



26 April 2022

# European Interoperability Framework Implementation Webinar

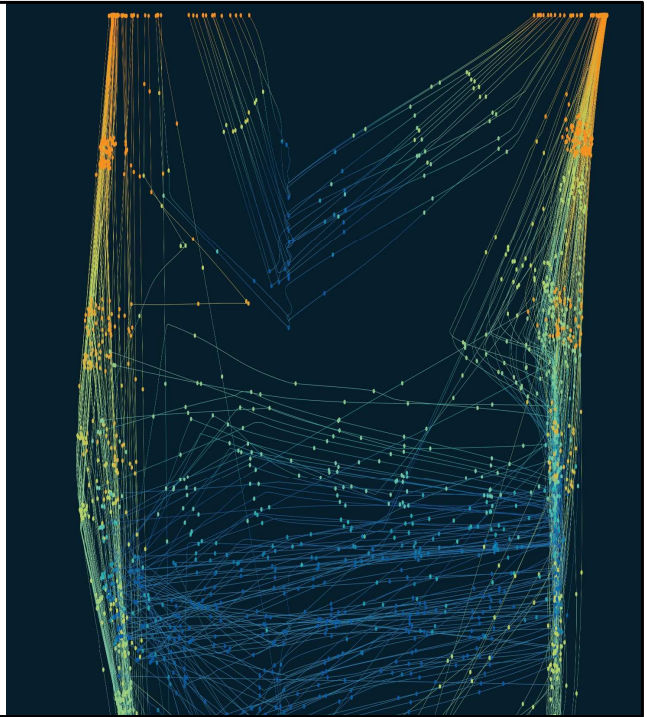
Presentation of results and knowledge sharing on concrete  
examples

**NIFO**  
NATIONAL  
INTEROPERABILITY  
FRAMEWORK  
OBSERVATORY

**interoperable**  
europe

## Agenda of the webinar

- 1 Presentation of the 2021 EIF Monitoring Mechanism Results & Feedback Collection
- 2 Knowledge Sharing on Interoperability Governance
- 3 Presentation of the EIF Toolbox Legal Screening & Feedback Collection
- 4 Closing Remarks & Next Steps



## Today's speakers

### Today's guest speakers



João Ricardo Vasconcelos

Senior Governance Specialist,  
GovTech, World Bank



Antoine Cao

Digital Accessibility Programme  
Manager, French Inter-ministerial  
Directorate for Digital Affairs (DINUM)



Roberto Polli

API Expert, Digital Transformation  
Team, Italian Ministry of Innovation  
and Digitisation

### NIFO webinar's team



Miguel Alvarez Rodriguez

NIFO Project Manager, ISA<sup>2</sup>  
Programme, European Commission



Federico Chiarelli

Consultant, Wavestone



Solène Vossot

Consultant, Wavestone



Allegra Crahay

Consultant, Wavestone



Esther Bleys

Consultant, Wavestone





# Part I - EIF 2021 Monitoring and reporting activities

- / Short introduction to the EIF Monitoring Mechanism & scoreboards
- / High-level presentation of the 2021 results at EU level
- / Three years evaluation and identified trends
- / Feedback collection on possible other country intelligence reporting & monitoring activities



# Introduction to the European Interoperability Framework (EIF) Monitoring Mechanism



## Legal framework

- The EIF monitoring mechanism was developed and is maintained within the remit of the [National Interoperability Framework Observatory \(NIFO\)](#) action, which is part of [Interoperable Europe](#), the successor of the [ISA<sup>2</sup> programme](#).
- A public consultation on the **EIF evaluation** will be launched soon. The initiative will evaluate the current EIF and assess the support it gives governments to set up interoperable digital public services.



## Objectives

- The EIF is meant to **inspire** and **provide guidance** to European public administrations in their efforts to design and deliver seamless European public services.
- Its monitoring ensures that each Member State is provided with its **own level of implementation of the EIF** based on a recommendation-by-recommendation measurement.

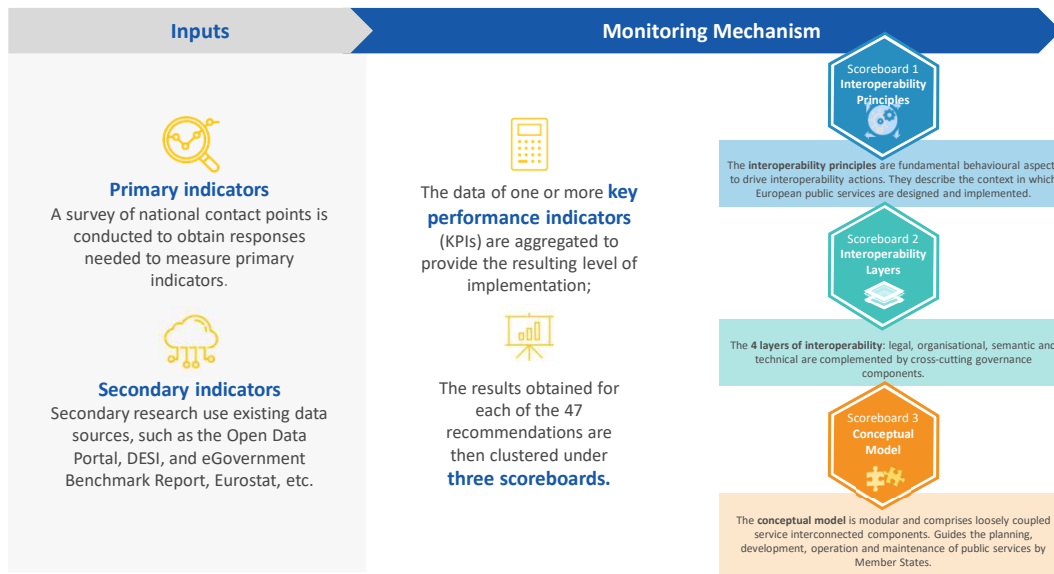


## Approach

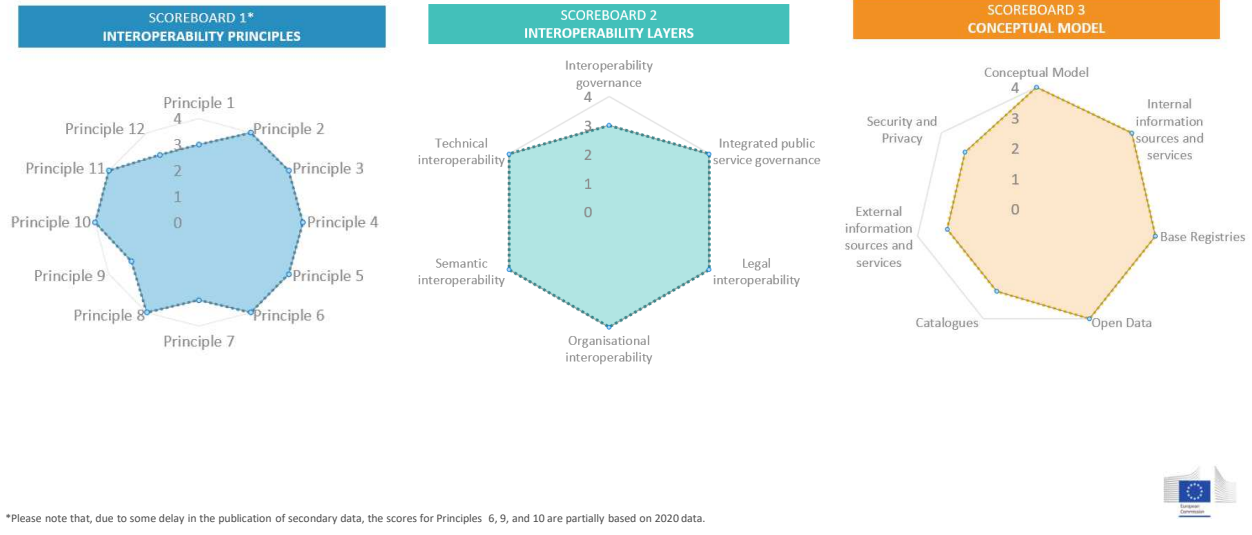
- Using a series of KPIs, the EIF Monitoring Mechanism establishes the **level of EIF implementation** for each country as part of an annual data collection exercise.



