LIFO: Location Interoperability Framework Observatory

2019 COUNTRY FACTSHEET

PORTUGAL

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1. Introduction

The **Location Interoperability Framework Observatory** (**LIFO**) is a domain-specific observatory relating to location interoperability. It provides a tool **to monitor, assess and report on the state of play of location interoperability in policy and digital public services of EU Member States and other countries implementing** INSPIRE**.**

The LIFO complements the National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO) that monitors, assesses and reports the progress in implementing the **European Interoperability Framework** (EIF). The NIFO collects and shares details across all levels of the EIF relating to important initiatives in the Member States, uncovering best practices, areas needing improvement or where solutions could be developed.

The LIFO analytical model measures, through specific indicators, **the current level of adoption of the recommendations on location interoperability from the** EULF Blueprint[1], covering its five focus areas: *Policy and Strategy Alignment*; *Digital Government Integration*; *Standardisation and Reuse*; *Return on Investment*; *Governance, Partnerships and Capabilities*. The LIFO model is composed of primary indicators, based on information provided by respondents to a questionnaire, and secondary indicators, re-using information from existing sources, for example the INSPIRE monitoring.

The information collected through the observatory can be used to assess the current status, compare countries and plan appropriate measures, including potential partnerships and opportunities for sharing solutions. More in detail:

- it helps achieve the objectives of the EULF, for example: policy coherence, effective use of location information in digital public services, standards-based approaches, attention to data quality, effective partnerships, and increased awareness and skills;

- as a complementary tool for NIFO (and thanks to the alignment between EULF and EIF), LIFO helps monitor how the EIF is implemented in the geospatial domain;

- it provides visibility and access to guidelines and best practices for each country and across countries, for reuse and/or suggestion of similar / connected developments;

- it can be used as a self-assessment tool for public administrations towards their implementation of location interoperability, both internally and cross-border.

The LIFO is coordinated by the European Location Interoperability Solutions for e-Government (ELISE) action in the Interoperability Solutions for European Public Administrations, Businesses and Citizens (ISA2) programme.

Appreciation is given to the ELISE 'User Panel' of 10 Member States and other countries (namely, AT, BE, CZ, DK, FR, IT, NO, PT, SI and SK) who validated the model, answered the survey, and provided further information to ensure the results are representative of the national state of play.

The LIFO will be extended to all ISA2 and INSPIRE implementing countries in 2020 in order to capture the full status of location interoperability across Europe.

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[1] The European Union Location Framework (EULF) is a geospatial domain interoperability framework allied to the EIF. Key EULF guidance is published in the EULF Blueprint.

2. Structure of the document

This factsheet provides an overview of the information collected on location interoperability in Portugal in 2019. It contains the following chapters:

- Location Interoperability State of Play: this chapter contains an overview of the implementation of the EULF Blueprint recommendations in the different focus areas. The paragraphs dedicated to each focus area contain graphs displaying the country's scores for the individual indicators and the average scores for each recommendation. In both cases, scores are compared with the average of the monitored countries. Descriptions and evidence are included to support the relevant scores.
- Best Practices: which highlights existing initiatives and applications in different domains demonstrating the benefits of a consistent use and integration of location information and services in digital public services.

Annexes to the document are:

- The method of scoring and normalisation applied to the indicators;
- A glossary of the most relevant terms used in the document;
- The questionnaire with the replies provided for Portugal and the corresponding scores.

The 2019 LIFO monitoring information for Portugal has been provided by *Direção-Geral do Território* (Directorate-General for Territory).

3. Location Interoperability State of Play

3.1. Overview

Portugal's state of play in location interoperability identified through implementation of the EULF Blueprint recommendations shows gaps to the European averages in all focus areas, measured across 10 surveyed countries (see Figure 1).

The widest deviation from the averages is in the focus area "Standardisation and Reuse", due to a low alignment with all recommendations, particularly concerning the management of location data quality in Recommendation 13.

One of the focus areas where Portugal is best positioned is "Digital Government Integration", where the scores for three out of the four recommendations are reasonably well aligned with the European average, namely Recommendation 7 (Use INSPIRE and SDI models, data and services for delivering cross-sector and cross-border digital public services to citizens, businesses, government and other parties), Recommendation 8 (Adopt an open and collaborative methodology to design and improve location-enabled digital public services) and Recommendation 9 (Adopt an integrated location-based approach in the collection and analysis of statistics on different topics and at different levels of government).

