

**FINAL**

**International Survey March  
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**Final report**

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# Contents

<b>Contents</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Executive summary</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1 The international survey</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 Procedure	4
1.2 Reading guide	4
<b>2 Result of investigation</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Context	5
2.1.1 European policy context	5
2.2 Identification, exploration and recommendation	6
2.3 Recommendation	6
2.3.1 Electronic document formats recommendation	7
2.3.2 Recommendation for electronic invoicing	9
2.3.3 Recommendation for electronic procurement	12
2.4 Next phase	14
<b>3 Underlying findings</b>	<b>15</b>
3.1 Basis for recommendation	15
3.2 Exploration	38
3.3 Identification	51
<b>Bijlage A Annex 1: Justification of the study</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Bijlage B Background and mandate</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Bijlage C Coordination</b>	<b>82</b>

## Executive summary

This International Survey Interoperability and standardisation is the second in a series of three. Under the leadership of a Steering Committee from the Forum Standardisation, HEC and NEN have jointly described International developments in the categories of signalling, exploration and material for recommendation.

The survey has produced 54 developments in the identification category subdivided into 16 files. e-Reporting and reuse have been explored. Three files have been developed for recommendation: Electronic document formats, e-Invoicing and e-Procurement. Existing files in the exploration and material for recommendation have been supplemented.

The European environment of the survey has not stood still during the past six months. In addition to the Digital Agenda, an e-Government Action Plan 2011 - 2015 has been published, the European Interoperability Framework v2 has been adopted and a new large-scale pilot project concerning the exchange of information in the Justice domain, eCodex, has been started.

Recommendation can be divided into three categories with decreasing urgency for taking action (by government or business community): *Be alert*, *Be pro-active* and *Sit back and follow*. The recommendations have been given to the Forum as a whole, not to the individual organisations that form part of the Forum.

- Electronic document formats make a distinction between long-term archiving and revisable documents. Long-term archiving has the *sit back and follow* status, revisable documents the *be alert* status.
- e-Invoicing also has a double recommendation. As regards European policy developments, the recommendation is *sit back and follow*. These are assigned to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation that works together with ECP/EPN in this. In the field of interoperability between different e-Invoicing standards and conversions, the recommendation is *be alert*. This includes the development of a framework for the international exchange of electronic invoices; it remains to be seen whether this offers an opportunity for the Dutch solution that makes use of *Digipoort* for message exchange.
- e-Tendering is *sit back and follow*. There are relevant international developments, such as the Green Paper on the promotion of electronic procurement in the EU and PEPPOL, but they fall within the mandate of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation. EL&I maintains contacts with the PEPPOL pilot project.

# 1 The international survey

The second Standardisation and Interoperability survey was performed between September 2010 and March 2011 by HEC and NEN on instructions from the Standardisation Forum. The assignment was supervised by a Steering Committee consisting of Messrs. Nico Westpalm van Hoorn, Simon Spoomaker, Steven Luitjens and Gerard Hartsink. The client is Mr. Joris Gresnigt, with implementation in the hands of Messrs. Nathan Ducastel and Jelte Dijkstra.

## 1.1 Procedure

This report is the second in a series of three surveys. In each case the reports are prepared prior to the meetings of the Standardisation Forum. The next report is scheduled for September 2011. The sequence of reports shows a deepening and widening trend.

The subjects of the survey are the International developments in the field of standardisation and interoperability where the data exchange is concerned. The survey covers ten International standardisation organisations, European pilot projects and relevant European policies. In this connection, no conclusive definition has yet been given. A precise delineation of the field has proved to be difficult and is therefore constantly being explored with the Steering Committee. See the appendices for a detailed description.

Developments are presented coherently in *files*; they ensue from the developments produced by the survey. The survey has three categories of files: *Identification, exploration and recommendation*. The category in which a development is assigned indicates the extent to which a development has been explored. Developments that are of interest to the Forum but which have in fact been assigned, or whose impact is still (very) unclear, are designated and described in an alert. The developments that are included under 'Exploration' are elaborated in more detail because a certain impact on the Netherlands is expected or because the ownership seems unclear. Finally, recommendations are given on one or more files. These are determined in consultation with the Steering Committee.

## 1.2 Reading guide

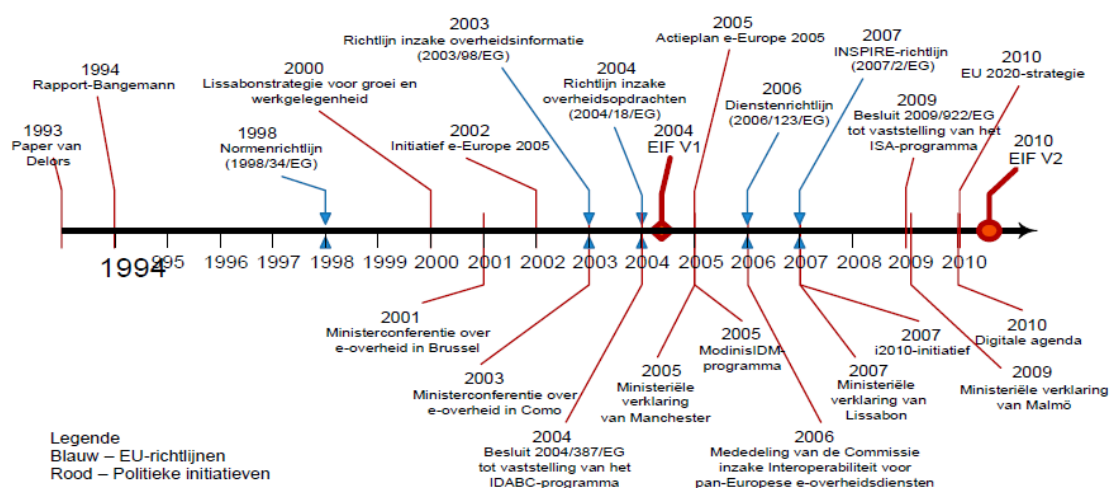
This report builds on the report from September 2010. Chapter two forms the core of the report and contains the recommendations. Chapter three, underlying findings, contains the basis for recommendation, exploration and identification. In this chapter additions are made to the findings of September 2010. The additions are marked in yellow.

## 2 Result of survey

### 2.1 Context

#### 2.1.1 European policy context

The final quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 saw many developments that coloured the context of Interoperability and standardisation. The eGovernment Action plan 2010-2015 was presented together with the European Interoperability Framework v2. The fact that Europe is serious about interoperability is demonstrated by the following figure which includes all interoperability initiatives and their timing (source EIF v2).



Timeline of the EU initiatives in the field of interoperability

The eGovernment action plan of the European Commission is aimed at realising cross-border public services and is a sequel to an earlier action plan that ran from 2005 to 2010. The main aim of the action plan is to make a number of key cross-border public services available online by 2015, such that 50% of the citizens and 80% of the businesses then use eGovernment. The action plan thus seeks to realise the vision of the European government leaders in the Malmö Declaration.

The eGovernment action plan is fully aligned with the individual lines of the Digital agenda. With further reference to the Malmö Declaration, the same agenda is endorsed and specified

in more detail here and there.

The European Interoperability Framework v2 (EIF v2) is a communication to the Member States and describes various dimensions of interoperability and makes statements about the desirability of open standards. During the adoption of the report, a heated debate erupted about the definition of open standards and what should be included in the framework. The current text, which refers to open standards as desirable, places the emphasis on ‘appropriate’ standards. Openness is one of the criteria mentioned, after the appropriateness was determined. In a draft work schedule, the ISA programme also includes activities to elaborate a shared vision for a European interoperable architecture.

The large-scale pilot projects have been extended with the e-Codex pilot project in the domain of judicial data. By re-using solutions that have been developed in other LSPs, such as such SPOCS and PEPPOL, e-Codex aims to make judicial information more easily exchangeable across borders. Starting point here, as with the other pilot projects, is that the interoperability layer works on top of the national systems.

## 2.2 Identification, exploration and recommendation

The survey produced 54 developments in the ‘Signalling’ category. These developments are clustered into the following 16 files: Administrative processes; Base Registers; Business rules; Cloud computing; Context; Financial; Data Management; Geographic Information; Justice; Mobility; Education; Privacy; Semantics; Accessibility; Security; Health.

Two files were additionally ‘Explored’: eReports and reuse. These files are in addition to the files: information security and service catalogue.

Three files were further elaborated for recommendation: Electronic document formats, e-Invoicing and e-Procurement. New developments have been added to access (e-identification and authentication).

## 2.3 Recommendation

This report provides three recommendations based on the international surveysurvey in relation to the Dutch situation.

The recommendation following from the analysis may have three elements:

- ◆ *Be pro-active*: means that action is desirable and that it should be allocated. Allocation does not automatically mean that the government should take action, businesses can also play a role;
- ◆ *Be alert*: means that the Forum should keep a finger on the pulse and, through one of its members, must open up channels to collect information via Dutch actors who are directly involved in the relevant development;
- ◆ *Sit back and follow*: means that the Forum regularly informs itself about the progress.

### 2.3.1 Electronic document formats recommendation

The most common definition of 'document' is: recorded information or recorded object that can be treated as an entity. This is a broader definition than that used in this report. This report is based on the publication *Guide to open document standards for the government* by NOiV and the Standardisation Forum in which a document is primarily considered a text-based document.

#### 2.3.1.1 International developments

The international developments with respect to electronic document formats for long-term archiving on the one hand and for revisable documents on the other largely take place separately, under the responsibility of various standardisation committees (see 'basis for recommendation').

##### **Long-term archiving**

PDF/A-1 (NEN-ISO 19005-1) is based on version 1.4 of the PDF specification, which is maintained by Adobe. PDF/A-2 (ISO 19005-2), with the same area of application as PDF/A-1 but based on version 1.7 of the PDF specification is under development. Unlike version 1.4, version 1.7 has been published as a formal standard (ISO 32000-1). It is also expected that version 2 of the base specification will be published by ISO (ISO 32000-2).

##### **Revisable documents**

The developments with respect to electronic document formats for revisable documents have now led to two world standards with identical status in the formal sense of standardisation. Both ODF and OOXML have been accepted by ISO/IEC as international standards.

Neither of these standards is the clear market leader, and both are supported by active management and user groups. There are no other standards - existing or under development - to threaten this hegemony. Furthermore, it is not expected that one of the two formats will prevail in the foreseeable future. A lot of work is being done to improve the quality of the OOXML specification – various corrigenda and amendments have already been published. It could be inferred from this that OOXML is not yet technically mature. On the other hand, ODF is also rapidly evolving. OASIS has now approved version 1.2, which has not yet been ratified by ISO/IEC.

ISO/IEC is working hard on a conversion standard (*ISO/IEC TR 29166 Open Document Format/Office Open XML Translation Guidelines*) in order to offer a solution for the 'two-standards-issue'. It should however be noted that although conversion does make the choice between two standards less definitive, it is generally considered to be an inefficient and sub-optimal method for realising interoperability.

The standardisation of document formats for revisable documents is actively monitored from the Netherlands by market players and end-users.

### 2.3.1.2 Dutch situation

The List with open standards for 'comply or explain' (updated to 16 December 2010) includes the following document formats:

- ◆ 'Open Document Format ISO 26300' [sic] for the 'exchange of revisable documents',
- ◆ 'NEN-ISO 19005-1:2005 EN (PDF/A-1)' [sic] for 'long-term archiving of documents',
- ◆ 'ISO 32000-1:2008 Part 1: PDF 1.7' [sic] for 'the exchange and publication of documents to which no or only limited revisions can be made, which contain information on origin or feature richness and for which PDF/A-1 cannot be used as a standard'.