# Inputs & Benefits



# European Results of the 2021 EIF Monitoring Mechanism

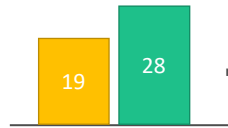


**Question from the audience:** Is it the average of MS EIF implementation?

**Answer:** Indeed, these are the EU 27 results.

# Main trends after three years of monitoring

## Interoperability Principles



Number of European countries reaching the maximum score for Scoreboard 1, 2019 vs 2021



### Fast-paced areas of progression

- +8 Assessment of Effectiveness & Efficiency (Principle 12)
- +7 Reusability (Principle 4)

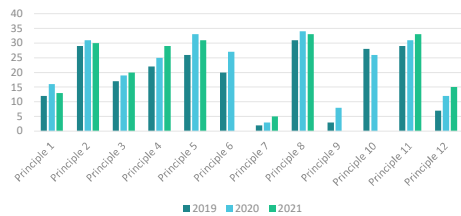


### Slow-paced areas of progression

- +1 Subsidiarity & proportionality (Principle 1)
- +1 Openness (Principle 2)



Number of countries reaching the score of 4, per principle and per year.\*



\*Please note that secondary data are missing for the 2021 analysis of Principles 6, 9 and 10.



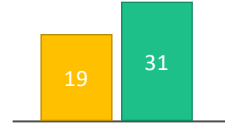


# Main trends after three years of monitoring

## Interoperability Layers



Number of European countries reaching the maximum score for Scoreboard 2, 2019 vs 2021



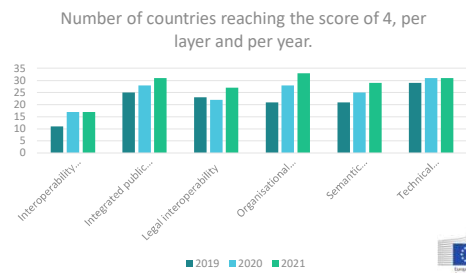
### Fast-paced areas of progression

- Organisational interoperability +12
- Semantic interoperability +8



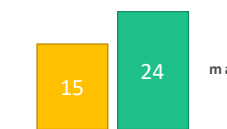
### Slow-paced areas of progression

- Legal interoperability +4



## Main trends after three years of monitoring

### Conceptual Model



Number of European countries reaching the maximum score for Scoreboard 3, 2019 vs 2021



### Fast-paced areas of progression

+9 Base registries  
+7 Open data

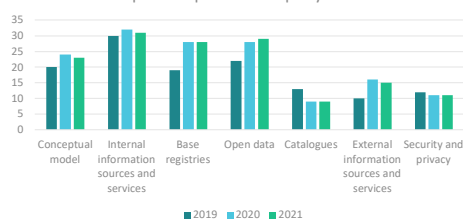


### Slow-paced area of progression

Security & Privacy



Number of countries reaching the score of 4, per component and per year.



**Question from the audience:** In some cases, there is a lowering throughout the years in the number of countries achieving the maximum score for the EIF components. What is the reason for such a situation?

**Answer:** The reasons behind that fluctuation depend on two main factors:

1. Throughout the years, different points of contact are replying to the questionnaire, hence providing different answers (even if we provide the answer sheet of the previous years);
2. There has been a slight adjustment of some of the underlying KPIs (as it has been the case for one KPI under 'Catalogues', for instance).

# Feedback collection on possible other country intelligence reporting & monitoring activities

Where can you find EIF related data?



## The EIF Dashboard

Available on the NIFO [Joinup page](#)

This interactive dashboard allows the visualisation of the countries' performance in implementing the EIF recommendations, at different levels of granularity, through numerous types of charts, and by filtering the results per country and year.



## The State of Play Report

Available on the NIFO [Joinup page](#)

This annual report provides an analysis of the different initiatives carried out by EU public administrations to further enhance their digital transformation and transition. It also presents an analysis of the results of the EIF implementation to provide an overview of the current state-of-play of interoperability across Europe.



## Chapter 3.1 of the Digital Public Administration factsheets

Available on the NIFO [Joinup page](#)

These yearly factsheets present the most recent developments that the public administrations of 35 European countries have undergone in the previous year, including information related to the EIF implementation.

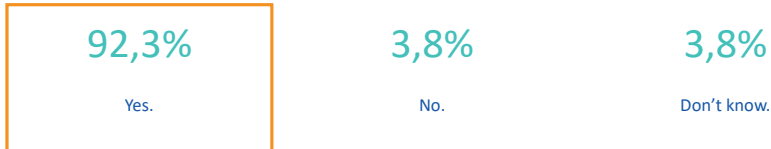
## Feedback collection on possible other country intelligence reporting & monitoring activities

What are your needs regarding the EIF data?

Would you find it useful to have more information about the context of each EIF recommendation and how it is evolving overtime (e.g., new legislation, new Commission initiatives, etc.)?



Would you like to have more in-depth insights on the status of the EIF implementation within each National Interoperability Framework and intelligence on the most common gaps among the EU countries?



## Feedback collection on possible other country intelligence reporting & monitoring activities

What are your needs regarding the EIF data?

What kind of intelligence reporting would you like to have access to?

80,8%

A deeper analysis of countries' concrete practices.

If these are practices of CBSs, then it will be very usefull

19,2%

A deeper analysis of individual country results.

0%

Other.

Where do you think these additional reporting activities should be included?

42,3%

In the State of Play Report.

50%

In the Digital Public Administration factsheets.

38,5%

In a dedicated report.

7,7%

Other.

Maybe on The EIF Dashboard @ NIFO Joinup?



## Part II - EIF Implementation: Exchange of Good Practices

- / Lightning talks held by representatives of the World Bank, France and Italy, France on Interoperability Governance
- / Panel discussion with the three speakers

## Quick introduction to the lightning talks



**João Ricardo Vasconcelos**

Senior Governance Specialist



Senior Governance Specialist,  
GovTech, World Bank



**Antoine Cao**

Digital Accessibility Programme Manager



Digital Accessibility Programme Manager, French Inter-ministerial Directorate for Digital Affairs (DINUM)

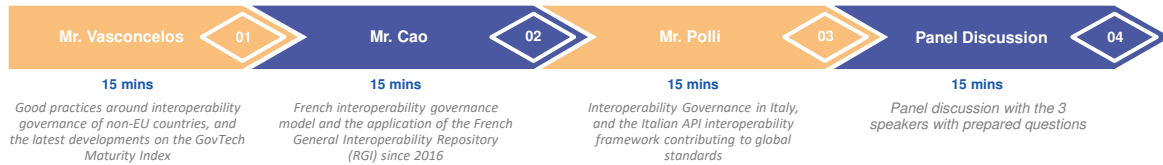


**Roberto Polli**

API Expert



Digital Transformation Team,  
Italian Ministry of Innovation and Digitisation



April 2022



# GovTech

## Interoperability towards a Data-driven Public Sector

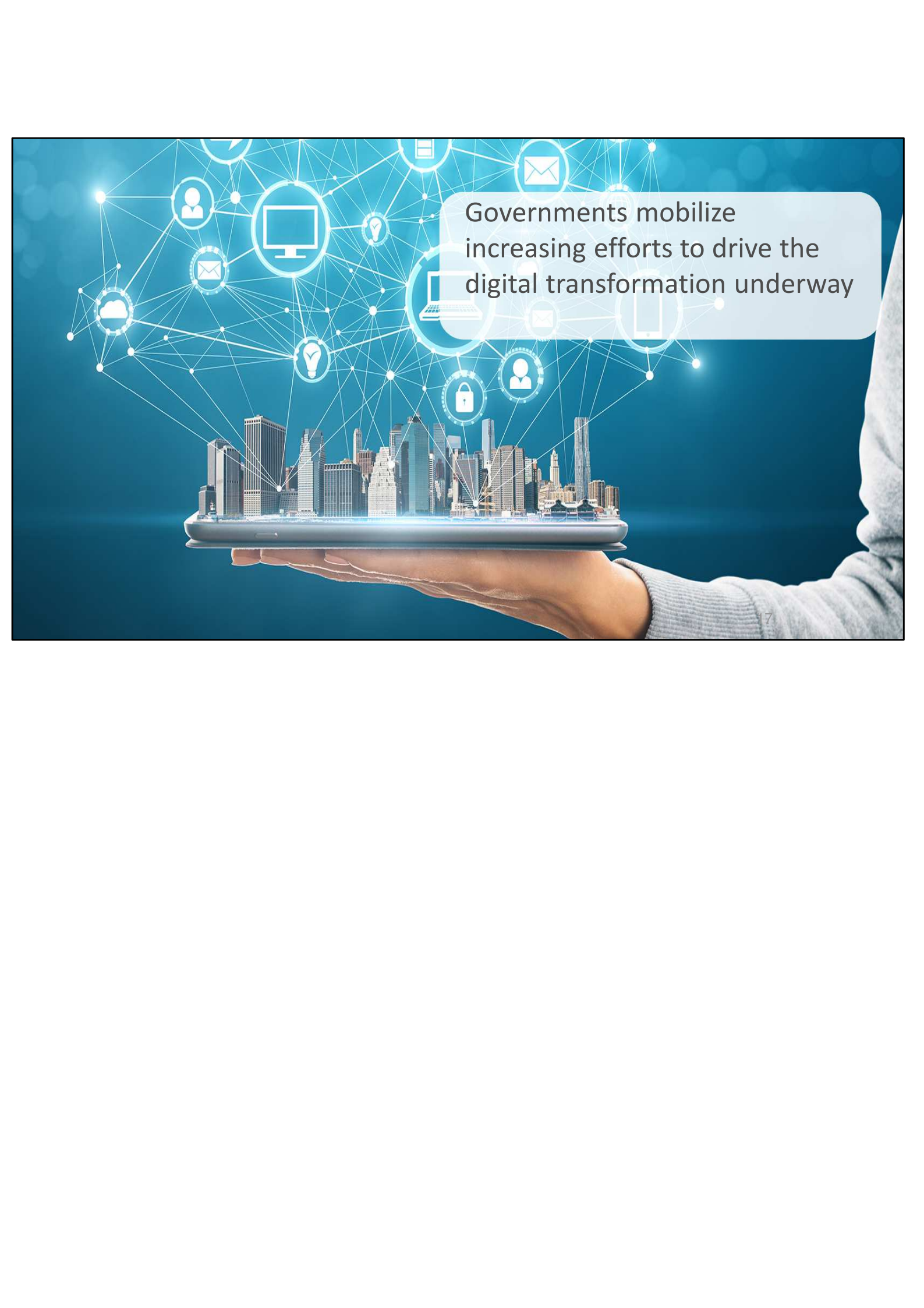
**João Ricardo Vasconcelos**  
Senior Governance Specialist  
GovTech - Governance Global Practice  
World Bank