At the same level is the "Return on Investment" focus area, where Portugal demonstrates some positive actions on Recommendation 15 (communication of benefits) and Recommendation 16 (facilitating use of public sector location data by non-governmental actors).

The value of the overall LIFO index is 0.30_2, against an average of 0.54 for all surveyed countries.

Figure 1 - Overall EULF Blueprint implementation

The following paragraphs describe in detail how the results in each focus area are composed.

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2 For the description of calculation method of the LIFO index and the other indicators and indexes see Annex 2: LIFO 2019 Scoring methodology

3.2. Policy and Strategy Alignment

Vision	
There is an aligned and coordinated policy and strategic approach across Europe for the use of location information that enables more efficient and effective integration of cross-sector and cross-border location-based applications, reducing costs and increasing social and economic benefit. Public sector location policies promote accessibility and interoperability. There are simple and consistent approaches to licensing, progressive open data policies that balance the needs of data users and suppliers, and authentic registers in which 'location' has a prominent role.	
Recommendation 1	Connect location information and digital government strategies in all legal and policy instruments
Recommendation 2	Make location information policy integral to, and aligned with, wider data policy at all levels of government
Recommendation 3	Comply with data protection principles as defined by European and national law when processing location data
Recommendation 4	Make effective use of location-based analysis for evidence-based policy making
Recommendation 5	Use a standards-based approach in the procurement of location data and related services in line with broader ICT standards-based procurement

Table 1 - Focus Area "Policy and Strategy Alignment" - vision and recommendations
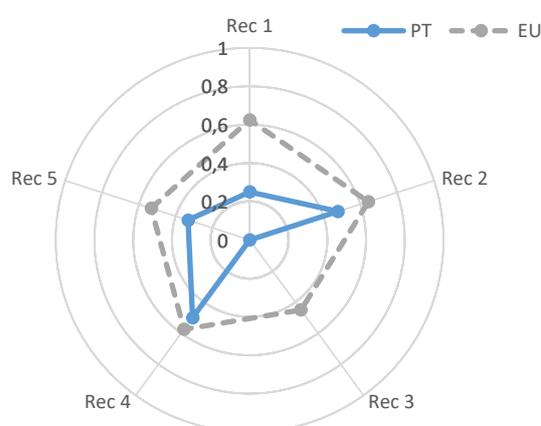

Figure 2 – Policy and Strategy Alignment – scores by recommendation

The "Policy and Strategy Alignment" focus area index for Portugal is 0.31, well below the European average of 0.57.

Regarding Recommendation 1, Portugal's ICT Strategy 2020[3], approved in 2017, has three specific areas:

1. integration and interoperability,
2. innovation and competitiveness,
3. resource sharing.

Within these areas, there are 12 concrete measures and 37 actions, used to implement some location aspects across different sectors of government.

Nevertheless, there is no location strategy within Portugal; only ongoing tactical actions in the context of the ICT Strategy.

The use in digital government of authoritative location datasets and services is mandated only by thematic legislation.

Location data tends to be available through different licensing arrangements depending on the data providers (Recommendation 2). However, the licence that is used by default in the Portuguese open data portal[4] is CC BY 4.0 (Creative Commons Attribution 4.0), which presupposes the mention of the original source of the data, yet allows any type of use. Some data is available free of charge under an open licence without restrictions. The list of data

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[3] https://tic.gov.pt/pt/web/tic/-/estrategia-tic-2020?redirect=%2F

[4] https://dados.gov.pt

provided free of charge is available in the open data page on the website of DG Território[5]. This data includes, inter alia, land use map, the CORINE (Coordination of Information on Environment) land cover map, digital terrain model, satellite images, continental geodetic information.

There is no formal policy or guidelines document on sharing and reuse of core reference datasets; some of those datasets are however available for general use, for example:

- the *Geometric Register of Rustic Property* (CGPR) [6], developed essentially for fiscal purposes, that is in force in 128 municipalities, 118 of which are located in the continental territory and 10 in the Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira;
- the *Land Registry[7]* that makes available the land structure and geometric configuration of the registered buildings in the municipalities of Seia, Oliveira do Hospital, São Brás de Alportel, Tavira, Loulé and Penafiel.

There are national guidelines on the publication of Public Sector Information that cover all spatial data registered in the national SDI.