Furthermore, 'the list' stipulates that PDF/A-1 may be used alongside ODF for long-term archiving, specifically for non-revisable documents.

As the Forum points out in 'the list': "With the addition of PDF 1.7 there are now three standards for document formats on the list with open standards (ODF, PDF A-1 and PDF 1.7). The Forum will produce a guide that should make it easier to choose which format can best be used in each situation".

ODF and OOXML have both been accepted by NEN as national standards.

A study by the Danish competition authority presents a mixed picture of the choices that other European governments make:

- ◆ Most of the countries are awaiting further developments before making a choice between ODF and OOXML
- ◆ No single country appears to be already following a strategy that makes an exclusive choice for ODF or OOXML
- ◆ Countries that have taken a decision in most cases use a variety of formats and combinations of ODF, OOXML, PDF and other formats
- ◆ There seems to be a tendency for governments to give ODF a preferred position. That is mainly based on a desire to stimulate market forces.

An important implementation of document standards in the Netherlands seems to be taking place within the scope of the government's digital work environment programme (Digitale Werkomgeving Rijksoverheid - DWR), and especially the transition from DWR 1 to DWR 2, which is based on open standards. The connection between DWR and standards for document formats is not investigated in more detail.

### 2.3.1.3 Recommendation for long-term archiving: *Sit back and follow*

Although PDF is being steadily developed, PDF/A-1 remains an obvious choice as a format for long-term archiving. The standardisation developments mainly concern further technical developments. The recommendation is to monitor these developments from a distance and periodically reconsider the choice of PDF/A-1 following consultation with the National Archivist.

### 2.3.1.4 Recommendation for revisable documents: *Be alert*

As a result of the increasing compatibility between the two standardised document formats, interoperability increases and the risk of *vendor lock-in* gradually decreases, at least in theory. The international standardisation developments in themselves do not currently give cause to having one standard prevail over the other when strategic choices are made. What should be closely followed in particular are the developments in the market with respect to the actual implementation of the standards.

The standard for conversion is not a panacea.

## 2.3.2 Recommendation for electronic invoicing

### 2.3.2.1 International developments

EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) is used by many multinational companies, but it is impractical for SMEs. Various international standardisation bodies are working on the standardisation of e-Invoicing. There is, for example, the Cross-Industry Invoice (CII) standard from the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT), the Universal Business Language (UBL) invoice from the Organisation for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS), the ISO 20022 Financial Invoice Message from ISO and the CEN Workshops (specifically mentioned below) on specific issues related to standardisation and advice on implementation of e-invoicing.

The European Commission is funding the work of a number of CEN Workshops (for the development of standards) and European pilot projects, including the large-scale PEPPOL pilot project (for implementations, using standards), in order to bring European interoperability a step closer.

The Digital Agenda (*key action 3*) calls on Member States to transpose the VAT Directive (amendment of 2006/112/EC as proposed by the EC in 2009), which provides for the equal treatment of electronic and paper invoices (this has already been complied with in the Netherlands). This clarifies and relaxes the administrative requirements for electronic invoicing.

In the Digital Agenda the EC also links SEPA (*Single Euro Payments Area*) to the support for the realisation of an "Interoperable eInvoicing Framework (*key action 2* digital agenda)."<sup>1</sup> Conversely, an increased use of eInvoicing can also support SEPA.

### 2.3.2.2 Dutch situation and representation

In situations where no dominant industry-specific standards are used, but a start has been made with electronic invoicing, the Forum recommends the use of the Universal Business Standard 2.0. This standard appears to work well and can now be implemented. This

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<sup>1</sup> A digital agenda for Europe -

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0245:REV1:NL:HTML>

complements the decision of the body in May 2008 which chose the standard UBL 2.0 for pilot projects and opted to (temporarily) accept the use of other government standards and not to employ 'comply or explain' for UBL 2.0. For the use of the Universal Business Standard 2.0 and Setu2 standard derived from the international HR-XML SICES3 standard (with a view to its inclusion in UN-CEFACT CII) a covenant was signed in April 2009 between the government (various administrative layers, policy and implementation) and business community (Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW), Association for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MKB Nederland) and ICT office).

With effect from 2011, all government suppliers are entitled to submit their invoice electronically to a central delivery point, the 'Digipoort'. The major suppliers will do this directly, small suppliers via intermediaries or software suppliers<sup>2</sup>. The government has also relaxed the rules:

- ◆ It is no longer mandatory to retain a paper copy of an electronic invoice for the tax authorities.
- ◆ The rules for electronic invoices have been aligned with those for paper invoices.
- ◆ The electronic signature is no longer required.

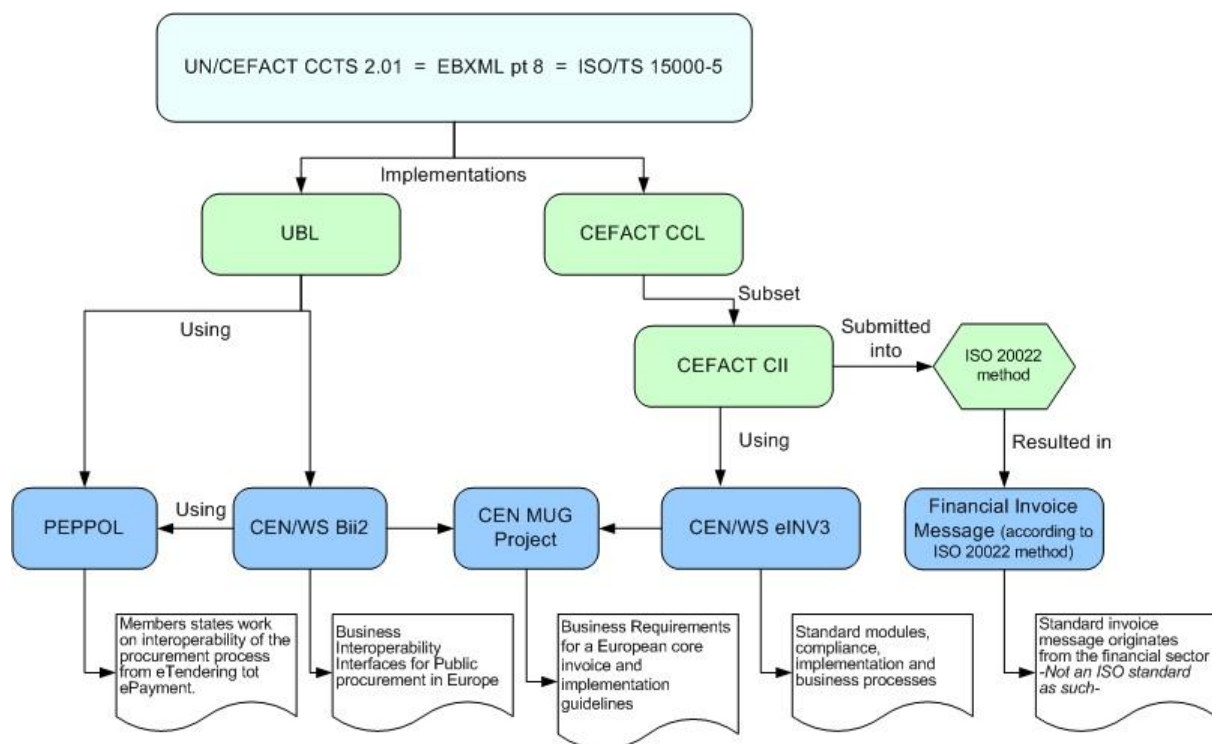
Dutch participation in the various bodies is illustrated in the table 'Basis for recommendation' (Chapter 3).

### 2.3.2.3 Relationship between European developments and the situation in the Netherlands

The Workshops of CEN such as MUG (*Message user guidelines*), Bii2 (*Business Interoperability Interfaces for Public Procurement in Europe*) and eInvoicing3 (eINV3) will produce important (draft) standards in 2011 that are expected to have a significant impact in Europe. The groups, however, use different standards as the basis for their own work. For example, Bii2 primarily uses UBL for its work, although a *mapping* is made to the CII. eINV3, however, only uses the CII as basis. This complex playing field can be illustrated as follows:

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<sup>2</sup> Document from the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament - Commission proposals for E-invoicing and EU Member State initiatives Feb. 2011 - <http://www.SlideShare.net/FrisodeJong/commissievoorstellen-efactureren-en-initiatieven-eulidstaten-feb2011>



The playing field has become more complex with the publication of the Financial Invoice Message (based on ISO 20022), which can also be used for standards and implementations, such as the above-mentioned UBL and CII. EDIFACT is used by *early adopters* such as container logistics. Internationally, it is still not possible to identify a standard with a clear technical advantage or larger market share.

There are indications that the Netherlands is at the forefront in Europe where electronic invoicing is concerned. A short comment should be made about this, however. There is still considerable confusion about the definition of electronic invoicing. It appears to be very important to avoid confusion about questions such as: what is an electronic invoice and which legislation and regulations are associated with it?

The creation of a European interoperability framework for electronic invoicing (with reference to the SEPA directive) may affect the way in which the Netherlands facilitates electronic invoices via Digipoort. It can reasonably be expected that such a framework will promote the interoperability by connecting national infrastructures. The precise effects of such a connection with other countries can be outlined in more detail.

#### 2.3.2.4 Recommendation: implementation of actions and actively monitor the most important developments

The recommendation is twofold:

1. *Sit back and follow*: identify and activate an existing forum or establish a new, active forum in the field of e-Invoicing (one of the actions formulated by the European Commission) in order to be able to act jointly where appropriate:  
The goal set by the European Commission is to ensure that a consistent European

regulatory environment for e-Invoicing emerges. The Commission has also formulated actions to promote e-Invoicing at the national level: "Member States are well-placed for advocating, developing and facilitating the use of e-invoicing. They should ensure that their national commercial, taxation and procurement practices [such as the establishment of a national forum, ed.] contribute to the development of an e-invoicing environment with EU-wide reach." This action can directly contribute to preventing the previous mentioned confusion among many organisations.<sup>3</sup>

2. *Be alert.* Actively monitor the main European standardisation developments. Diversity does not have to pose a problem as long as interoperability is possible by means of conversions. The groups of CEN, such as MUG, Bii2 and eINV3, will produce significant (draft) standards in 2011 that may have an impact in Europe. Basic compatibility of the *Financial invoice* message in accordance with ISO 20022 with the CEN standards is important for the future interoperability of users. As soon as it becomes clear that published standards are used, but that interoperability is a problem, it should be examined whether to exert influence to align the formats more closely.  
In addition, it is important to ensure that a European framework for the exchange of electronic invoices across national boundaries takes account of and fits in with the solution adopted in the Netherlands. In this respect, the routing via Digipoort plays a role. It is recommended to find out whether an opportunity arises for the Dutch solution here.

### 2.3.3 Recommendation for electronic procurement

#### 2.3.3.1 International

Europe attaches great importance to cross-border interoperability of electronic procurement. EC calculations show that very significant savings are possible if this goes smoothly, with tremendous opportunities for greater economic growth. This is partly embedded in the European procurement rules which set targets for the percentage of electronic procurements.

In this context, the EC has developed dozens of initiatives to get this 'high impact service' off the ground at the European level and to stimulate it. Recently, for example, the Green Paper promoting electronic procurement in the EU has been published.

Already slightly longer important:

- ◆ PEPPOL: Pan-European Public Procurement Online: whereby Member States, with co-financing by the EC, work on interoperability of all components of the procurement process from eTendering to ePayment.
- ◆ e-PRIOR: electronic PRocurement, Invoicing and ORdering, (the first eProcurement implementation which enables the exchange of electronic business documents using the data models of CEN WS/BII - Phase 1)
- ◆ Within the ISA programme, the sustainability of the PEPPOL solution is being worked on and the integration with the European Commission system for electronic procurement, ePrior, and PEPPOL is anticipated.

