**

² https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/eif_en

³ https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/sites/isa/files/eif_brochure_final.pdf

⁴ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/national-interoperability-framework-observatory-nifo/nifo-factsheets>

HTML5 fosters the visibility and comprehensibility of administrative rules, processes, data, services and decision-making of a public administration. In addition, it helps ensuring the availability of interfaces with internal information systems of a public administration.

- **Reusability**

HTML5 has been made available for its reuse by the by W3C and is a business agnostic specification.

- **Technological neutrality and data portability**

HTML5 is independent from any specific technology and/or platform and is designed to foster data portability between systems and applications. In addition, it is proportionate to the need of users.

The Technical Specification partially supports the principles related to generic user needs and expectations:

- **User-centricity**

HTML5 eases the implementation of the once-only principle by allowing the exchange and reuse of data by public administrations across borders.

- **Inclusion and accessibility**

The specification includes security features that were included to ensure and avoid the vulnerabilities while exchanging data.

- **Security and privacy**

HTML5 includes security features that were included to ensure and avoid the vulnerabilities while exchanging data, therefore fostering a trustworthy data exchange process.

- **Multilingualism**

Throughout the DFKI case, HTML5 fosters the delivery of multilingual European public services.

The Technical Specification partially supports the foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations:

- **Administrative Simplification**

By allowing the exchange of information between public administrations, as the Zaragoza's City Town hall case, HTML5 contributes to the reduction of administrative burden.

- **Preservation of information**

HTML5 does not foster the long-term preservation of electronic records and other kinds of information. The purpose of the specification is not related the preservation of information.

- **Assessment of effectiveness and efficiency**

There are various assessment including the Zaragoza's City Town Hall effectiveness and Touch5Mobile project efficiency of HTML5 proving there are already existing studies.

2.2. Interoperability layers

The interoperability model which is applicable to all digital public services includes:

- Four layers of interoperability: legal, organisational, semantic and technical;
- A cross-cutting component of the four layers, 'integrated public service governance';
- A background layer, 'interoperability governance'.

The Technical Specification supports the implementation of digital public services complying with the EIF interoperability model:

- **Interoperability governance**

Two Member States are recommending HTML5 in their ICT National Catalogues. Additionally, HTML5 is already associated to the European Interoperability Reference Architecture (EIRA) ABBs in the European Library of Specifications (ELIS). In addition, HTML5 is used for EU cross-border projects and in national levels too. Nevertheless, HTML5 is not included in a catalogue of standards at EU level.

- **Integrated public service governance & Legal interoperability**

After an exhaustive research, no evidence has been found of an interoperability agreement established between organisations involved in European public service provision. However, HTML5 is fully compliant with the European Standardisation Regulation 1025/2012.

- **Organisational interoperability**

HTML5 is not a business process modelling standard or specification and does not define organisational interoperability aspects.

- **Semantic interoperability**

HTML5 defines a cross-sector reusable data model and it is available for free on at least one platform, in this case in the European Collaborative Platform.

- **Technical interoperability**

HTML5 is an open specification that is widely used for the exchange of data.

3. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

This section presents an overview of the results of the CAMSS assessments for HTML5. The CAMSS “Strength” indicator measures the reliability of the assessment by calculating the number of answered (applicable) criteria. On the other hand, the number of favourable answers and the number of unfavourable ones are used to calculate the “Automated Score” per category and an “Overall Score”.

**The technical interoperability layer is covered by the criteria corresponding to the core interoperability principle "Openness".*

Category	Automated Score	CAMSS Strength	Favourable	Unfavourable	Not Applicable
Principle setting the context for EU actions on interoperability	100%	100%	1	0	0
Core Interoperability principles	100%	100%	16	0	0
Principles related to generic user needs and expectations	100%	100%	4	0	0
Foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations	100%	67%	2	0	1
Interoperability layers	85%	91%	8*	3	2
Overall Score	91%	92%	31	3	3

With a 92% of assessment strength, this assessment can be considered a strong representation of the specification compliance with the EIF principles and recommendations.

The Overall Automated Score of 91% demonstrates that HTML5 highly supports the European Interoperability Framework in the domains where it applies.

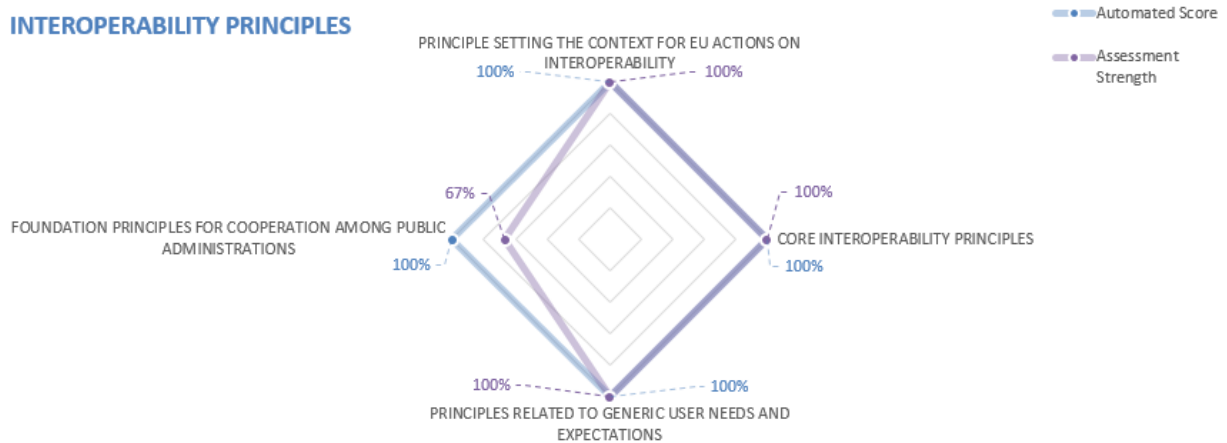


Figure 1 Assessment Results - Interoperability Principles

INTEROPERABILITY LAYERS

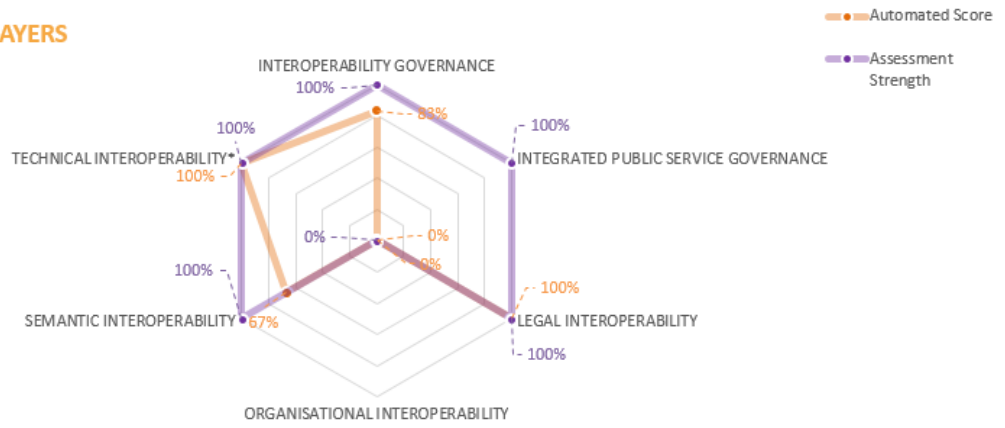


Figure 2 Assessment Results - Interoperability Layers