For Recommendation 3, no information has been collected through the survey on the preparedness of Portugal for GDPR by controllers and processors of public sector location data.
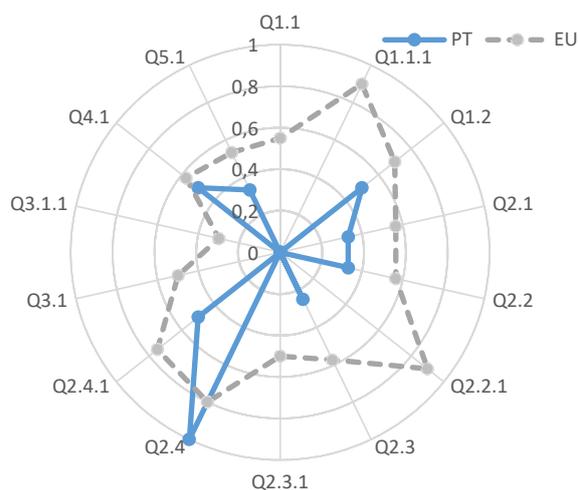

Figure 2 – Policy and Strategy Alignment – scores by indicator

On Recommendation 4, location-based evidence and analysis are used to help in developing relevant policies and monitoring outcomes in certain relevant policy topics. The situation in Portugal is similar to the European average.

Regarding Recommendation 5, the general framework for procurement of data and services is represented by the current Portuguese procurement system, shaped by the adoption of the Public Procurement Code (PPC) in 2008, which transposed EU Directives 2004/17/CE and 2004/18/CE. The PPC created a central procurement agency and a purchasing body that mandated electronic procedures for the central administration.

The procurement of location data and related services falls under this framework, but there is no specific focus on location aspects, as only general reference to INSPIRE or other standards is made without any further particular details.

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[5] http://www.dgterritorio.pt/dados_abertos/

[6] http://www.dgterritorio.pt/cadastro/cadastro_geometrico_da_propriedade_rustica__cgpr_/

[7] http://www.dgterritorio.pt/cadastro/cadastro_predial/

3.3. Digital Government Integration

Vision	
Location is well integrated in digital government processing supporting G2G, G2B and G2C interactions, through location related services across government. Users do not have to supply the same mandatory information multiple times. There is visibility of common coordinating and support structures, expert groups and technologies, a strong user voice in the design, evaluation and improvement of location-based services, and good evidence of take-up of services.	
Recommendation 6	Identify where digital government services and processes can be modernised and simplified through the application of location-enabled services and implement improvement actions
Recommendation 7	Use INSPIRE and SDI models, data and services for delivering cross-sector and cross-border digital public services to citizens, businesses, government and other parties
Recommendation 8	Adopt an open and collaborative methodology to design and improve location-enabled digital public services
Recommendation 9	Adopt an integrated location-based approach in the collection and analysis of statistics on different topics and at different levels of government

Table 2 - Focus Area "Digital Government Integration" - vision and recommendations

The "Digital Government Integration" focus area index for Belgium is 0.35, well below the European average of 0.54.

Figure 3 - Digital Government Integration – scores by recommendation

With respect to Recommendation 6, there are comprehensive cases of key digital public services using location information as an important feature in the execution of the service. An example is; the Citizen Map[8]; a website offering information about all points of assistance of public administration, namely hospitals, police stations, tax offices, registration offices, Citizen Shops and Spaces.

There is no systematic process for identifying opportunities and implementing improvements to key digital public services in their use of location information. This includes consideration towards new business and delivery models. However, limited steps for improvement are taken on a case by case basis.

Regarding Recommendation 7, the public sector SDI is only occasionally used by the private sector and other organisations (e.g. NGOs) for the delivery of new and innovative applications, products and services.

INSPIRE datasets are used in key digital public services only in a few cases, under the environment, marine, transport, local / regional planning, education domains.

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[8] See Best Practice PT1

Based on the INSPIRE country fiche[9], the implementation of the INSPIRE Directive is completed for the key obligations of identification and documentation of spatial datasets, and well advanced on service provision for the identified datasets. The degree of implementation of the key obligation on dataset interoperability is falling significantly behind.

The country does deliver cross-sector digital public services using harmonised data (although INSPIRE is not used for harmonisation).