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<sup>3</sup> P. 12 in <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0712:FIN:NL:PDF>

CEN WS Bii2 (*business interoperability interfaces*): The identification and documentation of the necessary *business interoperability interfaces* for Pan-European electronic transactions regarding public procurement, which are expressed as a set of technical specifications. This work complies with the developments in other CEN Workshops and UN/CEFACT in order to facilitate global exchange, and in order to support Pilot projects (such PEPPOL and ePRIOR) to avoid technical obstacles. Procurement is closely related to topics such as eSignature, eCatalogue, eIdentity, eOrdering and eInvoicing.

In the CEN WS Bii2 use will be made of the syntax solutions, which have been established in UN/CEFACT for this field of activity, and of UBL. Bii2 will try to fulfil the European requirements by publishing a set of practical specifications and guidelines. According to reports, there is good collaboration with Pilot projects PEPPOL and e-Prior.

OASIS UBL *library of standard electronic XML business documents such as purchase orders and invoices*: The work on catalogues that is currently being started in CEN/WS eCAT/CCP3 seems to be of particular interest for public procurement.

### 2.3.3.2 National

The Netherlands is working on a number of programmes in the field of electronic procurement: TenderNed, E-Invoicing, EBF (electronic ordering and invoicing) and SBR (Standard Business Reporting). SBR (Standard Business Reporting) is a common language for business accounting based on XBRL. Based on this, reports for the government and banking industry, for example, can be produced.

The Netherlands has a national network in the field of electronic procurement: PIANOo (The Netherlands).

The Dutch are involved in relevant international bodies through TenderNed, ECP-EPN and Royal Bank of Scotland. There is no participation in international standardisation work via EBF. A number of relevant standardisation developments are actively monitored via SBR (see 'Basis for recommendation').

The Netherlands is not a consortium partner in PEPPOL. However, there is contact between the Dutch government and the PEPPOL consortium. The Netherlands has an observer status and follows PEPPOL with interest with a view to possible reuse and affiliation (Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation).

### 2.3.3.3 Analysis

Europe attaches great importance to procurement and facilitating cross-border electronic procurement. At the same time, there are still many obstacles before cross-border electronic procurement will actually run smoothly. For example, there are dependencies on the electronic identification of companies, with Europe also exerting a lot of pull.

With the initiation of a Green Paper, Europe is again providing a further impetus to the file. The Green Paper specifically mentions standardisation as point of attention. In PEPPOL,

solutions for cross-border interoperability are conceived. For the Netherlands, two interests are at play here:

1. Ensure that the Dutch solution can ultimately fit in so that it does not fall by the wayside in Europe;
2. Gain inspiration for solutions that may also be used in the Dutch context.

#### **2.3.3.4 Recommendation: *Sit back and follow***

The alignment of Dutch initiatives to the International developments is not evident. With the Green Paper, a new phase has started in which it appears that the committee is employing a more traditional regulatory process in addition to the research tool (the large-scale pilot project). For the Netherlands it is interesting to be involved in this and remain so in order to safeguard its own interests and borrow from other developments where necessary. The file is properly assigned to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation is also keeping a close eye on the developments within PEPPOL and these are thus well organised.

## **2.4 Next phase**

The next report in September/October will focus on the large-scale pilot projects that are partly funded by the European Commission and deepening will take place in the domain of semantics.

## 3 Findings

The following sections and tables show the findings of the survey. The findings are arranged according to 'identification, exploration and recommendation' and are shown per file. The basis for the recommendation is included under the heading: Basis for recommendations.

### 3.1 Basis for recommendations

At the instigation of the Steering Committee, the 'Access' file was investigated for the first report in order to advise the Standardisation Forum about this. For this second report the following files were examined with the same goal, at the instigation of the Steering Committee:

- Access (identification and authentication) - September 2010 recommendation
- Electronic document formats - new
- e-Invoicing - new
- e-Tendering - new

The following findings were made. In Chapter 1, analyses with the Dutch situation were made on the basis of this.

**Access (identification and authentication)**

The file is being explored because recent developments have been identified in a large number of bodies and because in the Netherlands the responsibilities for this file are divided between different parties. A recommendation will be given on the basis of the survey. This recommendation is available in the main report.

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p><b>Review of the Directive on electronic signatures (2011)</b> The EC sees electronic identification and authentication as one of the main conditions of the e-government and cross-border online transactions. In this context, the Directive on electronic signatures (1999) will be reviewed. The purpose of the review is to provide a legal framework for recognition across the border and the interoperability of secure e-authentication systems.</p> <p>Consultation has now been launched with respect to eSignatures and eidentification. The large-scale STORK pilot project plays an important role in the consultation.</p> <p><b>Decision of the Council and Parliament with respect to mutual acceptance of electronic identities eID (2012)</b> The Internal Market can only flourish when e-government services can be used across borders. Secure access to online services is essential for this and electronic identity and authentication must be organised across the borders of the Member States.</p> <p><b>European strategy on identity management (Home Affairs DG)</b>  <i>The Commission is intent on measures to ensure the integrity of identity data. For this, the Commission wants to ensure that identity theft is punishable everywhere in the EU. Establishing a specific identity theft or identity fraud crime could also be a means of countering the fraud. In 2012,</i></p>	<p>Dutch participation is not yet known because the developments have not yet started. They have been announced in the Digital Agenda, which must first be specified (along with the eGovernment Action Plan).</p> <p>Consultation: In the Netherlands, the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (Jan Timmermans), for example, is preparing a response on behalf of the Dutch government.</p>	<p>The actions are related to the Digital Agenda and the Malmö strategy The Large Scale pilots, especially PEPPOL and STORK.</p>

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p><i>the Commission will probably introduce legislative measures in this area.</i></p>		
<p><b>STORK Follow-up Project</b> Under the CIP ICT PSP programme 2011, a Large-scale pilot project in the field of electronic identification is anticipated. This pilot project, which is positioned to succeed STORK, will also deal with electronic e-identities of legal identities and mandates.</p>	<p>The Ministries of Internal Affairs (Jan Timmermans) and EL&amp;I (Freek van Kreveld) are working together to participate in the pilot project</p>	<p>See STORK.</p>
<p><b>STORK Secure idenTity acrOss boRders linKed (STORK)</b> is a pilot project of European Member States, jointly financed by the European Commission, which must ensure cross-border recognition of national electronic identities (e-ID). The project will enable EU citizens to prove their identity and use national eID throughout the EU. The idea is to align these systems and connect them, without needing to replace existing systems. STORK started in 2008 and has a term of three years. In 2010, agreement was reached with the European Commission about the enlargement of the project with a number of additional Member States.</p> <p>Within STORK the so-called QAA levels – a classification for the strength of a particular identification and authentication method – are being developed. There are four QAA levels that are close to the electronic signature directive. An investigation into the legal interoperability between Member States is one of the products of STORK. There are still many obstacles.</p>	<p>The Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, DRI department is participating in STORK. (Jan Timmermans, Carlo Luiten); in previous stages specialists from DigiD (ICTU/Logius) were also involved together with the tax authorities (who were planning to participate in one of the trials but have withdrawn).</p>	<p>STORK has many interfaces including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ECAS, the European Authentication System of the European Commission; the involvement in STORK via ECAS is anticipated;</li> <li>◆ eJustice programme wants to make use of the STORK solution;</li> <li>◆ Decision of the Council and Parliament in the field of recognition of electronic identities (Digital Agenda);</li> <li>◆ Research into the sustainability of STORK (ISA);</li> <li>◆ ‘ELSA’ Large Scale European Action as a follow up to STORK, focusing on the broad deployment of the concepts developed and tested in STORK</li> </ul>

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p>The <b>Expert Group on eProcedures</b> is working on the exchange of qualified electronic signatures within the framework of the Services Directive. The expert Group is working on a reference format for electronic signatures.</p> <p><b>European Citizen Card CEN/TC 224 / ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 17</b>  The European Citizen Card (ECC) is a technical standard (CEN TS 15480), consisting of four parts. The first two were published in 2007, the other two are still in development.  Part 1: <i>physical, electrical properties and transport protocols (Physical Card Interface)</i>.  Part 2: <i>logical data structures and card services (Logical Card Interface)</i>.  Part 3: <i>Interoperability using and application interface (Middleware)</i>.  Part 4: <i>Recommendations for issuance, operation and use (Card Profiles)</i>.  <i>ECC interoperability using an application interface; Recommendations for ECC insurance, operation and use; Overview of ECC standard and implementation guidelines.</i></p> <p>CEN TS 15480 was developed in CEN / TC 224/WG 15. Secretariat AFNOR, France. According to the initiator France, the Netherlands has not joined this development although invited. In the National Identity Card procurement process, ECC standards are included by the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BPR). <b>Meanwhile, WG 15 produced the final version of ECC-3. This is a supplement to ISO/IEC 24727 applied to identification cards. In this process a few changes to ISO/IEC 24727 have also been approved in order to bring the European and international</b></p>	<p>The following are in any case represented in the <b>Expert Group on eProcedures</b>: Arthur Holtgreve, Arjen Haasnoot and Bart Giesbers.</p> <p>The <b>NEN-committee 381017</b> 'Identification cards' follows the developments in JTC 1/SC 17 and CEN/TC 224 that both work on standards for identification cards. CEN/TC 224 is responsible, for example, for the European citizen card.</p> <p>Dr. Marjo Geers from Collis participates in CEN/TC 224/WG 15 ECC.</p> <p>The members of the NEN committee are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R. van Kemp (Equens)</li> <li>• Henk Dannenberg (NXP)</li> <li>• Tom Kinneging (SDU)</li> <li>• Arjan Geluk (Collis)</li> <li>• M.C. van Wijk (ABN AMRO)</li> <li>• Eduard de Jong (De Jong Holding)</li> </ul> <p><b>NEN committee 381027</b> follows the</p>	<p>is being discussed.</p>

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p>standards in line with each other.</p> <p>It is important that a profile is described in ECC-4 that is in accordance with ISO/IEC 12905 and is designed to simplify the issue of personalised identification cards.</p> <p>ISO/IEC JTC1/SC17 <i>Cards and personal identification</i> mainly focuses on technical aspects of identification cards. This subcommittee of JTC 1 works closely with ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization, <a href="http://www.icao.int/">http://www.icao.int/</a>. Standards for travel documents are made in ICAO. These ICAO standards are adopted by SC 17. <b>WG3 'Machine readable travel documents' is responsible for this adoption. WG 3 is also involved in the following topics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Towards Better Practice in National Identity Management. Sub-group has been established, terms of reference defined, the scope of the project and content of the TR has been agreed. Project leadership has been assigned.</li> <li>• Machine Assisted Document Security Verification. Draft paper has been accepted and the content of the TR has been approved for presentation at next ICAO TAG/MRTD Meeting.</li> <li>• Standards for Emergency/Temporary Passports. Work progresses toward the specifications for incorporation into the next issue of the Supplement and to then be include in a new Edition of Part 1 of Doc 9303.</li> <li>• Support Capacity-Building Work in Identity Management and Border Security. A number of workshops, seminars and missions have been supported.</li> <li>• Supported INTERPOL in the identification and assignment of a Alpha-2 Code. WG3 assisted INTERPOL identify and reserve an Alpha-2 Code required by INTERPOL to meet its PKD obligations when issuing an INTERPOL eMRTD.</li> </ul>	<p>developments of JTC 1/SC 27 and is partly responsible for ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Johan Bakker (KPN)</li> <li>• Jurjen Bos (Equens)</li> <li>• <del>Jeroen Breebaart (Philips)</del></li> <li>• Piet Donga (ING, vice chairman)</li> <li>• Frank Fransen (TNO)</li> <li>• Thomas S.M. de Haan (EZ)</li> <li>• Hans Hopman (Getronics)</li> <li>• Anno Keizer (Urenco)</li> <li>• Henk Keijzer (KEMA)</li> <li>• Henny van de Pavert (Rabo)</li> <li>• Derk Wieringa (Deloitte)</li> <li>• Joop Zomer (ABN-AMRO)</li> </ul>	