November 9, 2021

Supported by the GovTech Global Partnership (GTGP): [www.worldbank.org/govtech](http://www.worldbank.org/govtech)

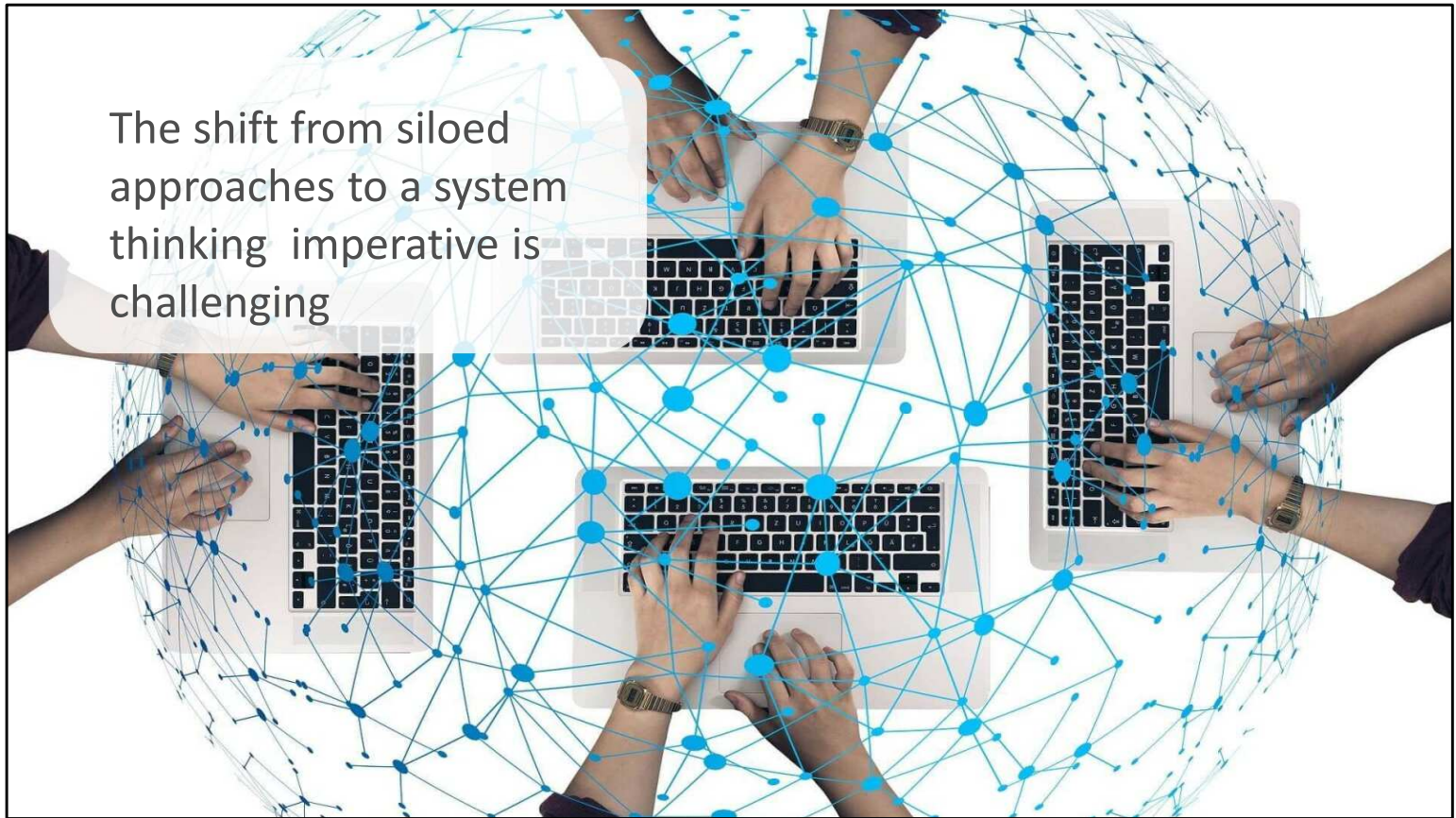





A hand holding a smartphone with a city skyline and a network of digital icons above it. The background is a deep blue with a bokeh effect. The network consists of white lines connecting various icons: a person, a computer monitor, a lightbulb, an envelope, a laptop, a padlock, and a person profile. The city skyline is visible through the phone's screen.

Governments mobilize increasing efforts to drive the digital transformation underway

The shift from siloed approaches to a system thinking imperative is challenging

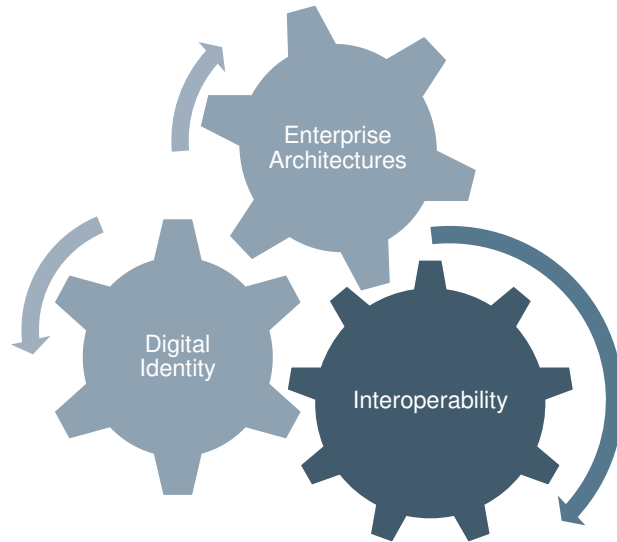




Having the right building blocks  
in place is critical

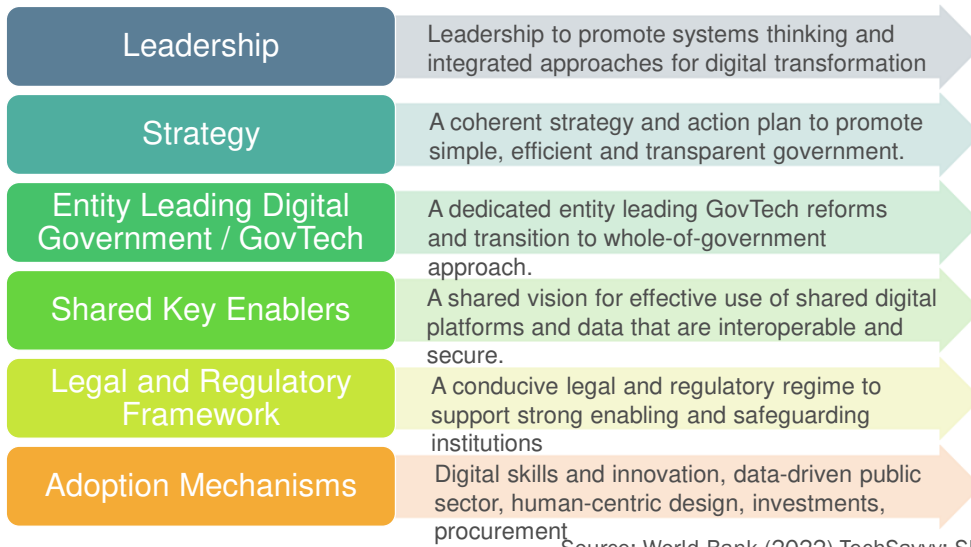
## Some GovTech Building Blocks

GovTech  
Putting people first



20

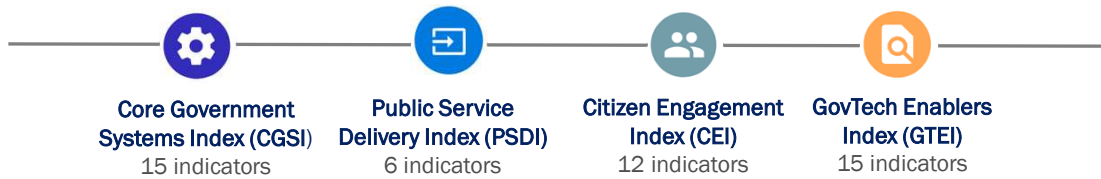
## Whole-of-Government Approach is required