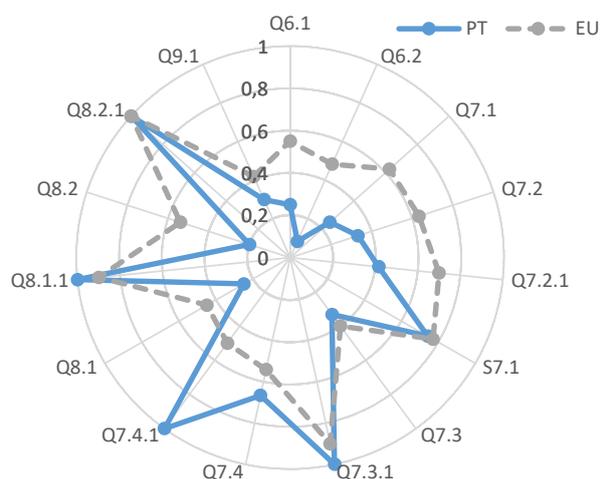An example is the Citizen Map, already mentioned above.

Figure 4 - Digital Government Integration - scores by indicator

Portugal also deploys cross-border digital public services, in this case using INSPIRE for the harmonisation of location data and services. An example is IDE-OTALEX[10], a project financed by the European programme INTERREGIII A, aimed at building the cross-border spatial data infrastructure between Portugal (Alentejo and Centro regions) and Spain (Extremadura region)[11].

For Recommendation 8, an open and collaborative methodology is used in specific cases at national level to design and improve location enabled digital public services, through consultations, user groups, feedback requests or iterative development.

Furthermore, public authorities make the data collected for certain processes or service openly available for external parties, including the private sector, NGOs and citizens, to develop their own products and services. Examples of this are the services published by the Portuguese Environmental Agency.

As for the integration of location and statistical information in Portugal (Recommendation 9), actions implemented include:

- the use of INSPIRE to support the location reference framework for statistics;

- the collection of census data based on the location reference framework for statistics;

- the contribution to European projects aiming at establishing a data and production infrastructure for location-based statistics (e.g. GEOSTAT).

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[9] Currently the INSPIRE country fiche 2016 is available
[10] See Best Practice PT2
[11] http://www.austriaca.at/0xc1aa500d_0x002e6c5f.pdf

3.4. Standardisation and Reuse

Vision	
Core data has been defined and a funding model has been agreed for its ongoing maintenance and availability. Consistent use of geospatial and location-based standards and technologies, enabling interoperability and reuse, and integration with broader ICT standards and technologies, including the standards and solutions promoted by the ISA2 programme. Use of these standards in all areas related to the publication and use of location information in digital public services, including metadata, discovery, view, exchange, visualisation etc.	
Recommendation 10	Adopt a common architecture to develop digital government solutions, facilitating the integration of geospatial requirements
Recommendation 11	Reuse existing authentic data, data services and relevant technical solutions where possible
Recommendation 12	Apply relevant standards to develop a comprehensive approach for spatial data modelling, sharing, and exchange to facilitate integration in digital public services
Recommendation 13	Manage location data quality by linking it to policy and organisational objectives, assigning accountability to business and operational users and applying a "fit for purpose" approach

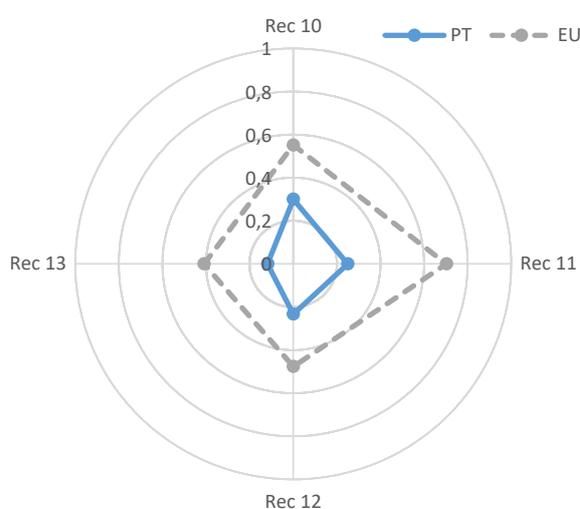*Table 3 - Focus Area "Standardisation and Reuse" - vision and recommendations*

Figure 5 - Standardisation and Reuse – scores by recommendation

The "Standardisation and Reuse" focus area index for Portugal is 0.23, significantly below the European average of 0.54. This is the lowest scoring focus area for Portugal.