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p><b>SAML - Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)</b> has been developed by the Security Services Technical Committee of OASIS). SAML is a framework based on XML for exchanging information about user authentication, user rights and attributes. SAML enables single sign-on and single sign-off with Web browsing.</p> <p>SAML 2.0 is on the list of Open Standards. SAML 2.1 is under development. In November 2010, the SSTC of OASIS approved the following specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service Provider Request Initiation Protocol and Profile V1.0</li> <li>• SAML V2.0 Identity Assurance Profiles V1.0</li> </ul> <p><b>eSignatures</b>  <b>CEN/WG eSign</b>  Different CWAs exist side by side in the area of electronic signatures. The European Commission has accepted three CWAs as technical standards. This is in line with the European Directive on Electronic Signatures (1999/93/EC).</p> <p><b>Biometrics</b>  <b>ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 37</b> has a focus group that is directed towards the use of biometric identification mechanisms for public services:  <i>The Focus group develops a roadmap for short/medium follow-up activities in relation to European standardization needs: 1) specific biometric profile for cross-border interoperability applicable to e-Identity and 2) Conformance and interoperability mechanisms for applications and</i></p>		

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p><i>sensors, in order to reach security solutions between Member States.</i> This group was closed in July 2009. It produced three reports. The work is now continuing in CEN/TC 224.</p> <p><b>Objects</b> <b>ISO/IEC JTC1/SC6</b> <i>Telecommunications and information exchange between systems</i> makes standards for object identification at generic level. This helps when requesting, granting, registering unique information objects, uniquely identifying, verifying and validating.</p> <p>ISO/IEC 8824-1 Abstract Syntax Notation ISO/IEC 9834-1 Procedures Object Identifiers (OID)</p> <p><b>ISO/IEC 29146 Information technology - Security techniques - A framework for access management is</b> being developed at JTC 1/SC 27. <i>Framework for Access Management (AcM) and the secure management of the process to access ICT information resources, associated with the accountability of an entity within some context.</i></p> <p><b>Jericho – NPR 5313 ‘Computer rooms and data centres’</b></p> <p>The code for information security is an appropriate generic blueprint and checklist for imaging and awareness of possible internal and external influences on the security of information. Information security and security from the system perspective are inextricably bound. The coherence and convergence between physical and logical security is of primary</p>	<p>The NEN standards committee ‘Computer rooms and data centres’ has developed a vision and approach from the perspective of ‘facilities and infrastructure’ for taking</p>	

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<p>importance.</p> <p>There are many measures that address the risks from outside. Based on experience, it appears that 80% of the incidents come from within. Consider employees, for example, and equipment like a USB stick, a company laptop for home workers. Turnstile gates do nothing to stop this.</p> <p>There are several methods to classify the confidentiality of data and for instance to mark it as green, orange, red and purple data. Subdivisions can be made here between public, internal and secret according to availability, integrity, confidentiality and exclusivity.</p> <p><i>The book of Jericho 2.0</i> describes a method/approach to secure information and can be downloaded for free from <a href="http://www.domustechnica.nl">www.domustechnica.nl</a></p>	<p>structural, electronic and organisational measures. This vision and approach was developed within the framework of the Dutch Practical Directive (NPR) 5313 'Computer rooms and data centres'. One of the matters that has been dealt with is the 'Jericho' concept.</p>	

### Electronic document formats

This file is being investigated because there have been significant developments in the field of international standards, of which the 'List of open standards 'comply or explain' contains three. A recommendation will be given on the basis of the survey. This recommendation is available in the main report.

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p><b>Non-revisable documents</b></p> <p><b>ISO TC 171 Document management applications</b></p> <p><b>PDF 1.4</b>  <b>PDF 1.4 is not managed by ISO but by Adobe, see: <i>PDF Reference: Adobe Portable Document Format, Version 1.4, Adobe Systems Incorporated – 3rd ed. (ISBN 0-201-75839-3).</i></b></p> <p><b>PDF/A-1 is the format for the long-term storage of documents and is based on PDF 1.4. PDF/A-1 is an ISO standard, however:</b>            NEN-ISO 19005-1 (PDF/A-1) <i>Document management -- Electronic document file format for long-term preservation -- Part 1: Use of PDF 1.4 (PDF/A-1)</i> PDF/A1 (ISO 15009-1:2005) is currently the subject of a 5-year evaluation. This is a standard procedure. The review may lead to a revision.</p> <p><b>PDF 1.7</b>  <b>In contrast with PDF 1.4, PDF 1.7 is an ISO standard, however: ISO 32000-1 <i>Document management - Portable document format - Part 1: PDF 1.7.</i> Under development is the archiving standard based on PDF 1.7, PDF/A-2: ISO 19005-2 <i>Document management -- Electronic document file format for long-term preservation --</i></b></p>	<p>The Netherlands (NEN) is not actively participating in ISO/TC 171, but is an <i>observing member</i>. However, the work of TC 171 is followed by the NEN committee <i>Archive Management</i>. Hans Hofman (National Archives) and Hugo Butter (ICTU) have a seat on this committee.</p>	

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p><b>Part 2: Use of ISO 32000-1 (PDF/A-2) (PDF 1.7).</b></p> <p>PDF/A-1 and PDF/A-2 do not permit any 'embedded objects'. To address this need, ISO 19005 3 is being developed <i>Document management -- Electronic data format for long-term preservation including embedded files -- Part 3: Use of ISO 32000-1 (PDF/A-3)</i></p> <p><b>PDF/A2 and PDF/A3</b> are scheduled, but these are not real developments. PDF/A2 must be backwards compatible with PDF/A1: All PDF/A1 documents comply with PDF/A2, but not all PDF/A2 documents are necessarily in accordance with PDF/A1. There does not appear to be any real development. This would also be in conflict with the intention of the standardisation of PDF/A, which should ensure a stable document format for long-term storage.</p> <p><b>PDF 2</b></p> <p>PDF 2 is under development: ISO/NP 32000-2 <i>Document management -- Portable document format -- Part 2: PDF 2.0.</i></p> <p>ISO/TC 171 elaborates upon ISO 14289-1 <i>Document management applications -- Electronic document file format enhancement for accessibility -- Part 1: Use of ISO 32000-1 (PDF/UA-1).</i></p> <p>The formats PDF/E for 'engineering documents' and PDF/X for 'electronic prepress systems' are not discussed because they are only of interest for specific sectors.</p>		
<p><b>Revisable documents</b></p>	<p>The NEN Document formats committee participates in the work of SC 34. The members are:</p>	

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p><b>ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 34 Document description and processing languages</b></p> <p><b>ODF</b></p> <p>ISO/IEC 26300:2006 <b>Information technology -- Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) v1.0</b>  <b>ISO/IEC 26300 has been ratified by OASIS as ISO/IEC standard by means of an accelerated procedure (PAS procedure).</b> The maintenance of the standard is being performed by OASIS in cooperation with ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 34.</p> <p><b>ODF 1.2 has now been approved by OASIS.</b> This version has yet to be adopted by JTC 1 by means of a vote by the ISO member countries.</p> <p>OASIS has formed a committee that examines how ODF can be made suitable for several authors working on one document. The main topic is the 'change tracking' facility. The NEN committee member of the OpenDoc Society is also participating in this.</p> <p><b>NEN-ISO/IEC 29500 (OOXML)</b></p> <p>ISO/IEC 29500 <b>Information technology -- Document description and processing languages -- Office Open XML File Formats</b>  <b>Part 1: Fundamentals and Markup Language Reference</b>  <b>Part 2: Open Packaging Conventions</b>  <b>Part 3: Markup Compatibility and Extensibility</b>  <b>Part 4: Transitional Migration Features</b></p> <p><b>ISO/IEC 29500 has been ratified by ECMA as ISO/IEC standard by means of an accelerated procedure ('Fast track' procedure).</b> The management and maintenance of this standard is being</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Hans Bos, Microsoft BV</li> <li>— Michiel Leenaars, OpenDoc Society</li> <li>— Frans de Liagre Böhl, SURF diensten</li> <li>— Jan Kees Meindersma, Stichting Kennisnet (chairman)</li> <li>— Maarten Sikkema, Macaw Nederland BV</li> <li>— Rob Weemhoff, IBM Nederland BV</li> </ul>	

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p>performed entirely by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 34. Several corrigenda and amendments have already been published.</p> <p>SC 34 is <b>working on the mutual compatibility of ISO/IEC 26300 and ISO/IEC 29500. It will become a Technical Report (TR) ISO/IEC TR 29166 OpenDocument Format / Office Open XML Translation – Guidelines.</b> The final version should be published by the end of 2011 or early 2012.</p> <p>In view of the regular reuse of text (fragments), the proposal for a <i>Reference Model for Identification and Description of Document Fragments</i> may be important.</p>		
<p><b>OASIS</b> ODF, a standard developed by OASIS, has already been discussed. OASIS has recently also proposed its standard UOML-X <i>Unstructured Operation Markup Language eXtended</i> to ISO/IEC. This standard did not pass the vote and has not been ratified as ISO/IEC standard. OASIS will develop this standard further in order to offer it in the future again to ISO/IEC by means of an accelerated procedure.</p> <p>UOML-X is not a direct replacement for ODF, since it is focused more on layout than content information.</p> <p><i>“ODF developers and users may find UOML useful; however, UOML addresses a different set of functions. UOML operates on layout-based formatting information, rather than content-based formatting information (as ODF does). UOML will limit its functions to abstracting data from paper form and defines an operation interface, rather than a file storage format.”</i></p>	<p>As a member of OASIS, ISOC-nl is involved in the further development of ODF.</p> <p>Nothing is known about Dutch involvement in the development of UOML-X. The initiative seems to be supported primarily from China.</p>	

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p><b>ECMA</b> There are no developments at ECMA in the field of document formats. OOXML, developed by the ECMA, is managed by and is maintained by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 34.</p>		

**Invoicing**

This file is being investigated since recent developments have been identified within a large number of bodies.