Source: World Bank (2022) TechSavvy: Skills and WoG<sup>21</sup>

# What is GovTech Maturity Index (GTMI)

The GovTech Maturity Index (GTMI) measures the state of four GovTech focus areas using 48 key indicators defined to collect data from 198 economies



Interconnectivity and interoperability as key areas where a substantial room for improvement was identified

## What's the Panorama on Interoperability

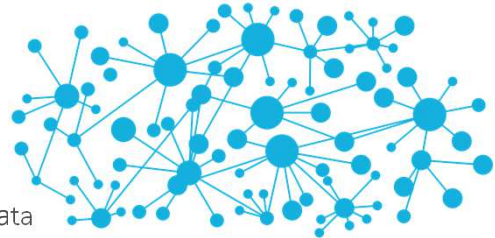


Is there a government service bus or interoperability platform in place?

- 104 of the 198 countries included in the GTMI don't have a service bus or interoperability platform in place.
- In 23 countries it is being planned or in progress.
- 67 countries have it in place, but it's use is not mandatory.
- Only 4 countries require the mandatory use of their interoperability platform or service bus.

Source: World Bank (2021) Govtech Maturity Ind<sup>23</sup>

## What's the Panorama on Data Governance



Is there a whole-of-government approach to implement data Governance?

- 114 of the 198 countries included in the GTMI don't have a whole-of-government approach to implement data Governance.
- In 68 countries it is being planned or in progress.
- Only 16 have it.

Source: World Bank (2021) Govtech Maturity Ind<sup>24</sup>



## Some country examples on Interoperability

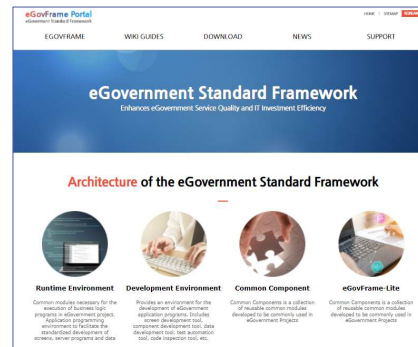


Korea

eGovFrame, the e-Government Standard Framework, is a platform-specific standardized development framework for public sector IT projects in Korea

Provides increased interoperability as government agencies build applications based on its standards and improves interagency collaboration/connectivity.

More info: <https://www.egovframe.go.kr/eng/main.do>



## Some country examples on Interoperability

GovTech  
Putting people first



Brazil



The architecture of the Interoperability Standards (EPING) defines a minimum set of premises, policies and technical specifications that regulate the use of Information and Communication Technology in the Federal Government.

The bodies and entities that are part of the Information Technology Resource Management System (Sisp) must observe ePing in the planning of contracting, acquiring and updating technology systems and equipment.

More info: <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/governanca-de-dados/interoperabilidade>

## Some country examples on Interoperability

GovTech  
Putting people first



Canada



The API Store is a one-stop shop for Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). The Government of Canada encourages the use of APIs – which provide a wealth of government data and information – to build new applications and services for Canadians.

API standards govern how APIs are to be developed across the Government of Canada (GC) to better support integrated digital processes across departments and agencies.

More info: <https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/digital-government/digital-government-innovations/enabling-interoperability.html>

# THANK YOU

**João Ricardo  
Vasconcelos**  
jvasconcelos@worldbank.org

[www.worldbank.org/govtech](http://www.worldbank.org/govtech)



# Q&A

**Question from the audience:** What is the World Bank perception of the application of Enterprise Architecture in the public sector as a driver for the development of efficient GovTech?

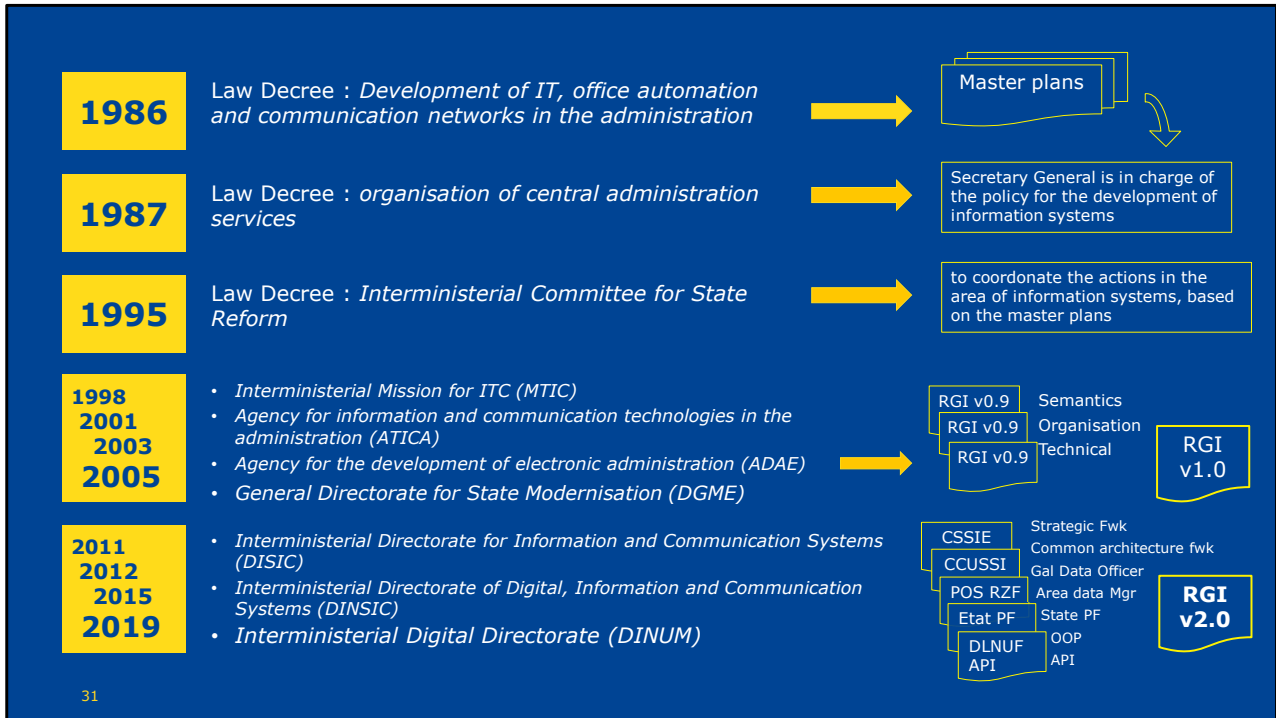
**Answer from João:** When we think about the scope of the World Bank's clients, i.e., from different regions of the world facing different levels of digital development and most with different administrative cultures, the Bank considers different approaches for the promotion of interoperability. Enterprise Architecture (EA) is one of them. In India, for example, the approach in terms of EA was the one that was mostly being followed and recommended by the government. However, EA is not the only solution that should be approached. The European example is important as organisations like DIGIT have been pushing for other models and approaches within the EU Member States. In a nutshell, the World Bank tries to follow different approaches in a kind of dialectic approach with the country's response and their feedback.