With respect to Recommendation 10, there is no commonly used architectural approach for location data and services. There are some cases where public administrations monitor and use new technological developments. Furthermore, at least one location data API has been developed, documented and is accessible[12].
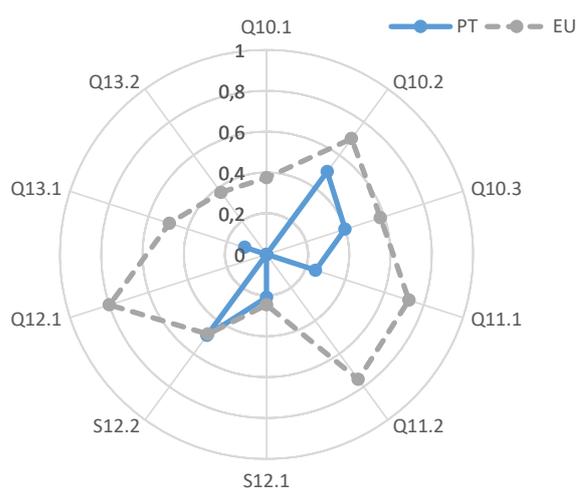
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[12] See https://api.ipma.pt/

Figure 6 - Standardisation and Reuse – scores by recommendations

Regarding Recommendation 11, on the reuse of data and solutions, generic ICT solutions are not reused in the SDI, even if the possibility for re-using those solutions is planned or has been studied, nor is the implementation of core registers of location information particularly well advanced.

From a standardisation perspective (Recommendation 12), only a small number of datasets and services conform with Regulation (EU) No 1089/2010 and Regulation (EC) No 976/2009.

The GeoDCAT-AP metadata specification is not used to connect geospatial data and general data in a standardised way.

With reference to Recommendation 13, the approach to assuring location data quality is not particularly extensive.

The only action typically implemented at design level to assure quality of location data is the linking of data quality standards to data standards.

Location data quality governance is assured exclusively through the definition of a data quality review process.

3.5. Return on Investment

Vision	
There is a strategic approach to national and European funding, procurement, and delivery of location information and location-based services to minimise costs and maximise benefits for government, businesses and citizens, recognising best practices, and building on INSPIRE and standardisation tools. The funding and sourcing model for collection and distribution of core location data takes into account user needs from different sectors and the strategic importance of continued supply of data at a suitable quality. Procurement recognises INSPIRE and other standardisation tools in a meaningful way. There are compelling impact assessments and business cases, a rigorous approach to targeting and tracking benefits, and good evidence that benefits are being achieved.	
Recommendation 14	Apply a consistent and systematic approach to monitoring the performance of their location information activities
Recommendation 15	Communicate the benefits of integrating and using location information in digital public services
Recommendation 16	Facilitate the use of public administrations' location data by non-governmental actors to stimulate innovation in products and services and enable job creation and growth

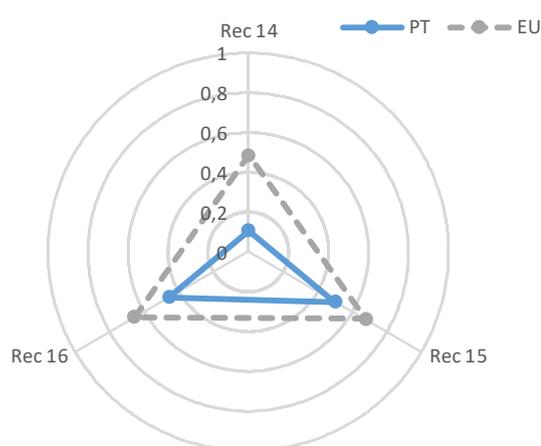*Table 4 - Focus Area "Return on Investment" - vision and recommendations*

Figure 7 - Return on Investment – scores by recommendation

The "Return on Investment" focus area index for Portugal is 0.35, significantly below the European average of 0.60.

Under the performance monitoring of location information activities of Recommendation 14, the assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of location-based services is performed only through the evaluation of user satisfaction at project or service level. Moreover, no action is implemented for impact-based improvement in location-enabled processes and services.