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p><b>UN/CEFACT</b>                      The UN/CEFACT Cross Industry Invoice (CII) offers standard XML schemas, an internationally consistent invoicing process and standard data commonly used in many industries.</p> <p><b>OASIS - UBL</b>                      UBL from OASIS is an implementation of the UN/CEFACT CCTS 2.01. UBL contains XML schemas for 31 basic business documents for all types of organisations. Schemas for invoices can also be found among these documents.</p> <p>The following four groups have special influence in the formal standardisation organisations CEN and ISO:</p> <p><b>CEN\Workshop eINV3</b>                      The CEN Workshop for eInvoicing is already in its third phase. In this phase, compliance, SMEs and interoperability guidelines are described. This workshop also encourages the implementation of eInvoicing by providing promotion and practical information on its website.<sup>4</sup> An important</p>	<p>The Dutch contribution to UN/CEFACT is coordinated by ECP/EPN on behalf of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation.</p> <p>Participants in OASIS - UBL for the Netherlands are unknown. A list of international participants is available.<sup>5</sup></p> <p>The CEN Workshop eInvoicing 3's distribution list for information includes the following Dutch people:                      — Friso de Jong from Eeinvoicingplatform.com</p>	<p>The EC published a communication about <i>'Reaping the benefits of electronic invoicing for Europe'</i>. An important announcement from the EC concerning the future and the actions to be undertaken.<sup>7</sup> Member states should develop a strategy for promoting e-invoicing at the national level. This strategy must aim to include advocating the use of e-invoicing, especially in SMEs. To help ensure that these objectives are met, the Member States must establish national stakeholder forums on e-invoicing and inform the European Commission of this in June 2011 at the latest.<sup>8</sup></p> <p>The Digital Agenda (<i>key action 3</i> other actions) calls on Member States to transpose the VAT Directive (amendment of</p>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.e-invoice-gateway.net>

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p>task of this workshop is to standardise messages and to inform organisations how they can implement eInvoicing.</p> <p>The CEN Workshop eINV3 bases its work on the CII of UN/CEFACT.</p> <p><b>CENWorkshop Bii2</b> The CEN Workshop for 'Business Interoperability Interfaces for Public Procurement in Europe' is already in its second phase. One of these 'interoperability interfaces' of Bii2 is the creation of a transactional data model.</p> <p>The CEN Workshop Bii2 bases its work on the CII of UN/CEFACT and on UBL.</p> <p><b>CENMUG Project</b> The CEN Workshops eINV3, Bii2 and EBES together manage the CEN MUG project. This project will establish a European 'Core' Invoice and write implementation recommendations for this. The 'core' can be defined as: a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Henk van Maaren from Cetima</li> <li>— Jaap Bakker en Leen van Dalen from Equens</li> <li>— Jacob Boersma from Innopay</li> <li>— Jelle Attema from ECP-EPN</li> <li>— Joost Kuipers from the tax authorities</li> <li>— Lennard Dijkum from Liaison Technologies</li> <li>— Peter Potgieser from the Royal Bank of Scotland</li> <li>— Rob Zwart from Ricoh</li> </ul> <p>The following Dutch persons participate in the CEN Workshop Bii2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Frans Weerdesteyn and Kornelis Drijfhout from TenderNed</li> </ul> <p>Participant in the MUG Project from the Netherlands is:</p>	<p>2006/112/EC as proposed by the EC in 2009), which provides for the equal treatment of electronic and paper processing (this has already been complied with in the Netherlands).</p> <p>European Commission: Final report of the Expert Group on e-Invoicing (November 2009).</p> <p>European Commission: European Council Directive on eInvoicing (COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2006/112/EC, Art 233)</p> <p>European Payments Council (EPC) - supports and promotes the creation</p>

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/membership.php?wg\\_abbrev=ubl](http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/membership.php?wg_abbrev=ubl)

<sup>7</sup> Reaping the benefits of electronic invoicing for Europe, European Commission, Brussels, 2.12.2010 COM(2010) 712 final - <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52010DC0712:EN:NOT>

<sup>8</sup> Commission Decision setting up a European Multi-Stakeholder Forum on e-Invoicing - [http://ec.europa.eu/internal\\_market/payments/docs/einvoicing/c8467\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/payments/docs/einvoicing/c8467_en.pdf)

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p>limited data set which can generally be used by a large part of the invoicing parties. It therefore emphatically opts for a more clearly defined message, which not everyone will be able to use, however.</p> <p><b>ISO\TC68</b></p> <p>The scope of ISO/TC68 is the global standardisation for the Financial Services sector. Through one of its WGs (WG4), TC68 manages a standard - ISO 20022. The Financial Invoice message was recently approved and published by the ISO 20022 organisation. Incidentally, this Financial Invoice message is not an ISO standard, but is a result of the ISO 20022 standard.</p> <p><i>ISO/TC 154 Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration</i></p> <p>The scope of ISO/TC154 is the standardisation of trade data elements. This includes the organisational processes and associated data that is used for information exchange between organisations. ISO 9735 - EDIFACT is managed in this TC. EDIFACT is an international standard for electronic data interchange (EDI). The standard describes the format of the message used for electronic data interchange between enterprises, with the aim of keeping written correspondence in commercial transactions to the minimum. EDIFACT has long been used by larger organisations to send invoices electronically. Another important function of ISO/TC154 is the harmonisation of the work between ISO and UN/CEFACT through the adoption of UN/CEFACT standards such as ISO standard. Updates are subsequently jointly worked on.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peter Potgieser from the Royal Bank of Scotland</li> </ul> <p>Participants in the groups of ISO/TC68 for Netherlands include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peter Potgieser from the Royal Bank of Scotland</li> <li>- Joop Zomer from ABN AMRO</li> <li>- Pierre Karsten and Bas Peeters from Equens</li> <li>- Michiel van Doeveren from DNB</li> <li>- Michael Samson from the NVB</li> <li>- Arie Schil from Rabobank</li> <li>- René Steenbeeke from Currence</li> <li>- Joop Zomer from ABN AMRO</li> </ul> <p>Participants in the international groups of ISO/TC154 for Netherlands include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peter Potgieser from the Royal Bank of Scotland</li> <li>- Stef Spaan from GS1 Nederland</li> </ul> <p>NEN provides the secretariat for the CEN Workshops eINV3, Bii2, the MUG Project and ISO/TC154.</p>	<p>of the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA)</p>

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p><b>ETSI</b> A standard for information storage that is relevant for eInvoicing is being developed within ETSI.</p> <p>The Dutch standards committee for information security, the NEN NC381027 is aware of this. The members of CEN/WS eINV3 also know about this ETSI initiative.</p> <p><b>European Pilot Projects</b> There are European projects such as PEPPOL, E-Prior and eTEN Procure to stimulate interoperability across borders. These pilot projects relate more to procurement, of which invoicing is part. These pilot projects use the models and standards for their advice on how to implement electronic invoicing, which is developed by the above-mentioned standardisation groups. In the PEPPOL and E-Prior procurement pilot projects, CEN/WS Bii2 appears to be influential due to its complete description of the procurement processes.</p> <p><b>Follow-up pilot projects</b> Member States and the Commission will review the results of PEPPOL and</p>	<p>Participants in ETSI – STF401 for the Netherlands are unknown. A list of international participants is available.<sup>6</sup> The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation is a member of ETSI.</p> <p>According to publicly available information there are no Dutch participants in the European pilot projects. The Netherlands is following these developments by means of informal sources and there are plans to become more closely involved in these Projects. Due to the use of UBL in PEPPOL, this choice seems logical.</p>	

<sup>6</sup>[http://portal.etsi.org/Portal\\_STF/Contacts.asp?FullSearch=Yes&PTCODE=401&PTTYPE=&TbId=607&TabId=&SubTB=0&Param=&SelectSTF=&SelectTB=&SelectTBName=&SelectStatusSTF=](http://portal.etsi.org/Portal_STF/Contacts.asp?FullSearch=Yes&PTCODE=401&PTTYPE=&TbId=607&TabId=&SubTB=0&Param=&SelectSTF=&SelectTB=&SelectTBName=&SelectStatusSTF=)

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p>provide sustainable follow-up. Based on the results of PEPPOL, the Member States should roll out cross-border services (eGovernment Action Plan 2010 - 2015)</p>	<p>SBR Netherlands has a number of knowledge areas in which it maintains contact with related standardisation activities. The contacts for this are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data (XBRL): Marc van Hilvoorde (Logius)</li> <li>• Processes (BPMN): Stephan Kockelkoren (Logius)</li> <li>• Technology (Digipoort: SOAP, ebMS, WS, etc): Jean-Paul Bakkers (Logius)</li> </ul> <p>There is no participation in international standardisation work via EBF.</p>	

## Procurement

The procurement file is being investigated. There is a strong connection with European policy. Sectoral initiatives may have a cross-sectoral relevance.

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
<p>CEN/WS eProcurement: The identification and documentation of the necessary <i>business interoperability interfaces</i> for Pan-European electronic transactions regarding public procurement, which are expressed as a set of technical specifications. This work complies with the developments in other CEN Workshops and UN/CEFACT in order to facilitate global exchange, and in order to support Pilot projects (such PEPPOL and ePRIOR) to avoid technical obstacles. Procurement is closely related to topics such as eSignature, eCatalogue, eIdentity, eOrdering and eInvoicing.</p>	<p>In CEN/WS Bii2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Kornelis Drijfhout from TenderNed/Ministry of Economic Affairs</li> </ul> <p>In UN/CEFACT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Arie van Bellen from ECP-EPN</li> <li>— Peter Potgieser from the Royal Bank of Scotland</li> </ul>	<p>CEN WS/BII CEN WS eInvoicing 3 eInvoicing Expert Group</p> <p>Review of eSignatures directive SEPA (planning Digital Agenda as eInvoicing framework).</p> <p>PEPPOL: Pan-European Public Procurement Online: five building blocks (BB) that cover the entire procurement process from eTendering to ePayment.</p> <p>e-PRIOR: electronic Procurement, Invoicing and Ordering, (the first eProcurement implementation which enables the exchange of electronic business documents using the data models of CEN WS/BII - Phase 1)</p> <p>European Commission: IDABC successor: ISA - Interoperability Solutions for European Public</p>

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
		<p>Administrations (Sustainability van PEPPOL, integration of ePrior and PEPPOL)</p> <p>OASIS UBL - library of standard electronic XML business documents such as purchase orders and invoices.</p> <p>In the CEN WS Bii2 use will be made of the syntax solutions, which have been established in UN/CEFACT for this field of activity. Bii2 will try to fulfil the European requirements by publishing a set of practical specifications and guidelines. According to reports, there is good collaboration with Pilot projects PEPPOL and e-Prior.</p> <p>The work on catalogues that is currently being started in CEN/WS eCAT/CCP3 seems to be of particular interest for public procurement.</p> <p>Dutch Government programmes: Standard Business Reporting, E-</p>

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
		<p>Invoicing, EBF and TenderNed.</p> <p>Networks: PIANOo (Dutch) and EUPP (European)</p>
<p>Pan-European Public Procurement Online (PEPPOL) is working on the interoperability of national procurement systems. To this end PEPPOL is working on the interoperability of the following building blocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Digital signatures;</li> <li>◆ Digital Business Files (re-use of already available electronic business information);</li> <li>◆ Managing of electronic Catalogues that are used in the 'bidding process';</li> <li>◆ eOrdering with the aim of an eOrdering framework;</li> <li>◆ eInvoicing with the aim of an eInvoicing framework with which electronic invoices can be exchanged between Member States (see also Invoicing - SEPA).</li> </ul>	<p>The Netherlands (Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation) has observer status in PEPPOL.</p> <p>The contact between EL&amp;I and PEPPOL has recently been strengthened.</p>	<p>The Netherlands is not directly involved in the pilot project. The results of the work performed in the pilot project may be relevant to the Dutch environment, such as the eInvoicing programme, TenderNed, PKI.Government.</p>
<p><b>Green Paper on the promotion of electronic procurement in the EU</b></p> <p>In this Green Paper the EU consults the Member States on how the promotion of electronic procurement can be developed further. The EC is convinced that the economic interests in the case of simple and seamless cross-border electronic exchange are enormous.</p> <p>The Green Paper refers, for example, to insufficient standardisation as one of the bottlenecks, particularly in the registration phase and the subsequent phases.</p> <p>eGovernment Action plan: The Commission will publish a White Paper with</p>	<p>The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation supervises the consultation in the Netherlands. A draft response was discussed in both Houses.</p>	

Description (state, objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies
practical steps to connect e-procurement capacity everywhere in the internal market.		



## 3.2 Exploration

‘Exploration’ relates to developments that are relevant to the Forum and Board but of which the impact is still unclear or of which it is not yet certain if they are managed by the appropriate parties in the Netherlands. We will comment in some detail on developments with references to Dutch players and observations of the Dutch situation.

For the second report, the following files are included:

- ◆ e-Reporting
- ◆ Security
- ◆ Service catalogue
- ◆ Reuse

As the ‘Tenders’, ‘Documents’ and ‘Invoices’ files are a subject for recommendation in this second report, they have been deleted from the list below.

