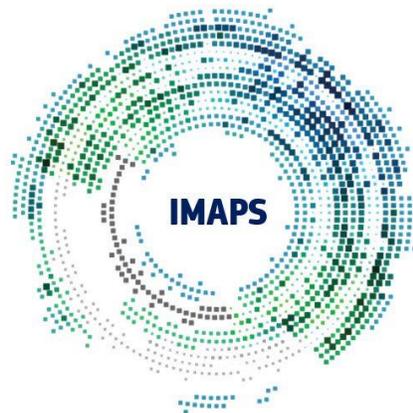


OIMAPS HL SAT v1.0.0

Organisational Interoperability Maturity Assessment of a Public Service
(OIMAPS)

High Level Interoperability Solution Architecture Template (HL SAT)

Accompanying material



Interoperability Maturity Assessment of Your Digital Public Service

LIMAPS Legal Interoperability

OIMAPS Organisational Interoperability

SIMAPS Semantic Interoperability

TIMAPS Technical Interoperability

Change Control

Modification	Details
	Version 1.0.0

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains the description for a High Level Solution Architecture Template (HL SAT) for Organisational Interoperability Maturity Assessment of Public Services (OIMAPS).

This HL SAT is based on EIRA v4.1.0.

The ArchiMate source are embedded in this document in the “Archi format” as well as in “The Open Group ArchiMate Model Exchange File Format”.



OIMAPS HL SAT
v1.0.0.xml



OIMAPS HL SAT
v1.0.0.archimate

1.1 Purpose of this document

Enterprise and Solution architects can use this document to design solution architectures in the domain of Organisational Interoperability.

1.2 List of acronyms used in this document

Table 1: Acronyms in this document

Acronym	Description
ABB	Architectural Building Block
CarTool	Cartography Tool
EC	European Commission
EIF	European Interoperability Framework
EIRA [®] (EIRA)	European Interoperability Reference Architecture
EU	European Union
IMAPS	Interoperability Maturity Assessment of a Public Service
OIMAPS	Organisational Interoperability Maturity Assessment of a Public Service
HL SAT	High-Level Interoperability Requirements Solution Architecture Template

2 GOAL, DESCRIPTION AND TARGET AUDIENCE

This chapter gives the goals and a description on OIMAPS and indicates the target audience and their potential use of this High-Level Interoperability Requirements Solution Architecture Template (HL SAT).

2.1 Goal

The purpose of this HL SAT is to provide guidance by defining a minimal, organisational behavioral interoperability architecture to implement the organisational specialisation of IMAPS, the OIMAPS. The OIMAPS HL SAT should allow businesses and public administrations to have a common understanding of the most salient building blocks from the perspective of organisational interoperability.

2.2 What is OIMAPS

OIMAPS inception initiated from the fact that the IMAPS model is not granular enough to assess how the service delivery model of digital public services and the organisational aspects of the organisations that they belong to, affect the behavioral aspects of their interaction with their end-users (citizens, businesses, administrations) or other client services.

Therefore, OIMAPS inception applies to the assessment of the behavioral aspects of a digital public service, via an approach similar to this of IMAPS, but from the organisational behavioral interoperability viewpoint.

Organisational interoperability focuses on business processes and the collaboration among public administrations of different internal structures and user community requirements, that wish to exchange data, information and knowledge. This aspect of interoperability is concerned with how different organisations such as different Member State Administrations collaborate in order to achieve their mutually beneficial and agreed e-Government service-related goals. In scope for organisational interoperability are also the operational ways of service delivery and consumption (channels, one-stop shop services, user-focus, etc.), as well as the respective level of automation (automatically vs. manually).

The figure below illustrates the IMAPS and OIMAPS approaches and shows how their scopes differentiate:

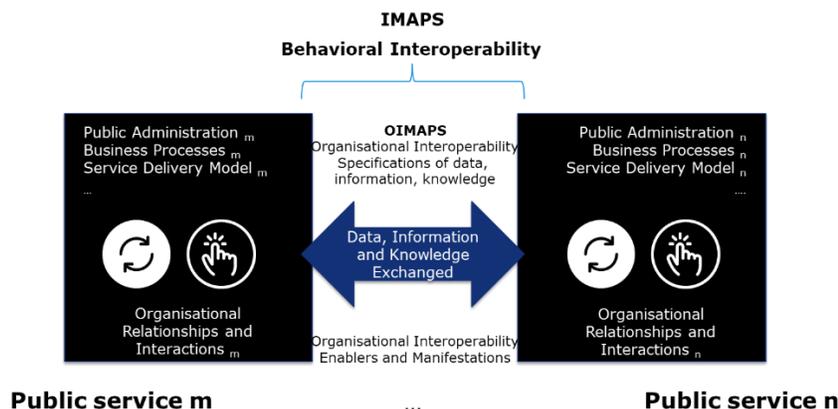


Figure 2: IMAPS vs OIMAPS level of assessment

OIMAPS assesses the behavioral aspects of a digital public service by limiting its focus on:

- the organisational behavioral interoperability specifications of data, information and knowledge delivered and consumed by the public service and its end-users or other client services;
- the organisational behavioral interoperability capabilities that enable either the delivery and consumption of data, information and knowledge by the digital public service and its end users or other client services or ii) the discoverability of the public service or other client services;
- the organisational behavioral interoperability manifestations of the public service delivering and consuming data, information and knowledge (manifestations can be performance, results, user experience).

2.3 What is a High Level interoperability requirements solution architecture template (HL SAT)

A Solution Architecture Template (SAT) is a specification extending the EIRA providing support to solution architects in a specific solution domain. A SAT contains a motivation (principles, requirements), a goal and a description of the supported functionalities, a sub-set of the EIRA core Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) covering the four views, a set of specific ABBs extending EIRA's views enabling specific functionalities to be provided by implementations derived from the SAT and the interoperability specifications of selected ABBs and a narrative for each EIRA view.

In EIRA, a High-level (HL) requirement is a statement of a need that must be realized by a solution. This statement is a description of a to-be implemented functional aspect. They do not include any reference to technology specifics like standards. An interoperability requirement is defined as a statement of an interoperable need that must be realized by a system. In EIRA, this statement is a High-level description of a to-be implemented interoperability aspect. An interoperability requirement adds granularity to an interoperability aspect.

OIMAPS v1.0.0 HL SAT models the EIRA organisational view and in particular, the most salient **behavioral ABBs** that should be considered in order to support the organisational behavioral interoperability of information exchanges between administrations, businesses and citizens. The EIRA organisational behavioral ABBs are source for the identification and documentation of the organisational behavioral interoperability requirements for OIMAPS (Organisational Interoperability Maturity Assessment of a Public Service).

The benefits of this HL SAT are the following:

- Provides architects with a common approach to cope with a specific interoperability challenge. It also places the focus on the key-points you need to consider.
- An architect can create a solution architecture by mapping existing Solution Building Blocks (SBBs) to an SAT, based on the interoperability specifications that are provided. This is done by providing SBBs for the ABBs identified in the SAT.
- When an architect creates a SAT, he/she can define the interoperability specifications for the SAT's ABBs and moreover recommend specific SBBs which produces faster and more interoperable results.
- A SAT can be created within and across the different views of the EIRA. A SAT can then support architects specialised in different interoperability levels.

2.4 Target audience

This document has the following target audience:

Table 2: Target audience

Audience	Description
IT System Architects and Developers	IT system architects and developers involved in the design and development of an interoperable IT architecture supporting a digital public service
Policy makers	Policy makers to make informed refinements in the next policy cycle (evidence-aware policy making).
Public service owners	Public service owners to improve the overall organisational interoperability and conformance of their digital public services.

3 OIMAPS INTEROPERABILITY MAPPED TO EIRA

This chapter contains for the organisational EIRA view the corresponding ArchiMate model and narrative. Next to the SAT’s EIRA architecture building blocks, the ArchiMate model includes, where applicable, the related specifications, principles and requirements.

In addition, this chapter describes the design and deployment process of the OIMAPS HL SAT.

3.1 ArchiMate motivation extension

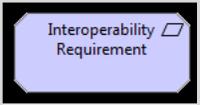
The motivation extension is used to model specific goals, principles, requirements and/or constraints and optionally also the sources of those intentions; stakeholders, drivers and assessments. Motivational concepts are used to model the motivations, or reasons, that underlie the design or change of some enterprise architecture. These motivations influence, guide, and constrain the design.

It is essential to understand the factors, often referred to as drivers, which influence the motivational elements. They can originate from either inside or outside the enterprise. Internal drivers, also called concerns, are associated with stakeholders, which can be some individual human being or some group of human beings, such as a project team, enterprise, or society.

The actual motivations are represented by goals, principles, requirements, and constraints. Goals represent some desired result – or end – that a stakeholder wants to achieve; e.g., increasing customer satisfaction by 10%. Principles and requirements represent desired properties of solutions – or means – to realize the goals. Principles are normative guidelines that guide the design of all possible solutions in a given context.