# European Interoperability Framework Implementation Webinar

*26 April 2022*

French interoperability governance model  
&  
French General Interoperability Repository (RGI)



2019  
2020  
2021  
2022

## Observatory of quality of the 250 most used online procedures

- Web site
- Open data

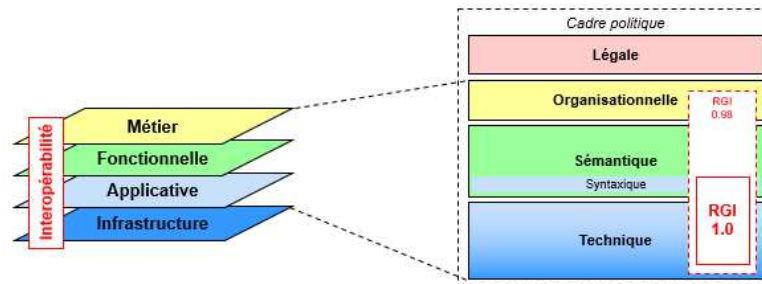
Every 4 months, presented by the Minister for Transformation to the French Council of Ministers

The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'Observatoire de la qualité des démarches en ligne' website. At the top left is the French Republic logo. The main title is 'L'Observatoire de la qualité des démarches en ligne'. Navigation links include 'Les 250 démarches', 'Le bouton Je donne mon avis', and 'Connexion'. A large blue banner features the text 'Les 250 démarches phares de l'État'. Below this, there's a section for 'Données ouvertes sur data.gouv.fr' with social media sharing options. A dropdown menu shows 'Edition janvier 2022'. At the bottom, there are filters and a list of categories: 'Les démarches', 'Réalizable en ligne', 'Usagers satisfaits (J10)', 'Compatible mobile', 'Support accessible', 'Disponibilité et rapidité', 'Intégration FranceConnect', 'Prise en compte handicaps', and 'Dites-le nous une fois'.



***Annex***

**Urbanisation et Interopérabilité : approche nécessaire & complémentaire**  
RGI : Référentiel Général d'Interopérabilité



**Urbanisation**  
Approche « Boîte blanche »  
Comprendre, Maîtriser et Réutiliser  
⇒ **Cadrer et Orienter**

**Interopérabilité**  
Approche « Boîte noire »  
Standardiser et Simplifier  
⇒ **Contraindre**





**Cadre stratégique commun du SI de l'Etat**

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**Table des matières**

- 1. « D'où part-on ? » - *Le système d'information existant : des limites et des atouts*.....
- 2. « Pourquoi ? » - *Se transformer est une nécessité*.....
  - 2.1. Mettre le SI au service des politiques publiques .....
  - 2.2. Anticiper l'évolution des technologies et des usages .....
  - 2.3. Contribuer à une gestion exemplaire de l'Etat .....
- 3. « Vers où ? » - *Une cible ambitieuse et réaliste à 5 ans*.....
  - 3.1. Le SI crée une valeur croissante pour ses utilisateurs .....
  - 3.2. Le SI de l'Etat est construit de façon efficiente.....
  - 3.3. La fonction SI de l'Etat est pilotée.....
- 4. « Comment ? » - *Une gouvernance, des normes et des projets fédérateurs*.....
  - 4.1. Rôle de la DISIC et des DSI .....
  - 4.2. Les instances stratégiques et exécutives .....
  - 4.3. Une démarche d'urbanisation fédératrice .....
  - 4.4. Des référentiels et des cadres communs .....
  - 4.5. Des projets fédérateurs sous pilotage interministériel .....
  - 4.6. Une feuille de route stratégique par paliers .....
- 5. *Annexes*.....
  - 5.1. Glossaire des sigles utilisés .....



REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE  
PREMIER MINISTRE

SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL DU GOUVERNEMENT  
DIRECTION INTERMINISTÉRIELLE DES SYSTÈMES  
D'INFORMATION ET DE COMMUNICATION  
odric

## Cadre Commun d'Urbanisation du Système d'Information de l'Etat

Cadre commun d'Architecture d'Entreprise  
applicable au système d'information de l'Etat et à sa transformation

Version : 1.0 du 26/10/2012

### Cadre commun d'urbanisation du SI de l'Etat

#### Table des matières

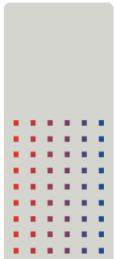
1.	<i>Synthèse</i> .....	
2.	<i>Objet du Cadre Commun</i> .....	
2.1.	Pourquoi un cadre commun ? .....	
2.2.	Portée du cadre commun.....	
2.3.	Articulation avec le corpus réglementaire.....	
2.4.	Entretien et mise à jour du document.....	
2.5.	Version du document et références documentaires.....	
2.6.	Diffusion.....	
2.7.	Approbation.....	
3.	<i>Objectifs de la démarche d'urbanisation</i> .....	
3.1.	Définitions .....	
3.2.	Objectifs de la démarche d'urbanisation : une aide à la décision.....	
3.3.	Contextes et apports.....	
3.4.	Facteurs clés de succès .....	
4.	<i>Principes et Règles d'urbanisation</i> .....	
4.1.	Principes de gouvernance et de coopération .....	
4.2.	Principes de gestion des données.....	
4.3.	Principes de conception générale.....	
4.4.	Principes de construction des services .....	
4.5.	Principes de construction et d'entretien des applications.....	
4.6.	Principes de construction et d'entretien des infrastructures .....	
5.	<i>La démarche d'urbanisation : activités et acteurs</i> .....	
5.1.	Les activités de la démarche .....	
5.1.1.	Elaborer et réviser le cadre d'urbanisation .....	
5.1.2.	Définir et réviser la trajectoire d'évolution SI pour l'aligner sur le métier .....	
5.1.3.	Accompagner les métiers sur la maîtrise de leurs transformations .....	
5.1.4.	Gouvernance des données & Mise sous contrôle les données de références.....	
5.1.5.	Mettre sous contrôle les évolutions du patrimoine applicatif.....	
5.1.6.	Standardiser et simplifier les échanges.....	



## Guide détaillé du Responsable de Zone Fonctionnelle

### Table des matières

<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction et Synthèse</b> .....	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Objectifs du Guide</b> .....	
2.1.	Qu'est-ce que l'urbanisation du SI de l'État ? .....	
2.2.	Pourquoi ce guide ? .....	
2.3.	Portée du guide .....	
2.4.	Articulation avec le corpus réglementaire .....	
2.5.	Entretien et mise à jour du guide .....	
2.6.	Diffusion .....	
2.7.	Approbation .....	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Zone fonctionnelle du SI de l'État et Gouvernance</b> .....	
3.1.	SI de l'État, gouvernance globale et subsidiarité .....	
3.2.	Nomenclature de référence fonctionnelle ou POS du SI de l'État .....	
3.3.	Zone fonctionnelle du SI de l'État .....	
3.4.	Le Responsable de Zone Fonctionnelle .....	
3.5.	Les autres acteurs concernés par la transformation du SI de l'État .....	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Rôle et missions du RZF</b> .....	
4.1.	La mission du RZF : Stratégie et urbanisation d'une zone fonctionnelle .....	
4.1.1	Organise et optimise la transformation Métier et SI dans le temps .....	
4.1.2	Pilote globalement les travaux métier et SI .....	
4.2.	Articulation d'une zone avec les autres zones du SI de l'État .....	
4.3.	Articulation d'un RZF avec les autres acteurs .....	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Protocole de fonctionnement</b> .....	
5.1.	Règles communes applicables aux RZF .....	
5.2.	Support de la DISIC et des DSI ministériels .....	
5.3.	Livrables que le RZF doit produire et entretenir .....	
5.4.	Mise en place .....	
5.4.1	Une nécessaire progressivité .....	



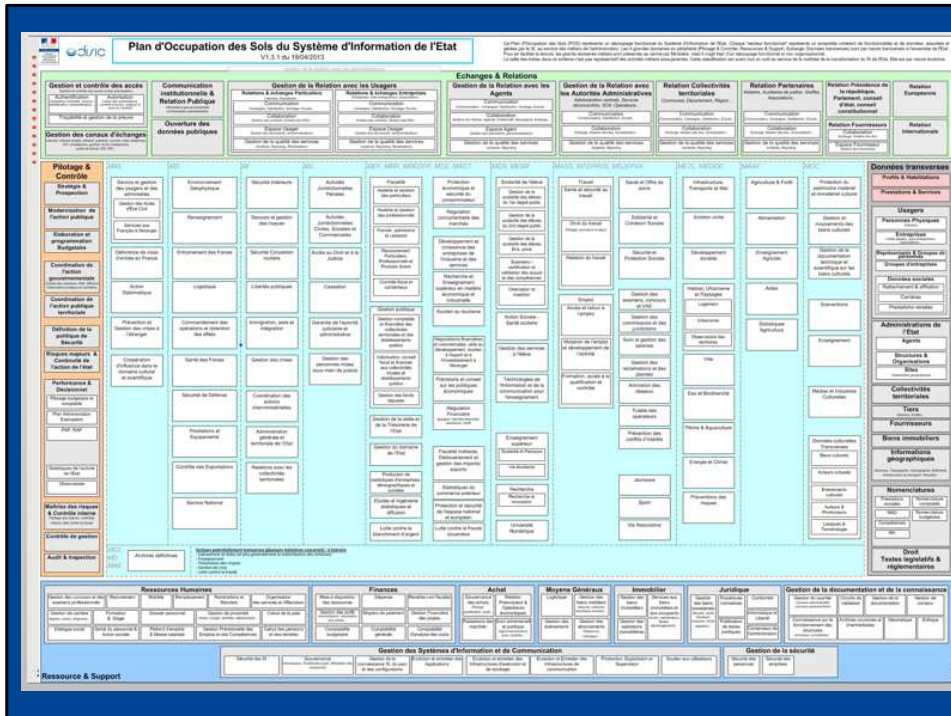
## Cadre Commun d'Architecture des Référentiels de données