For this second report, the survey was extended with the ‘Financial Reporting’ file:

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
e-Reporting The ‘Electronic Reporting’ file (‘e-Reporting’) is analysed on account of a number of key developments, particularly related to XBRL.			
Financial reporting	CEN is expected to create the new XBRL Workshop in the near	ISO/TC154 (Processes, data elements and documents in	XBRL: Developments related to XBRL in the Netherlands

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
<p><b>XBRL:</b> XBRL is an example of extensible mark-up languages (XML). XBRL, an acronym for eXtensible Business Reporting Language, is a digital language that may be used for all types of business reports. The standardisation of rules and definitions for the use of XBRL must facilitate electronic reporting. Standardisation enables XBRL reports to be imported, read and analysed by a variety of users.</p> <p>Relevant bodies: CEN/WS XBRL (in consultation), CEN/TC e-Business XBRL Europe/Global</p> <p><b>SDMX:</b> SDMX (<i>Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange</i>) represents the exchange of statistical data and the related metadata Relevant bodies: ISO/-</p> <p>CEN/WS XBRL (in consultation) CEN/TC e-Business (in consultation)</p> <p><b>SBR:</b></p>	<p>future. From the draft work programme: <i>'as a global standard for financial reporting, based on XML, holds the promise to create transparency, provided that a number of milestones are met. The CEN Workshop will (it has not yet started) standardise the financial reporting further, making choices on what should be reported on and what tolerances are allowed. Includes authentication possibilities of organisational e-identity.'</i></p> <p>NEN will facilitate CEN's XBRL workshop (to be created). In addition, NEN has also taken the initiative to fully restructure the European standardisation of e-Business. It is currently unknown whether there will be any participants from the Netherlands.</p> <p>XBRL: In the Netherlands, the use</p>	<p>commerce, industry and administration) has a standard – ISO/TS 17369:2005. This standard has the following scope: <i>This standard deals with statistical data and metadata exchange in six sections covering the following topics:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>framework for SDMX standards;</i></li> <li>• <i>SDMX information model;</i></li> <li>• <i>SDMX-ML schema and documentation;</i></li> <li>• <i>SDMX-EDI syntax and documentation;</i></li> <li>• <i>an implementer's guide to SDMX;</i></li> <li>• <i>SDMX guidelines for the use of web services.</i></li> </ul> <p>This standard is also used to structure a variety of report types in a standardised manner. The parties behind XBRL and SDMX interact with each other, which means that</p>	<p>are unknown. It is currently not known what organisations are using this.</p> <p>SDMX: Developments related to XBRL in the Netherlands are unknown. It is currently not known what organisations are using this.</p> <p><b>SBR:</b> The SBR Programme involves a public-private partnership designed to simplify the process of creating and exchanging reports (including financial reports). This partnership is set out in an agreement that has been signed by more than 80 parties, including Logius.</p>

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
<p><i>Standard Business Reporting</i> is the international name for standardised reporting processes. SBR uses international open standards, based on business records. SBR regards reports as a process of successive links in a chain in which data, processes and technology are used as consistently as possible.</p> <p>The standard developed by the Dutch government, tax authorities and parties such as the Chamber of Commerce and Statistics Netherlands (CBS) is called SBR. Note: SBR and XBRL are terms that are used interchangeably.</p>	<p>of XBRL is promoted for electronic reporting within the country. The non-profit organisation is supported, both financially and in terms of management, by some 40 members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector (IT service providers)</li> <li>• Government (Chamber of Commerce)</li> </ul> <p>Agencies (i.e. accountants and their associations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and Education (universities)<sup>9</sup></li> </ul> <p>ISO/TC154: Active Dutch members in this TC include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peter Potgieser, RBS</li> <li>• Stef Spaan, GS1</li> </ul>	<p>future versions may be integrated or be able to provide a certain level of interoperability.</p> <p>SDMX is backed by the following sponsors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bank for International Settlements,</li> <li>• European Central Bank,</li> <li>• Eurostat</li> <li>• IMF</li> <li>• OECD</li> <li>• United Nations Statistics Division</li> <li>• World Bank</li> </ul>	

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.xbri-nederland.nl/>

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
<p><b>Security</b>            ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002 are included on the List of Open Standards – comply or explain. There have been signs of developments in the standardisation field. Due to the generic nature of the security issue, it is not sufficiently clear who is responsible – or should be responsible – for this issue.</p>			
<p>NEN-ISO/IEC 27001:2005 and NEN-ISO/IEC 27002:2007 are included on the List of Open Standards – comply or explain.            ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 is in the process of revising these standards.</p> <p>A new structure is being created for all ISO management standards (see also ISO 9000). The investigation focuses on whether the 27000 series should be structured in accordance with the structure to be developed for management standards. A large number of industry-specific standards are created based on 27001 and 27002, e.g. for the financial and healthcare industries.</p> <p>In 2010, NEN released its practical guideline NPR 2083: <i>Geïntegreerde toepassing van ISO- en ISO/IEC-normen in de informatiehuishouding [Integrated application of ISO and ISO/IEC standards in information management]</i>. This represents a guideline for the combined use of the</p>	<p>The IT Security Standards Committee of NEN actively monitors the work performed by SC 27. The group is comprised of the following members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Johan Bakker (KPN)</li> <li>— Jurjen Bos (Equens)</li> <li>— Jeroen Breebaart (Philips)</li> <li>— Piet Donga (ING; Chairman)</li> <li>— Frank Fransen (TNO)</li> <li>— <b>Thomas S.M. de Haan (Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation)</b></li> <li>— Hans Hopman (Getronics)</li> <li>— Anno Keizer (Urenco)</li> <li>— Henk Keijzer (KEMA)</li> </ul>	<p>ENISA. <b>European Network and Information Security Agency.</b> <i>ENISA produces many reports resulting from the active research programme they run involving governments, businesses and academic institutions across Europe.</i></p> <p>This is monitored by E. De Lange of the <b>Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation</b>. ENISA maintains a liaison with JTC 1/SC 27.</p>	<p>Developments related to the 27000 series are actively monitored by a Dutch standards committee. 27001 and 27002 are prescribed for all government services. It is unclear whether the government – including at the executive level (e.g. Govcert.NL) is sufficiently involved in the continued development of the 27000 series.</p>

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
<p>following standards: NEN-EN-ISO 9001, NEN-ISO/IEC 27001 and NEN-ISO 15489-1.</p> <p>The Dutch government was not involved in the developments related to the 27000 series. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation joined the Standards Committee but eventually did not make any contribution.</p> <p>In its Web Security Context Working Group, <b>W3C</b> focuses on specific security in a web environment “to enable users to come to a better understanding of the context that they are operating in when making trust decisions on the Web; e.g., giving up passwords or other sensitive information to possibly malicious sites.”</p> <p>In <b>IETF</b>, a total of 16 working groups focus on aspects related to IT security.</p> <p><b>ECMA does not focus specifically on security. The Next Generation Corporate Networks (NGCN) – Security of Session-based Communications</b> report (released in December 2009) was created by the Corporate <b>Telecommunication Networks</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Henny van de Pavert (Rabobank)</li> <li>— Derk Wieringa (Deloitte)</li> <li>— Joop Zomer (ABN-AMRO)</li> </ul> <p>There is no information about any Dutch participation in W3C and IETF as far as this issue is concerned. The issue of IETF standards has rarely been discussed in the numerous meetings devoted to IT security; it would appear that these standards are significantly more technical than the above-mentioned ISO/IEC standards.</p> <p>Many ECMA standards are submitted to ISO/IEC, including the aforementioned NGCN report. ECMA does not play any significant role in terms of security standards.</p>		

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
(CN) working group			
<p><b>Service catalogue</b>                      The subject of the service catalogue and the related developments in terms of cataloguing are being explored, as it is not clear who is responsible for this issue. Besides, a number of developments (JTC 1/SC 38) have occurred recently.</p>			
<p>In several working groups, <b>W3C</b> focuses on specific issues that can also be implemented within the context of the catalogue's features and attributes. They can be implemented both within the context of the 'Service catalogue' file and within the context of the 'Tender' file.</p> <p>The <b>Cascading Style Sheets</b> and <b>HTML</b> working groups focuses on layout standards, which can also be used for catalogues.</p> <p>The <b>RDF</b> and <b>RDFa</b> working groups focus on the <b>description of resources</b>. Is directly related to semantics.</p> <p>The <b>Rule Interchange Format</b> working group. Rules for the exchange and reuse of data in other applications, e.g. catalogues, tenders and bidding processes.</p>			<p>The survey has not/not yet resulted in an eGovernment programme in which the organisation, coherence, classification and specification of various service catalogues is managed for the private sector and the public.</p> <p>The classification of data services designated in CWA 15971, eOverheidsdiensten (e-Government services) does not/not yet appear in Dutch catalogues. CWA 15971 is not included in the List of Open Standards.</p>

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
<p>The 'Protocols and Formats' working group focuses on 'Accessible Rich Internet Applications' to increase support for accessibility and interoperability in web specifications.</p> <p>The 'SOAP-JMS' working group is devoted to 'Java Message Service'</p> <p>In several working groups, IETF focuses on specific issues that can also be implemented within the context of the catalogue's features and attributes. They can be implemented both within the context of the 'Service catalogue' file and within the context of the 'Tender' file.</p> <p>'Internationalised Resource Identifiers' working group.</p> <p>'Uniform Resource Names' working group</p> <p>Through approximately 15 technical committees, OASIS focuses on specific issues that can also be implemented within the context of the catalogue's</p>			<p>eCAT/CC3P appears to be specifically relevant to tenders, the significance of this new work for service catalogues must be further investigated.</p> <p>Participation by e-Government in CEN/WS CCPEU is self-evident.</p> <p>The Tax Authorities have expressed an interest in the standardisation of DAPS.</p> <p>Open standards for object classification and identification are not included in the List of Open Standards – comply or explain.</p> <p>The changes related to ISO 8000 and BIM, which are seemingly industry-related, could also be of general</p>

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
<p>features and attributes. They can be implemented both within the context of the 'Service catalogue' file and within the context of the 'Tender' file.</p> <p>The following technical committees are included in the following category standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cloud Computing;</li> <li>• Content Technology;</li> <li>• Government/Legal;</li> <li>• Privacy/Identity;</li> <li>• Service-Oriented Architecture</li> <li>• Supply Chain</li> <li>• Web Services</li> </ul> <p><b>European Service Catalogue</b> – The EC intends to create a European Service Catalogue to facilitate the process of requesting and procuring services in a different EU Member State, as part of an effort to boost the Internal Market.</p> <p>The catalogue should provide access to information and electronic government (e-Government) services. Access will be facilitated through a central point to which Member States can provide information through open specifications. The project</p>	<p>The parties that ratified CWA 15971 include ICTU (Melle Stegeman/Hans Overbeek).</p>	<p>— ISO 6523 <i>Structure for the identification of organisations and organisation parts</i></p>	<p>relevance.</p>