Regarding Recommendation 15, Portugal is considering putting in place a systematic approach to communicate availability and benefits of location data and location-enabled digital public services to raise awareness and understanding through, for example, regular national workshops and events.
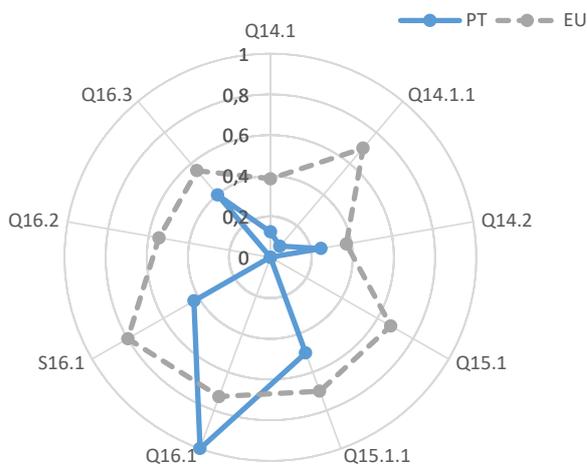

Figure 8 -Return on Investment – scores by indicator

In relation to Recommendation 16, the use of public administrations' location data by non-governmental actors to stimulate innovation in products and services and enable job creation and growth, is facilitated by making the process of searching and accessing location data and web services as easy as possible for companies, research institutions, citizens and other interested parties. Measures implemented include:

• a national open data portal merging location data and non-location data;
• a national discovery geoportal integrating INSPIRE and non-INSPIRE data; and
• thematic portals complementing general search facilities with "specialist" search options.

To actively support private, non-profit and academic actors in the development of new products and e-services, the following actions are implemented:

- Promotion of open data policy and brokering access to this data through hackathons;
- Pilot projects;
- Collecting best practice examples of how private companies, citizens, academic institutions and other users make use of INSPIRE/SDI data and services;
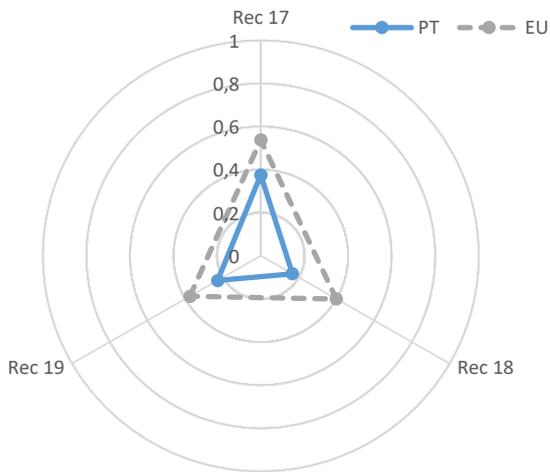- Training in skills necessary to exploit the SDI.

Finally, there is a strategic approach to funding public sector location reference data alongside the funding of other important public sector authentic datasets.

3.6. Governance, Partnerships and Capabilities

Vision	
There is high level support for a strategic approach to the funding and availability of location information at Member State and EU level, based on INSPIRE and other tools to achieve interoperability. Effective governance, partnerships, work programmes, responsibilities and capabilities to progress such an approach have been established, taking into account the needs and expectations of stakeholders at Member State and EU level. Governments recognise the importance of 'location' understanding and skills and invest in awareness raising, training and resourcing. Service design takes account of user capabilities. Specialists form communities to share knowledge and develop new ideas related to location information. As a result, there is a sufficient level of understanding and skills to develop, deploy and use effective location-based services.	
Recommendation 17	Introduce an integrated governance of location information processes at all levels of government, bringing together different governmental and non-governmental actors around a common goal
Recommendation 18	Partner effectively to ensure the successful development and exploitation of location data infrastructures

Recommendation 19	Invest in communications and skills programmes to ensure sufficient awareness and capabilities to drive through improvements in the use of location information in digital public services and support growth opportunities

Table 5 - *Focus Area "Governance, Partnerships and Capabilities" - vision and recommendations*