Complément n°2  
 au Cadre Commun d'Urbanisation  
 du Système d'Information de l'Etat version 1.0

Version n°1.0 du 18/12/2013

### Table des matières

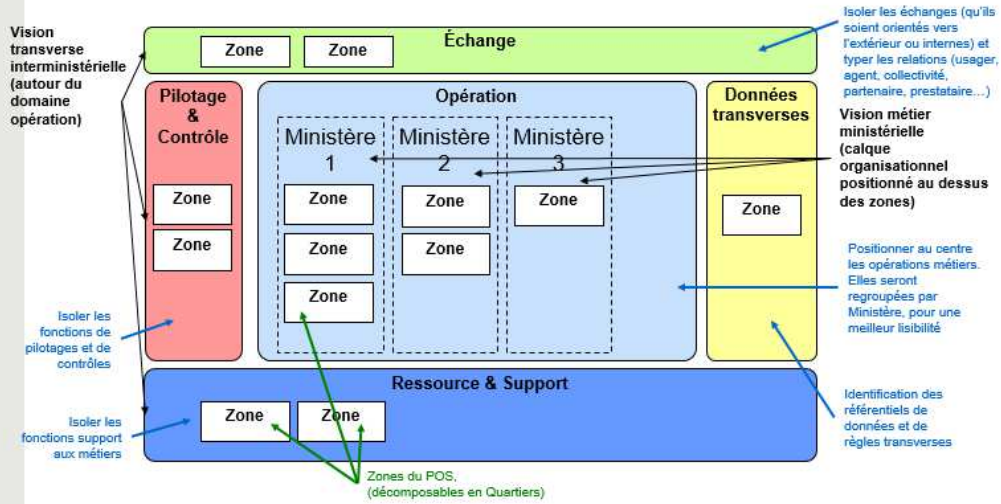
1.	<i>Synthèse</i> .....	
2.	<i>Objectifs du cadre commun d'architecture</i> .....	
2.1.	Pourquoi un cadre commun d'architecture des référentiels de données ?	
2.1.1.	Un axe stratégique de modernisation du SI de l'Etat	
2.1.2.	Constats partagés	
2.1.3.	Objectifs	
2.2.	Portée du cadre d'architecture	
2.3.	Articulation avec le corpus réglementaire	
2.4.	Entretien et mise à jour du document	
2.5.	Version du document et références documentaires	
2.6.	Diffusion	
2.7.	Approbation	
3.	<i>Définitions et principes</i> .....	
3.1.	Une donnée	
3.2.	Sémantique et modèle sémantique	
3.2.1.	Définition pour comprendre et se comprendre	
3.2.2.	Montre en abstraction pour simplifier, rendre plus robuste et flexible	
3.2.3.	Standardiser pour l'interopérabilité	
3.2.4.	Formaliser et modéliser	
3.3.	Les données de référence	
3.4.	Une métadonnée	
3.5.	Qualité des données	
3.6.	Un référentiel de données	
3.7.	Urbanisation du SI de l'Etat et référentiel de données	
4.	<i>Règles d'architecture de données de référence</i> .....	
4.1.	Règles de niveau Stratégique	
4.2.	Règles de niveau Métier	
4.3.	Règles de niveau Fonctionnel	
4.4.	Règles de niveau Application	
4.5.	Règles de niveau Application et Infrastructure	
5.	<i>Architectures types d'un référentiel de données</i> .....	
5.1.	Architecture type d'un référentiel	
5.2.	Pattern 1 : référentiel centralisé	
5.3.	Pattern 2 : Référentiel de consolidation	
5.4.	Pattern 3 : Référentiel de coopération	
5.5.	Pattern 4 : Référentiel esclave	
5.6.	Pattern 5 : Référentiel hub	
6.	<i>Mise en place &amp; Gouvernance</i> .....	
6.1.	Les étapes de mise en place d'un référentiel	
6.2.	Les activités de gouvernance, de gestion et de MCO d'un référentiel	



**State Information system master plan**  
(functional mapping by ministry)

Plan d'occupation des sols (POS) du système d'information de l'État

## POS du SI de l'Etat





ADMINISTRATEUR  
GÉNÉRAL  
DES DONNÉES

# LA DONNÉE COMME INFRASTRUCTURE ESSENTIELLE

RAPPORT  
AU PREMIER MINISTRE  
SUR LA DONNÉE  
DANS LES ADMINISTRATIONS  
2016-2017

La  
documentation  
Française

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Ministère délégué au budget et à la réforme de l'Etat  
Direction Générale de la Modernisation de l'Etat

**Référentiel Général d'Interopérabilité**

Interopérabilité Sémantique  
Normes et recommandations



Ministère délégué au budget et à la réforme de l'Etat  
Direction Générale de la Modernisation de l'Etat

**Référentiel Général d'Interopérabilité**

Interopérabilité Technique  
Normes et recommandations

**2006**

RGI v0.9x



Direction Interministérielle  
du Numérique et du Système  
d'Information et de Communication  
de l'Etat.



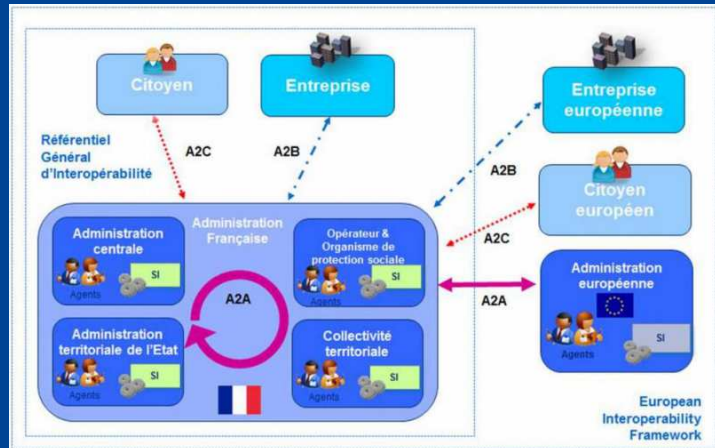
### Référentiel Général d'Interopérabilité

Standardiser, s'aligner et se focaliser  
pour échanger efficacement

Version 2.0 - décembre 2015

2016

RGI v2.0





# “The State as a Platform” and France Connect

or,

a new approach to the design of  
digital public services



The State as Platform is intended as an « API First Strategy » !



*End*





# Interoperability: Promoting standards

EIF Implementation Webinar - April 2022



Roberto Polli  
API Expert

 **DIPARTIMENTO  
PER LA TRASFORMAZIONE  
DIGITALE**



## AGENDA



# Agenda

How the Italian interoperability framework impacts on global standards

- **The Italian Framework**
- **Writing API guidelines**
- **Identify standards and communities**

## THE NATIONAL FRAMEWORK



# Standardizing digital services

The legal framework includes mandatory **central platforms backed by technical guidelines**, as well as **user-centric services based on APIs**.  
Platforms are key building blocks.