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
<p>also involves an active search for services. The Member States can update their own taxonomy, classifications and description tags.</p> <p><b>CEN/WS eGov-Share</b> developed CWA 15971 <i>Discovery of and Access to e-Government Resources</i>. This workshop was designed to exchange information on e-Government services, prevent isolation of IT resources and facilitate interoperability.</p> <p><b>CEN/WS eCat</b>, which was established in 2002, is dedicated to standardising product classification schemes and their application in electronic catalogues.</p> <p>In 2010, WS eCat launched two new projects under the name <b>CEN/WS eCat/CC3P</b> (<i>Classification and Catalogue systems for Public and Private Procurement</i>). The first project is ePPS (<i>electronic product property server</i>). The second project would seem to be of specific importance within this investigation: CC3P (<i>classification and catalogue systems for public and private procurement</i>) analyses the classification systems used in Europe</p>	<p>The Dutch government is currently not involved in WS eCat/CC3P.</p> <p>CEN/WS CCPEU includes participation from CROW and STABU (strong participation from the construction industry).</p> <p>The following Dutch parties are involved in the work related to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— CWA 16036 <i>Unique identification systems for organisations and parts thereof</i>,</li> <li>— ISO/IEC JTC1/SC6 <i>Telecommunications and information exchange between systems</i>’.</li> <li>— ISO/IEC 8824-1 <i>Abstract Syntax Notation</i> ISO/IEC 9834-1 <i>Procedures ... Object Identifiers (OID)</i></li> </ul>	

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
<p>for public procurement (CPV – <i>Common Procurement Vocabulary</i>) and several systems in the private sector (UNSPSC, GPC and eCI@ss). As part of the CC3P project, proposals will be made for alignment, mapping methods, the use of electronic catalogues and improvements to the CPV.</p> <p><b>CEN/WS Community Catalogue Platform for Europe (CCPEU)</b> focuses on the development of an “<i>architecture of a multi-user, multilingual catalogue platform to be used in Europe by any private or public domain, established by international standards.</i>” This work is currently in the early stages.</p> <p><b>ISO TC 184 Automation systems and integration</b> focuses on the standardisation of models, content and semantics in order to facilitate interoperability in industrial IT. <i>ISO 15926-11 Gellish DF Simplified Industrial Usage of Reference Data, including Gellish Implementation</i> is currently being developed. The Dutch standardisation committee is working on the application of ISO 8000 ('Data Quality') for the <i>Bouw Informatie Model/BIM</i> (Construction Information Model) for tenders in the</p>	<p>ISO/TC 184:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— ESA/ESTEC</li> <li>— STABU</li> <li>— USPI-NL</li> <li>— Shell Global Solutions</li> <li>— CROON TBI</li> </ul>		

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
<p>construction industry.</p> <p><b>ISO/IEC JTC1/SC38 <i>Distributed Applications Platforms and Services</i></b> took the first steps towards standardisation of a service-oriented architecture, web services and Cloud Computing.</p> <p>Access is a key classification aspect of service catalogues, with important aspects including standard developments related to object identification, authentication and identification.</p>	<p>Microsoft and the Tax Authorities (LTO: Theo Klarenbeek) participate in ISO/IEC SC 38. The Dutch standard committee was established in 2009.</p>		
<p><b>Reuse</b> This file has been assigned to the appropriate parties by the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, but it has a potentially major impact.</p>			
<p><b>Review of the reuse of government data directive</b> The directive is designed to encourage the European market to use products and services based on government data and to prevent unfair competition between the public and private sectors. The Committee is expected to submit a proposal in 2011 to amend the directive. This amendment will relate to the scope of the instrument, the restrictions on reimbursement for the reuse of government data and the clarification of the</p>	<p>The Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations is responsible for policy</p> <p>Dorine Burmanje (Chair of the Board of the Land Registry) is involved at the European level</p>	<p>Amendment of the Privacy Directive</p>	<p>Similarities with basic databases. The European Commission appears to hold that the release of government data to the public (i.e. open data) boosts the economy and, by extension, the Internal Market. For some organisations (e.g. the Land Registry), this could potentially have a major</p>

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
<p>principle that all materials that are generally accessible can also be reused for non-commercial and commercial purposes.</p> <p>The amendment of the directive will revive the debate on conditions for access to government data – this may affect the funding models developed by Dutch implementing bodies (including the Land Registry, the Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management, etc.)</p> <p><b>Consultation on the reuse of government data</b> A public consultation was recently held to discuss an amendment of the directive. The scope and principles related to payment for access and use are both up for amendment. The consultation was completed in November 2010.</p> <p><b>eGovernment Action Plan – Reuse of government data (OI - plus amendment of directive):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The Member States will reach an agreement regarding a shared set of indicators for the reuse of government data. The Committee will conduct a study to assess to what extent open</li> </ul>			<p>impact on the business model.</p>

Description (i.e. status and objective)	Dutch participation	Other bodies	Observations (i.e. Dutch situation in relation to development)
<p>data catalogues and/or OI portals have been developed and implemented by the Member States</p> <p>◆ The Committee will simplify the exchange of best practices and will determine its own OI strategy for OI reuse based on an amendment of the OI decision. The OI directive will be amended, and an extensive strategy for European OI will be considered.</p> <p><b>ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32</b>            ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32 <i>Data management and interchange</i> develops standards for data management in distributed systems. Of specific relevance is the work of WG1 <i>e-Business</i>, which is based on the Open-EDI Reference Model (ISO/IEC 14662).</p>			

### 3.3 Identification

Identification involves the representation of developments that appear to be relevant to the Forum and the Standardisation Board and that may or may not be managed from the Netherlands. Developments can also be historical in nature, and reports on these developments are the least detailed. The 'Context' file has a special role, describing developments (including policy developments) that affect the domains of interoperability and standardisation across the board.

This refers to the following files:

- ◆ Administrative Processes
- ◆ Basic databases
- ◆ Business rules
- ◆ Cloud Computing;
- ◆ 'Context'
- ◆ Finance
- ◆ Data Management
- ◆ Geo-information
- ◆ *Reuse* (to 'Analysis')
- ◆ Justice
- ◆ Mobility
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Privacy
- ◆ Semantics
- ◆ Accessibility
- ◆ Security
- ◆ Healthcare

#	Development	Description
<b>Administrative Processes</b>		
1	<b>SPOCS</b>	<p>SPOCS is the large-scale pilot project for the SPOCS Services Directive (where SPOCS is an acronym for 'Simple Procedures Online for Cross-border Services') that was developed in line with the ICT policy support programme of the Competitiveness and Innovation programme and the 2010 Strategic Framework. The pilot project serves to improve the development of a 'European Information Community for Growth and Employment'. The pilot project, which will run from June 2009 to January 2011, focuses on the international exchange of electronic documents and the confirmed receipt of these documents.</p> <p>The Ministry of Economic Affairs is participating in the SPOCS pilot project on behalf of the Netherlands. A large portion of the work has been delegated to the Corporate division of the ICTU (Bart Keever is responsible for this division) and Indra Henneman</p> <p>The Netherlands is well represented in SPOCS. Its Services Desk concept received compliments from all over Europe and is currently considered a best practice. While the impact of developments in SPOCS on e-Government as a whole is as yet unclear, the Netherlands did successfully promote its method for eCatalogues.</p>
2	SPOCS in relation to the e-Government Action Plan 2011 - 2015	<p>e-Government Action Plan: The Member States and the Commission will discuss the results of SPOCS and provide a long-term follow-up.</p> <p>Members are to implement cross-border services based on the results of SPOCS.</p>
3	ISO/TC 154	<p>ISO TC 154 <i>Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration</i> is the ISO counterpart to UN/CEFACT.</p> <p>TC 154 maintains and updates the Trade Data Elements Director, along with key standards for country and currency codes and the display of date and time.</p>

#	Development	Description
		NEN, which manages the secretariat for ISO/TC 154, submitted a proposal to CEN for the establishment of a European counterpart.
<b>Base registers</b>		
4	Research into 'base registers'	<p>The ISA programme includes an investigation into the possibilities of making basic databases accessible outside the Netherlands, as more efficient information exchange will help improve government services at the European level. The investigation should identify the playing field and indicate whether Member States are prepared to take joint action at the EU level. In addition, the investigation focuses on the necessity of, and expectations for, making basic databases accessible, and the opportunities and risks involved.</p> <p>The investigation itself does not include any standardisation aspects. The underlying concept is based on information exchange between Member States at the level of basic databases (the following examples were cited: individuals, companies, vehicles, permits, buildings, sites and roads).</p>
5	The linking of business registers,(COM(2009)614	<p>The Green Paper of 4 November 2009 marked the launch of a consultation into improved electronic access and interoperability of commercial registers. The question is raised as to how the results from a previous pilot project (i.e. the BRITE project) and the existing IMI system might be used to increase the electronic interoperability of commercial registers. In February 2010, the Dutch Senate pressed for the use of the existing European Business Register, and in 2011 the Commission will submit a proposal for additional statutory rules for cooperation between business registers, both in terms of scope and in terms of the methods and channels used. For this purpose, the following two existing directives will be amended:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="719 1177 2024 1257">1. Directive 2009/101/EC of 16 September 2009 on the coordination of safeguards which, for the protection of the interests of members and third parties, are required by Member States of companies within the meaning of the second paragraph of Article 48 of the Treaty, with a view to making such safeguards equivalent</li> <li data-bbox="719 1297 2040 1353">2. The Eleventh Council Directive 89/666/EEC of 21 December 1989 concerning disclosure requirements in respect of branches opened in a Member State by certain types of company governed by the law of another State</li> </ol>

#	Development	Description
		<p>By taking advantage of the ISA programme, it may be possible to improve the network of business registers. The amendments of the two directives will contain new elements that will eventually make the process easier for businesses.</p> <p>In its conclusions of 11 May 2010, the Council aimed for a network of business registers for all 27 Member States. The shared data must be based on a minimum shared list of documents and data, which must be technically standardised. A legislative proposal for this purpose must be based on national data registration. The data is to be exchanged through the eJustice portal. In the long term, it might be considered whether the extensive network of business registers might be linked to the electronic network for the storage of regulated information on listed companies, e.g. Business Register Interoperability Throughout Europe (BRITE), the information system for the Internal Market (IMI) and the European Business Register.</p>
	<p>e-Government Action Plan in relation to Base Registers</p>	<p>The European Commission, in conjunction with the Member States, will ensure that experiences are shared in the implementation of the principle of 'one-time' registration and for electronic processes and communications that have become a dominant channel for the delivery of e-Government services, as well as conduct a cost-benefit analysis and design a roadmap for further implementation.</p>
<p><b>Business rules</b> These developments may be relevant in standardising the prevention of reporting risks in government.</p>		
6	<p>Business rules W3C RIF WG</p>	<p>W3C Rule Interchange Format Working Group: <i>This Working Group is chartered to produce a core rule language plus extensions which together allow rules to be translated between rule languages and thus transferred between rule systems. The Working Group will have to balance the needs of a diverse community — including Business Rules and Semantic Web users — specifying extensions for which it can articulate a consensus design and which are sufficiently motivated by use cases.</i></p> <p>Jos de Bruijn of the University of Innsbruck may serve as a Dutch-speaking contact.</p> <p>The association Business Rules Platform Nederland (contact: Silvie Spreeuwenberg) is dedicated to increasing familiarity with</p>

#	Development	Description
		<b>business rules</b> in the Dutch market through the objective exchange of knowledge and experience between users, suppliers and the scientific and academic communities.
<b>Cloud Computing;</b> Cloud Computing is a relatively recent phenomenon that has been receiving considerable attention of late. Several standardisation agencies have incorporated Cloud Computing into their work programmes. However, due to the recent nature of the technology the majority of standardisation initiatives are still at an exploratory stage.		
7	IETF	IETF is currently reviewing for what issues standardisation may play an important role. At the most recent IETF 79 meeting, held in November 2010, the following issues were identified:  (1) Cloud Audit Automated Audit, Assertion, Assessment & Assurance API (A6), (2) Cloud Log, (3) VPN extension to Pvt Cloud, (4) VNM Model for PaaS, (5) Telecom net Virtualisation, (6) Cloud Desktop, (7) Cloud Use cases, (8) SDO Survey, (9) Industry Work Items, (10) Cloud Reference Framework
8	ETSI	ETSI Cloud focuses on the convergence between IT and telecommunications. Specifically, the focus is on scenarios where connectivity extends beyond the local network. This includes not only Cloud Computing, but also the emerging commercial trend for Cloud Computing, which focuses primarily on continuous access to the network in order to increase scalability, computer capacity and storage resources. The scope of ETSI Cloud includes the following issues: resources and service access, protocols and middleware; security.
9	ISO JTC1 SC 38 <i>Distributed Application Processing Systems (DAPS)</i>	SC 38 has established a study group for Cloud Computing (SGCC) in order to investigate the market requirements for standardisation and to identify potential standardisation work for JTC 1.
10	OASIS	The OASIS IDCloud (Identity in the Cloud) TC is working on security problems in Cloud Computing in relation to identity management. The purpose of the TC is to align definitions and terminologies as part of Identity Management; identify and