In addition to the standard EIRA concepts, the diagrams use the following concepts coming from the ArchiMate motivation extension.

Table 3: ArchiMate motivation extension

EIRA concept	Description
	<p>An Interoperability aspect is an externally observable characteristic or a set of characteristics to be provided/supported by the solution that fulfills partially or internally a stakeholder interoperability need. (Source: PM2)</p>
	<p>In EIRA, the requirement of concern is the interoperability requirement. An interoperability requirement is defined as a statement of an interoperable need that must be realized by a system. In EIRA, this statement is a High-level description of a to-be implemented interoperability aspect. An interoperability requirement adds granularity to an interoperability aspect</p>

3.2 How to use this HL SAT

An architect that uses this HL SAT typically wants to perform a gap-analysis between an existing solution and this Solution Architecture Template, or he/she wants to model a solution in the domain of organisational interoperability and uses this document as guidance.

3.2.1 Gap Analysis

Using this HL SAT for gap analysis, the architect can map the building blocks of the solution to the ones in this SHL AT and identify which building blocks are missing. These building blocks can either indicate missing functionality or missing interoperability specifications.

3.2.2 Building a solution

When building a solution, the architect is expected to use the five different EIRA© views and provide a solution in the form of Solution Building Blocks (SBBs) for the Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs) that are indicated. This is done by replacing the Architecture Building Block (ABB) with an annotated Solution Building Block. The existing Solution Building Blocks (SBB) in this SAT should not be removed and replaced, however, the acknowledgement of reusing these building blocks can be done by removing the ABBs which they specialise.

Interoperability Specifications (IoP specs) are added as specialisation of an Interoperability ABB, implemented in the form of an SBB and attached to an ABB as interoperability requirements. The final solution should only contain the implementation (the SBB) of the IoP Spec

The result will be a solution architecture that will contain only SBBs, all ABBs should have been removed (in the case this SAT already provides SBBs for this ABB) or replaced by SBBs (solutions that implement that ABB).



The SAT is a document describing the needed Architecture Building Blocks for a desired solution. This should not be taken as restrictive but as advisory. When an Architecture Building Block (ABB) is present for which there is no implementation foreseen in the form of a Solution Building Block (SBB), it is *strongly* recommended, but not mandatory, to take this ABB into consideration in the final solution.

3.3 Design and deployment process

The EIRA organisational view models the most salient ABBs building blocks that should be considered in order to support organisational interoperability of information exchanges between administrations, businesses and citizens.

The following EIRA v4.1.0 ABBs from Organisational Interoperability view have been identified:

1. Shared Governance Framework
2. Service Delivery Model

These different **Architecture Building Blocks (ABBs)** define the Organisational content and each of these can have any **Interoperability Specification** associated, of which the **Organisational Interoperability Specification** is a specialisation.

Shared Governance Framework: A shared legal framework is formed by [re]usable legal resources, with convergence power, in relation to public policy goals attainment, given by their functioning impact via communication and harmonization, across the levels of a public administration (central, regional, local) towards the achievement of the public policy goals.

Service Delivery Model: The way of delivering to public service consumers, or otherwise interacting with them, for the purpose of supplying specific public services with accessibility value.

The following process has been followed in order to develop the OIMAPS HL SAT:

1. Create the requirements “normative statements” from the OIMAPS questionnaire’s questions.
2. Check which behavioural ABBs are applicable
3. Group the Interoperability Aspects/Requirements and map them into the Service Delivery, Service Consumption categories.
4. Create an aggregate view, in the “Organisational View”, including all the identified ABBs and the respective Interoperability Aspects and Requirements.
5. Create the OIMAPS HL SAT model in Archi.

3.4 Review and validation

This current version of the OIMAPS HL SAT has been reviewed and received approval in its design and approval by EIRA team representatives. Its release notes include its current features, while it may evolve, following the evolution of OIMAPS survey and/or other updates in other related tools or policies in the interoperability domain.

On top of that, the OIMAPS v1.0.0 HL SAT has been successfully validated via the EIRA validator of the Interoperability TestBed (<https://www.itb.ec.europa.eu/eira/upload>) a conformance testing service offered by the European Commission's DG DIGIT for projects involved in the delivery of cross-border public services (<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/solution/interoperability-test-bed>).

3.5 Relevant material

The OIMAPS v1.0.0 HL SAT along and the full documentation of the design and deployment of each one of the HL SAT requirements are available online at [Joinup](#).