**D** DIPARTIMENTO  
PER LA TRASFORMAZIONE  
DIGITALE



**60M People**  
**+12k Public Agencies**  
**~8k Cities**  
**20 Regions**  
**(∞ cultural heritage)**



ITALIAN FRAMEWORK: REGULATION TO IMPLEMENTATION

Payments	State-owned company PagoPA, Tech guidelines	Agreements with PSP, incentives for e-payments	Central platform, open source tools, starter kits
Population Registry	Registry Platform, Tech guidelines	Training, supplier engagement, events, ..	Central platforms, open knowledge website, ..
Interoperability	Tech. Guidelines, API first, API Marketplace	Stakeholder engagement, incentives, communication	Central platforms, global standards, open source tools, dev community ..
Identity	Electronic ID Card SPID (eID), Tech guidelines	Incentives and bonuses, advertising, ..	Federated platforms, open source tools, dev. community
	<b>Legal</b>	<b>Organizational</b>	<b>Tech &amp; Semantics</b>

TECHNICAL INTEROPERABILITY

# Technical interoperability affects user experience





## Secure and usable by design with API Guidelines

To achieve **reliable, secure** and **consistently designed services** Italy wrote API Guidelines and support tools

### Risks

- **over-complexity:** bureaucratic, non-digital processes are mapped to convoluted APIs without a proper redesign
- **time-constrained engineering:** a restricted group of people addressing the above use-cases within a short deadline

### Mitigations

- **Interface Description Languages:** a *formal description of API* interactions, eg: OpenAPI (HTTP) and WSDL (SOAP).
- **API Guidelines:** to uniform the design and security of REST and SOAP services between 12k agencies, together with **tools** to help agencies and their suppliers in checking their design. *Engage with IETF communities!*



## Identify Guideline goals and key features

To write a guideline you have to prioritize goals and features: this eases the stakeholder identification and the feature landscaping

- **Consistent Design & Schema standardization:** introduce design rules and standard schemas to uniform APIs between different agencies
- **Reliability & Security:** enforce a **service management** model addressing cascading failures and **security frameworks** lowering legal risks for providers

And always... **engage and create Communities:** government, developers, implementers and standards

ADOPTING AND PROPOSING STANDARDS: AN EXCERPT

Schema	<u>EU</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>Industry Standards</u>	<u>Communities &amp; Vendors</u>
Design				
Reliability				
Security				
	<b>EU</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>Industry Standards</b>	<b>Communities &amp; Vendors</b>

ADOPTING AND PROPOSING STANDARDS: AN EXCERPT

Schema	DCAT, pub. office	National ontologies and shared repos	RFC7807, RFC3339, ISO4217, BCP47, ..	OpenAPI, IETF
Design	EIF	Guidelines, REST	<u>HTTP</u> , <u>OpenAPI 3</u>	OpenAPI, Providers, Vendors
Reliability	EIF	Guidelines provided a basis for IETF contributions	<u>RateLimit Headers</u> , <u>HTTP</u>	IETF, Vendors
Security	EIF, eIDAS	Guidelines provided a basis for IETF contributions	JWT, <u>Digest</u> , <u>HTTP Signatures</u>	IETF, W3C
	EU	National	Industry Standards	Communities & Vendors



CASE STUDY



## Participating to global standards

Engaging the HTTP community while facing data integrity in REST, gave unexpected outcomes.

Our experience with the Digest HTTP Header:

- **draft a standard solution** fixing existing loopholes and adding examples
- **engage with communities, suppliers and vendors**, look for co-editors, get feedback and awareness from implementers
- **get consensus inside IETF**, resulting in the adoption of the [Digest Internet-Draft](#)
- **contribute**: continue working until the Internet-Draft becomes a standard RFC

**We joined the community as volunteers for an "housekeeping work".**

## Contacts

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**www:**

**twitter: @InnovazioneGov**

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## Q&A

**Question from the audience:** Are the National Guidelines not based on the standards of the Industry and Communities?

**Answer from Roberto:** Specifications do not cover all of the public sector's use cases. For example, to provide no repudiation, standards can be used, but there is no “out of the box” solution. There are a lot of building blocks, but the difference is how these are assembled. In many cases, since internet and industry specification are focused on only fixing general use cases, profiles are needed for the public sector. In many cases, early engagements with standardisation communities, the goals of introducing and the requirements associated to public sector use cases can be directly achieved in the specifications, and existing specifications do not even have to be profiled.

## Panel discussion - questions

1

### Question 1

In your experience, what were or still are the main **challenges** you faced in defining and putting in place a sound governance around interoperability with other public entities towards common goals?  
How did you address those challenges?



#### **Answer from João:**

One of the main challenges is the different levels of digital development that can be found in different countries. However, despite the level of development that a country is in, the IT basics still need to be in place, so there is a big work to be done there.

Besides this dimension, having a whole-of-governance approach is also essential, meaning that all the different entities of the public sector are on board towards a sound interoperability policy.

#### **Answer from Antoine:**

The challenges are the complexity of the chain of stakeholders and giving them a global vision of the strategy layer.

#### **Answer from Roberto:**

The main challenges are the lack of knowledge on interoperability and API in the public sector. Interoperability is rarely seen as bringing short-term value and it is something that agencies and politics are looking for. The other challenge is the lack of incentives for the creation of interoperability solutions and a bureaucratic mindset. Agencies want to consume interoperable services but they are less likely to invest in providing them. The bureaucratic mindset is about fear of acting, of data protection management, together with time constraints. The third challenge is wishful thinking about legislative solutions. Making new laws is not enough. There must be a concrete vision of how to achieve the intended goals. Italy planned and delivered a centralised platform to support the delivery of interoperable services. Some have already been

deployed while others are planned for the next few years. Namely, the API catalogue and marketplace will provide a one-stop-shop for searching public sector API but will also streamline the administrative processes required to collect information from different governmental bodies and agencies. The idea is to provide direct benefits for agencies in adopting interoperable solutions.

2

## Question 2

What are the main **roles or responsibilities** within your interoperability governance model?



**Answer from Antoine:**

The main element needed is to have a legal and regulatory aspect that is validated. Hence the main role and responsibility is to convince politicians to validate the way the regulatory and legal aspects of making the digital transformation are envisioned. Then it is important to delegate and ensure that all the managers of functional areas have all the resources needed to implement and carry out the projects.

**Answer from Roberto:**

The backbone is the digital Administration Code, the unified law defining interoperability processes. In general, the Cabinet office coordinates digital actions and platforms related to interoperability, while technical guidelines and specific actions are conducted by an Agency named AGID. In the past, defining a specific law on general requirements on interoperability such as a specific API mandate and associating it with concrete actions under the guidance of the Cabinet Office had a positive impact.

**Answer from João:**

There is the issue of leadership which is crucial, i.e. who is leading really the interoperability policy in the public sector and knowing whether this entity has the right mandate, and resources to put it in place. It should also be explicitly acknowledged by and across the public sector that such entity has this very specific mandate of leading the interoperability policy. There is also the issue of coordination (across ministries, across sectors, and levels of governments) which is

crucial, i.e. other entities should be aligned on the same vision for the interoperability policy/strategy that is put in place. This would allow for joint ownership and responsibility towards this policy. Lastly, it is important to understand what are the policy levers that countries have in place. Typically countries have good strategies and political support, but then it is crucial to also have in place policy mechanism that can really help implement the different standards and architectures that are being put forward.



## Part III - EIF Toolbox: Legal Screening Around Interoperability

- / Presentation of the initial outputs from the legal screening exercise
- / Short demo on the EIF toolbox
- / Feedback collection on the findings and next steps



## Outputs of the legal screening exercise



The [EIF Toolbox](#) aims to provide guidance to national public administrations on the theoretical background of the EIF, and more importantly, to provide them with **tools and reusable solutions** that can support them in implementing the EIF recommendations.



One of the newest features of the EIF Toolbox is the **legal screening of relevant EU pieces of legislation contributing to the implementation of the EIF recommendations**.



The screening currently includes **21 pieces of legislation** related to interoperability fostering and relies on an analysis of more than 150 legal provisions.

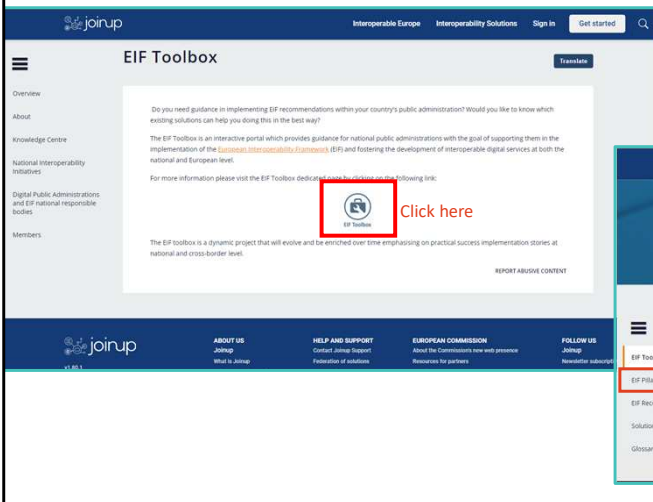


This exercise was performed for **all EIF components**, i.e., the interoperability Principles, Layers, and Conceptual model, and **at recommendations level**.