Figure 9 - Governance, Partnerships and Capabilities –
scores by recommendation
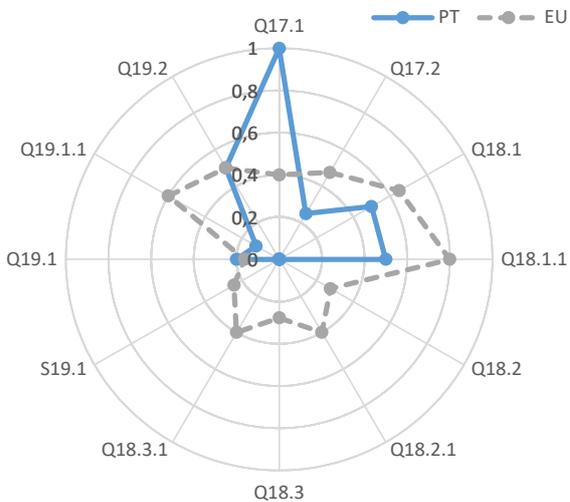
Figure 10 - Governance, Partnerships and Capabilities –
scores by indicator

The "Governance, Partnerships and Capabilities" focus area index for *Portugal* is 0.26, compared with the European average of 0.44.

The governance structure of location information processes (Recommendation 17) is represented by a joint decision-making body. Furthermore, there is a central organisation responsible for location information / SDI coordination and a collaboration between location information / SDI and digital government coordinating organisation.

Regarding Recommendation 18), there are only limited cases of formal agreements between public authorities to finance, build and operate location data services or digital public services using location data. An example is the agreement between the National Mapping Agency and Statistics Portugal.

No information has been collected through this survey as regards public private partnerships in the geospatial domain.

For Recommendation 19, which is concerned with the strategic approach on skills and training related to innovative geospatial solutions, some training or awareness raising on geospatial skills is undertaken by Portuguese organisations to meet specific needs. However, this is not done as part of a recognised or accredited competency framework.

There is a limited array of initiatives organised to raise awareness and develop geospatial skills, focusing in particular, on the set-up of a special interest group for knowledge sharing within the geospatial community.

4. Best practices

EULF Best Practice PT1	Citizen Map

Policy domain: Multiple

Process owners: Agency for Administrative Modernization

Short description: Citizen Map is a website offering information about all points of assistance of Public Administration, namely hospitals, police stations, tax offices, registration offices, Citizen Shops and Spaces.

Users can query the distance, the best route to a location, the working hours and documentation required, costs and legal deadlines for any service within the 7000 georeferenced assistance points (approximately).

This platform includes online procurement, through an application available for mobile devices, with tickets for all services available in any Citizen Shops. It also offers information about the number of people waiting or the waiting time of the last ticket for services present in such Shops.

All information is available in reusable formats in the national open data portal, *dados.gov*.

Recommendations: Recommendation 6Recommendation 8 (Digital Government Integration)

Link: https://www.ama.gov.pt/web/english/citizen-map

EULF Best Practice PT2	IDE-OTALEX

Policy domain: Territorial cohesion

Process owners: Alentejo and Centro Regions

Short description: IDE-OTALEX is a project financed by the European programme INTERREGIII A aimed at building the cross-border spatial data infrastructure between Portugal (Alentejo and Centro regions) and Spain (Extremadura region).

IDE-OTALEX was implemented to share official geographic information with all users and to contribute to territorial cohesion, one of the three main pillars of the European Cohesion Policy.

The location information available in the infrastructure is the result of an extensive work of data harmonisation based on INSPIRE Directive and integration of basic cartography, socio-economic and environmental indicators.

Recommendations: Recommendation 8 (Digital Government Integration)

Link: http://www.ideotalex.eu/OtalexC/cargaGeoportal.do

Annex 1: LIFO 2019 Scoring methodology

The LIFO scoring methodology is based on a hierarchy of indicators and indexes.

(Action) Indicators: A certain number of actions[13] have been selected in the EULF Blueprint as being representative of the scope of the recommendations to which they belong. For each of these actions, an indicator has been designed to measure how monitored countries are progressing towards the "vision" outlined in the EULF Blueprint. Each indicator is calculated on a specific scale, which best reflects the nature of the action (e.g. if it can be measured over a continuous or a discrete scale, if it is a binary phenomenon i.e. yes/no or similar, etc.). Indicators are then normalised over a scale 0-1, as follows:
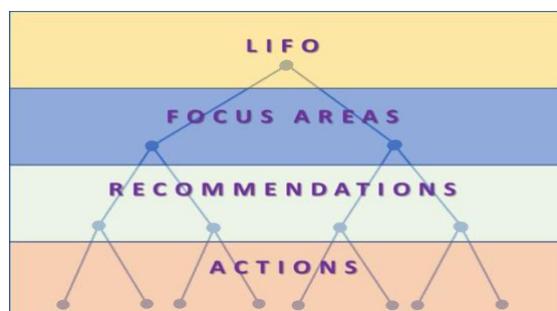

Figure 11 – Hierarchy of indicators and indexes hierarchy

Score attributed to the answer / Maximum Applicable Value: where the Maximum Applicable Value is the upper end of the scale that the non-normalised Value of the indicator can reach.

