



Findings from the stocktaking and building up a knowledge base for SCOOP4C

Discussion



Uuno Vallner, Tallinn
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Definition and scope of OOP4C case

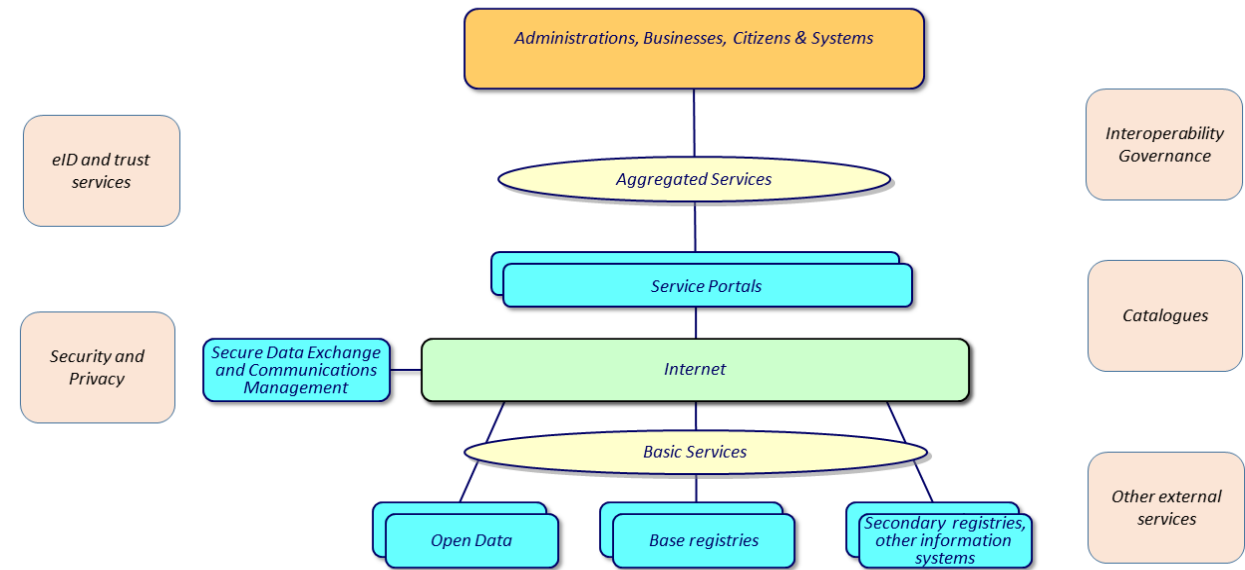
What is case? Usually: list of actions or event steps between actors and systems.

In our project, a case is not only list of actions or steps. OOP4C cases are as well enablers, governance actions, solutions, external services that support processing citizen data in ICT systems.

OOP4C cases are solutions, approaches, concepts and assets that follow or support the once only principle by processing, share and serve citizen related data

Types of cases

- **Data processors:** Citizen data are processed by registers, citizen portals and front-end systems.
- **OOP enablers:** Enablers and infrastructure services ensuring implementation of once-only principle are secure data exchange platforms, eID and trust services, catalogues of interoperability solutions, interoperability assets, interoperability governance initiatives.



CA	2	Catalogue
CP	4	Citizen portal
IG	2	Governance
NET	2	Network infrastructure
SDE	8	Secure Data Exchange
FE	21	Front End System
R	16	Registries.
TS	2	eID and Trust Services

Domains of data processing cases

OOP4C cases are indexed with indexes on the second level EuroVox thesaurus. Cross-domains cases are indexed with most characterizing domain.

36 cases of data processing

16 domains

- 2 0416 electoral procedure and voting
- 2 1226 organisation of the legal system
- 1 2006 trade policy
- 1 2026 consumption
- 5 2446 taxation
- 1 2811 migration
- 2 2816 demography and population
- 1 2826 social affairs
- 2 2836 social protection
- 9 2841 health
- 6 3216 organisation of teaching
- 6 3231 cross-sector
- 1 4411 labour market
- 1 4426 labour law and labour relations
- 2 4811 organisation of transport
- 2 5631 agricultural activity

Maturity stages of cases

1	Ad Hoc	Poor OOP – the case has almost no OOP in place
2	Opportunistic	Fair OOP – the case implements some elements of OOP best practices
3	Essential	Essential OOP – the case implements the essential best practices for OOP
4	Sustainable	Good OOP – all relevant OOP best practices are implemented by the case
5	Seamless	OOP leading practice – the case is a leading example for others

Cross-border maturity stages of cases

1	Ad Hoc	Poor cross-border OOP – the case has almost no cross-border OOP in place or it is not possible to implement the case cross-border
2	Opportunistic	Fair cross-border OOP – the case implements some elements of cross-border OOP. For example, citizen can login by using eID given by other country. Some enablers (for example multilateral or bilateral agreements between countries) are not in place. Case has cross-border potential.
3	Essential	Essential cross-border OOP – the case implements the essential best practices for cross-border OOP. Enablers are in place
4	Sustainable	Good cross-border OOP – all relevant cross-border OOP best practices are implemented by the case
5	Seamless	Cross-border OOP leading practice – the case is a leading example for others

Political commitment (enablers/barriers)

High-level policy decisions at EU level and at member states level

Political will at member states for sufficient financing OOP cases

Capacities of coordinating, implementing and monitoring bodies.

Legal interoperability (enablers/barriers)

EU level regulation gives good bases for implementation at member state level

Presence of legislation at member state level about:

- **interoperability,**
- **registries,**
- **open data,**
- **catalogues,**
- **secure data exchange,**
- **eID and trust services,**
- **address data.**

Organisational interoperability (enablers/barriers)

Documentation of business processes using commonly accepted modelling and their publishing in catalogue public services.

Clear formalised relationship between service providers and service consumers.

Semantic interoperability (enablers/barriers)

- Appropriately described master data in the catalogue of registers.**
- The unique identifiers for data objects like personal identification code, the unique company code, property unique identifiers etc**
- The unambiguous identification of address objects in their physical location as well in different registries.**
- The use of linked technologies and other innovative approaches.**
- Multilateral agreements on reference data in the form of taxonomies, controlled vocabularies, thesauri, code lists and standardised data structures/models**
- Standardisation of semantic assets and a creation open specification for presentation meaning.**

Technical interoperability (enablers/barriers)

- **Reuse of existing network infrastructure (public Internet) rather than using a private (government) network indicates higher interoperability.**
- **Commonly used infrastructure services for electronic identification.**
- **Commonly used infrastructure services for trust services.**
- **Commonly used solutions for secure data exchange.**
- **Commonly used catalogues for registers, services and others interoperability assets.**
- **Commonly used citizen portal.**
- **Commonly used open data portal.**
- **Commonly used address data system**

Interoperability governance (enablers/barriers)

- **Separation of governance levels:**
 - **Strategic decisions,**
 - **Supervision,**
 - **Coordination,**
 - **Implementation.**
- **Clear roles, mandates and responsibilities between the institutions.**
- **Centralisation of development of the policies and standards. Principles of information policy and supportive legislation is developed by the coordination unit, by engaging stakeholders.**
- **Decentralisation of implementation.**
- **The use of collaborative governance models for the implementation of the once-only principle**

Results

- Overview
- Report

Thank you!

 Uuno.Vallner@ega.ee



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