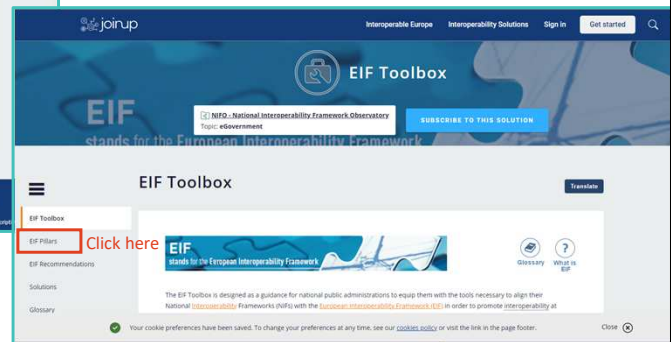
One EIF component is not yet covered: External information sources and services (Conceptual model).

# Live demo: Where to find the legal screening and what it can bring you

## Step 1: Go on the EIF Toolbox

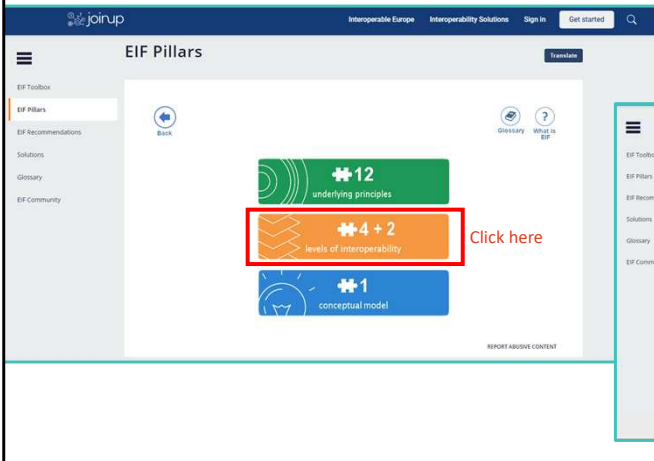


## Step 2: Once on the EIF Toolbox, click on "EIF Pillars"

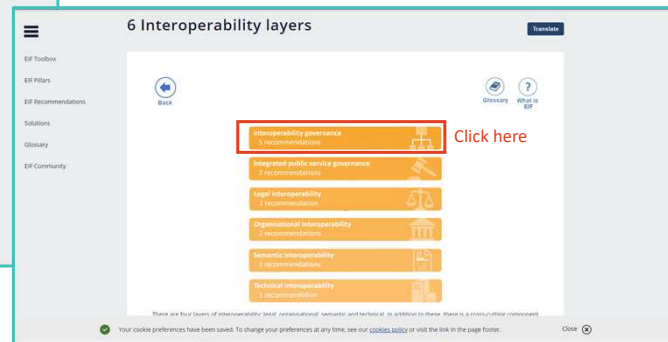


# Live demo: Where to find the legal screening and what it can bring you

**Step 3:** Select the EIF component that interests you.  
For instance, the EIF Layers.



**Step 4:** Select the layer you are looking for. For instance, interoperability governance.



# Live demo: Where to find the legal screening and what it can bring you

**Step 5:** Once on the interoperability governance layer page, scroll down to see the “Legal initiatives” tab, which is in the table under the recommendations linked to the layer.

**Step 6:** Click on the arrow to display the list of legal initiatives that are linked to the layer. You can now see the title, status and description of the legal initiatives, as well as the recommendations linked to them.

to assessing and selecting standards and specifications. Take into account relevant EU recommendations and seek to make the approach consistent across borders. [Supporting Solutions](#)

**Recommendation 23**

Consult relevant catalogues of standards, specifications and guidelines at national and EU level. In accordance with your NIF and relevant DIFs, when procuring and developing ICT solutions. [Supporting Solutions](#)

**Recommendation 24**

Actively participate in standardisation work relevant to your needs to ensure your requirements are met. [Supporting Solutions](#)

**Legal initiatives** ▼

Open standards and specifications ▼

Best practice examples ▼

Solutions supporting the implementation of Interoperability Layer 1 ▼

REPORT ABUSIVE CONTENT

**Recommendation 24**

Actively participate in standardisation work relevant to your needs to ensure your requirements are met. [Supporting Solutions](#)


**Legal initiatives** ▲


Legal initiative	Description	Recommendations
<b>Short title:</b> INSPIRE DIRECTIVE	The INSPIRE Directive lays down general rules setting up an infrastructure for spatial information in Europe for the purposes of European Union (EU) environmental policies and for policies or activities which may have an impact on the environment. The European infrastructure builds on that of spatial information that is established and operated by EU countries.	<a href="#">Recommendation 20</a>
<b>Title:</b> Directive 2007/2/EC on establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community.		<a href="#">Recommendation 21</a>
<b>Status:</b> In force and transposed		<a href="#">Recommendation 22</a>
<b>Short title:</b> Web accessibility directive	This Directive aims to make public sector websites and mobile applications more accessible, and to harmonise varying standards within the EU, reducing barriers for developers of accessibility-related products and services.	<a href="#">Recommendation 22</a>
<b>Title:</b> Directive (EU) 2016/2102 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on the accessibility of		


## Feedback collection on the findings and next steps


We recently launched a [survey](#) to collect your needs so as to keep shaping this feature around what benefits you most.

So far, the results show the below interests:

 Accessing **more information**, e.g., a summary of the measures, related court judgments, and examples of domain-specific, national and European implementation.

 **Additional ideas:** pointing to specific articles, creating a matrix out of this screening, adding an explanation on how the legal covers specific EIF assets, overlaying it with other IO policies (OECD).

 **Expanding the screening** to proposed acts (90%), national acts (70%), and domain-specific acts (60%).

 Making the screening **easier to find** on the Toolbox (under the Recommendations tab or as a self-standing tab).



## Part IV - Closing Remarks & Next Steps

- / Collection of feedback on how to improve the data collection for the 2022 edition
- / Final remarks and conclusions



## How the data collection is currently structured

### AT THE MOMENT INFORMATION ABOUT THE EIF CAN BE FOUND ON:

- The interactive dashboard on Joinup
- The State-of-Play Report on digital public administration and interoperability
- The Chapter 3.1 of the Digital Public Administration factsheets



### CURRENT ACTIONS

- Country response sheets from the previous edition are shared
- Tooltip to guide respondents through the online survey
- Ability to compile the survey offline using a Word version
- Ability to download the results at the end of the survey
- Possibility for respondents to review and validate the data at the end of the data collection exercise



### SUPPORT

Countries have our contact details for any support they might need.



## Collection of feedback on how to improve the data collection for the 2022 edition

What are your needs regarding the EIF data?

Based on your experience, please rate the current data collection process from a scale from 1 to 5 (5 = Very straightforward, somewhat straightforward, Neutral, somewhat complex, very complex = 1)



In your opinion, how could the data collection method we use for EIF monitoring be simplified? In other words what kind of features or other improvements would you like to see in next year's edition?

50%

Continue to receive my country's responses from the previous year (as a separated PDF document).

83,3%

Receive a pre-filled version of the online survey with my responses from the previous year.

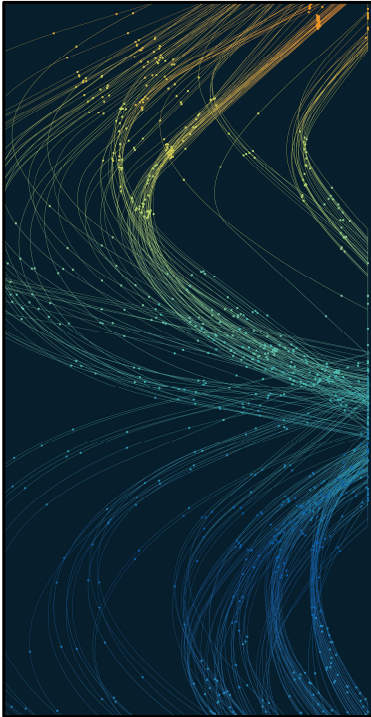
33,3%

Improve the navigation between questions in the online survey.

0%

Other.





## Closing remarks & next steps



The main takeaways of today's webinar will be published on Joinup and communicated to you shortly!

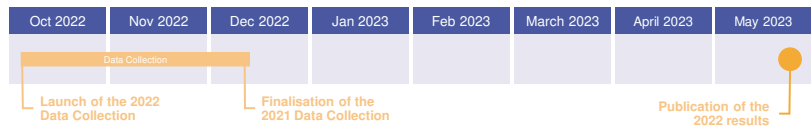


Next NIFO coffee talk on 18 May – stay tuned and register by clicking in the link below! It will focus on the EIF three years on – and how the EIF has helped the EU countries in reaching a higher level of interoperability.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/NIFOcoffee2>



2022 edition of the EIF monitoring mechanism







**interoperable**  
europe  
innovation ∞ govtech ∞ community

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u