Note: Optional questions in the LIFO survey capture supplementary information relevant to corresponding mandatory questions about the actions. The mandatory questions (i.e. those marked '*' in the survey) are scored whereas the optional questions are not scored.

(Multi-level) Indexes: Indexes aggregate the Action Indicators at the levels of Recommendations, Focus Areas and LIFO overall, in order to represent the performance of each country at the respective levels. The relationships between (Action) Indicators, Recommendation Indexes, Focus Area Indexes and the overall LIFO Index are described in the table below.

Level	No.	Scoring method
LIFO	1	Average of the 5 Focus area indexes
Focus area	5	Average of scores for all recommendations associated with a focus area
Recommendation	19	Average of normalised scores for all indicators associated with a recommendation[14]
Action	61	Scores calculated using different scoring methods, converted to standard normalised scores in range 0-1.

***Table 6** – Relationships between indicators and indexes*

Action indicators, Recommendation indexes and Focus Area indexes are thus equally weighted in the calculation of their respective upper level indexes.

Note: Some questions have a "don't know" response as an option. Respondents are encouraged to provide answers wherever possible. Where a "don't know" response is given, the question has a null score. This is shown as zero in the indicator charts and the question is ignored in calculating the index scores.

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[13] Described in the "How" section of each Recommendation

[14] In the event of a failure to respond or an "I don't know" answer, the indicator in question scores zero and it is excluded from the computation of the average score for the above levels.

Annex 2: Glossary

Term	Meaning	Link
European Location Interoperability Solutions for e-Government (ELISE)	The action in the ISA$_2$ programme responsible for maintaining the EULF Blueprint and coordinating the LIFO.	https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/elise-european-location-interoperability-solutions-e-government/about https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/home_en
European Union Location Framework (EULF)	An EU-wide, cross-sector interoperability framework for the exchange and sharing of location data and services. It consists of a package of recommendations, guidance, methodologies, case studies, training, pilots and collaborative action required by public administrations and stakeholder communities to facilitate the free flow of location data and ensure its effective use in e-government services.	https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/european-union-location-framework-eulf/about
EULF Blueprint	Guidance framework for a wide audience to implement the EULF vision. The EULF Blueprint is updated periodically to embrace new developments in digital government.	https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/european-union-location-framework-eulf/eulf-blueprint
EULF Vision	Vision and framework for 'location-enabled government', based on applying good practice in a number of 'focus areas'. It identifies the objectives, transition strategy and high-level actions needed in each focus area.	https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/inline-files/ReqNo_JRC94727_lb-na-27125-en-n%20.pdf
Focus area	Best practice domain relevant to the effective use of location information in policy and digital public services. The focus areas identified in the EULF Vision and adapted in the EULF Blueprint are: Policy and Strategy Alignment, Digital Government Integration, Standardisation and Reuse, Return on Investment, Governance, Partnerships and Capabilities.	
Indicator	Quantitative measurement of the performance / practice of an organisation or entity. In the context of the LIFO, the	

Term	Meaning	Link
	indicators evaluate the degree of alignment of the practices implemented by Member States to the EULF Blueprint recommendations. LIFO includes "primary indicators", which are specifically created for the Observatory and are measured through direct questions to LIFO contact points, and "secondary indicators", taken from external sources, following principles of relevance for the scope of LIFO.	
INSPIRE implementing countries	Group of countries that have engaged to implement the INSPIRE directive or parts thereof. It includes: EU Member States, EFTA Members and a group of non-member states.	https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/INSPIRE-in-your-Country
Recommendation	EULF location interoperability best practices in the EULF Blueprint focus areas. Each of the 19 EULF Blueprint recommendations, contains a description of the rationale for following the recommendation and the expected benefits (why?), a checklist of associated actions (how?), potential problem areas to address in implementing the recommendation (challenges), a variety of best practices across Europe where this has been done successfully, links to relevant parts of the EIF, and further reading related to the recommendation.	