#	Development	Description
		define use cases and profiles; and identify the limitations of existing standards with respect to Identity Management.
11	e-Government action plan and research CIP ICT PSP	A number of activities related to Cloud Computing are being scheduled under the 2011 work programme. The e-Government Action Plan also focuses on Cloud Competing. In one of her speeches, EC Digital Agenda Commissioner Neelie Kroes primarily emphasised privacy protection issues in relation to the use of Cloud Competing.
<b>Context</b> This file identifies developments related to the standardisation process, European policy related to information exchange and interoperability and other relevant developments that determine the context of IT standardisation.		
12	European Action Plan regarding e-Government 2011 – 2015	<p>The e-Government Action Plan of the European Commission focuses on facilitating cross-border government services and is a follow-up to an earlier action plan that ran from 2005 to 2010. The main purpose of the action plan is to provide a number of central cross-border government services by 2015, such that 50% of the public and 80% of businesses will have used e-Government by that time. The action plan is therefore designed to realise the vision endorsed by the European government leaders in the Malmö Declaration.</p> <p>The actions listed in the announcement are mainly an enumeration of previously announced policies, including in the Digital Agenda. In terms of interoperability – which the Commission cites as a basic condition for European e-Government – the implementation of the European Interoperability Framework (EIF) and the European Interoperability Strategy (EIS) is listed as a priority. The Member States will be requested to adapt their national interoperability frameworks to the EIF. In addition, the Commission will promote the exchange of expertise and, by extension, encourage the reuse of solutions for the implementation of interoperable government services.</p> <p>The importance of electronic identification and authentication services for online services are emphasised in particular. The Commission intends to submit proposals in 2011 and 2012 for a legal framework for e-identification and e-signatures. Member States are encouraged to implement e-ID solutions based on the results of the STORK project.</p>
13	CIP ICT policy support programme	The CIP ICT PSP (Policy Support Programme) is a subsidy programme that provides financial support for the development of concrete solutions for e-Government services. Large-scale pilot projects such as STORK, PEPPOL and e-Codex are all

#	Development	Description
	2011	<p data-bbox="719 432 2004 496">funded on the basis of the CIP. The work programme sets out the goals, expected outcomes and impact of the new grant process. The new CIP ICT PSP has a direct link to the priorities included in the Digital Agenda.</p> <p data-bbox="719 536 2040 632">Of the five themes listed for 2011, the 4<sup>th</sup> theme, 'ICT for Innovative government and public services', in particular, is relevant from the perspective of standardisation and interoperability. Within this theme, funding will be provided for one or more pilot projects for the use of:</p> <ul data-bbox="869 639 2051 807" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="869 639 2051 703">◆ Service-Oriented Architectures and Cloud Computing within the domain of e-Government tests (subject to a maximum of € 5 million per pilot project),</li> <li data-bbox="869 711 2051 743">◆ One pilot project related to electronic identification and authentication (subject to a maximum of € 8 million)</li> <li data-bbox="869 751 2051 807">◆ plus one pilot project for an IPv6 upgrade of e-Government infrastructures (subject to a maximum of € 3 million).</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="719 847 1379 879">The amounts listed are based on co-funding of 50% minimum.</p> <p data-bbox="719 887 2024 983">Following approval of the work programme by the European Parliament, a formal Call for Proposals will be launched, which will set out the process for submitting proposals. The work programme already lists a number of conditions for participation. The first projects are expected to be launched in early 2012.</p>
14	e-Government Action plan – e-Government centres based on service desks (under the Services Directive)	'Second-generation' one-stop desks must serve as fully fledged e-Government centres, apart from the requirements and areas for which the Services Directive provides.
15	EBIF	EBIF, CEN's e-Business Operability Forum was established in 2005 as a European platform for the purpose of strategic discussion regarding interoperability in e-Business. The participants include IT suppliers, end users, representatives of small and medium-sized enterprises, the European Commission, standardisation agencies and consortiums. The chairman of the Forum is Peter Potgieser of RBS. Based on a proposal submitted by NEN, the mission and objective of EBIF will be part of

#	Development	Description
		<p>the Technical Commission of e-Business created by CEN (yet to be established). In March 2011, NEN submitted a revised proposal to CEN, after an initial proposal had been dismissed by the members in 2010. In June 2011, the members of CEN will decide on the installation of a new Technical Commission for e-Business.</p> <p>In 2008, EBIF issued a report on the convergence of UN/CEFACT OASIS/UBL and CEN-BII.</p>
16	Designation for Member States (Digital Agenda) regarding e-Government	In the Digital Agenda (under key action 16), the European Commission states that Member States are to ensure that government services become fully interoperable, while the service desk (under the Services Directive) is to serve as a fully operational e-Government centre, which is farther-reaching than is legally provided for under the Services Directive. A shared list will be drafted of key cross-border public services.
17	ICT standardisation work programme EC 2010-2013	<p>Through its DG <i>Enterprise and industry</i>, the European Commission invites the three European Standardisation Organisations (ESOs -ETSI, CEN and CENELEC) to submit proposals in response to its multi-year ICT Standardisation Work Programme. This programme is the result of broad consultation between all DGs, with a prioritisation based on current laws and policy lines. The ESOs can submit proposals during the entire term; these proposals may result in mandate funding.</p> <p>The work programme for 2010-2013 includes 14 domains, one of which focuses on horizontal activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domain 1a: <i>eHealth</i></li> <li>Domain 1b: <i>Standardisation in the field of regulated medicinal products</i></li> <li>Domain 2: <i>eInclusion</i></li> <li>Domain 3: <i>Intelligent transport</i></li> <li>Domain 4: <i>RFID</i></li> <li>Domain 5: <i>Electronic signatures</i></li> <li>Domain 6: <i>e-Invoicing</i></li> <li>Domain 7: <i>eSkills and eLearning</i></li> <li>Domain 8: <i>ICT for sustainable growth</i></li> <li>Domain 9: <i>Internet of things</i></li> <li>Domain 10: <i>ePublishing</i></li> </ul>

#	Development	Description
		<p>Domain 11: <i>eSecurity</i>            Domain 12: <i>e-Business</i>            Domain 13: <i>e-Government</i>            Domain 14: <i>Support to standards implementation</i></p> <p>It is essentially up to the ESOs themselves to independently design this programme with specific standardisation activities – the EC can only authorise; not require. The majority of proposals are submitted by Technical Committees, although they may also be submitted by market parties through ‘the system’.</p>
18	<p>Review of the European Standardisation System COM(2009)324 (Announcement) COM (2008)133 (White Paper)</p>	<p>The European Commission aims to better integrate the organisations that develop informal ICT standards into the EU standardisation system. In addition, the Commission intends to create a platform for all stakeholders in ICT standardisation for the purpose of conducting a policy debate, as well as aiming to focus on other aspects (e.g. interoperability tests, access to standards and intellectual property rights) in order to facilitate the efficient implementation of standards.</p> <p>The Commission will submit policy proposals regarding the possible amendment of Council Decision 87/95/EC concerning ICT standardisation (among other issues). The Commission is scheduled to publish a recommendation in 2010, as well as releasing a detailed action plan for the further improvement of standardisation at the European level.</p> <p><b>‘Towards a more significant contribution of standardisation to innovation in Europe’</b></p> <p>In the EU strategy for growth and employment, the Commission and the Council of the European Union cited standardisation as a key resource for promoting innovation. This announcement focuses primarily on the question of how standardisation might contribute more significantly to innovation and competitive ability. The announcement discusses the main challenges, defines specific objectives for standardisation and the use of standards, and provides list of current activities and the proposed measures that are to be implemented by stakeholders and the Commission.</p> <p>A report issued by the Expert Panel for the Review of the European Standardisation System (EXPRESS): <i>Standardisation for a competitive and innovative Europe: a vision for 2020 (2010)</i>. Frans Vreeswijk (Philips, who also chairs the NEC) was a member of the Expert Panel in a personal capacity. The Review Panel includes Jaap Wensbeek of the Dutch NEN Ministry of Economic Affairs. NEN responds through CEN/CENELEC, including to the public survey conducted in 2010.</p>

#	Development	Description
19	Malmö Declaration	<p>The Malmö Declaration is the result of the ministerial e-Government meeting held in 2009. The Declaration provides a framework for the further development of the information society and, by extension, e-Government. All Member States have signed the Declaration.</p> <p>The Declaration includes four priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <i>“Citizens and businesses are empowered by e-Government services designed around users’ needs and developed in collaboration with third parties, as well as by increased access to public information, strengthened transparency and effective means for involvement of stakeholders in the policy process;</i></li> <li>◆ <i>Mobility in the Single Market is reinforced by seamless e-Government services for the setting up and running of a business and for studying, working, residing and retiring anywhere in the European Union;</i></li> <li>◆ <i>Efficiency and effectiveness is enabled by a constant effort to use e-Government to reduce the administrative burden, improve organisational processes and promote a sustainable low-carbon economy;</i></li> <li>◆ <i>The implementation of the policy priorities is made possible by appropriate key enablers and legal and technical preconditions.”</i></li> </ul> <p>The implementation of the Malmö Declaration depends heavily on the data exchange and interoperability across Member State borders.</p>
20	Granada Declaration	<p>The Granada Declaration is the result of an informal meeting of the ministers responsible for information society policy, under the chairmanship of Spain and in the presence of EU Commissioner Neelie Kroes.</p> <p>The Granada Declaration contains statements on the following issues: infrastructure, the advanced use of open internet, security and confidence, the rights of users of digital technologies, the digital Internal Market, e-Government services, strengthening of the competitive power of the European ICT sector (and the international position of the Digital Agenda – Internet Governance).</p>
21	European Interoperability Strategy (EIS) and	<p>The EIS identifies three areas of activity: Trusted information exchange; Interoperability architecture and Assessment of the ICT implications of new EU legislation.</p>

#	Development	Description
	European Interoperability Framework v2 (EIF)	<p>The EIF v2, which is the successor of EIF v1, has been officially adopted. In the Digital Agenda, the European Commission states its intention to do this in 2010. The EIF is a supplement to national interoperability frameworks, for the purpose of facilitating pan-European e-Government services. Key action 5 of the Digital Agenda calls on the Member States to implement the EIF at the national level in 2013. The EIF v2 addresses the following issues: the dimensions of interoperability (political, legal, organisational, semantic and technical); principles for the development of electronic services; Open Standards and Open Source; and provides a 'Generic Public Services Conceptual Model'.</p> <p>The Open Standards paragraph of the EIF v2 has been controversial. The definition of 'Open Standard' has been extended in the draft version of the EIF, where the definition may also include proprietary standards. In an open letter, the CIOs of the various Member States, including the Netherlands (Kees Keuzekamp of the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations) plead for a stricter definition of a <i>fully</i> open standard and the importance of a future, proven open standards policy.</p>
22	Scheduled Communications (2011) 'Use standards to promote efficiency and reduce lock-in'	<p>Through this communication, the European Commission aims to assist the public entities to better understand the correlation between ICT standardisation and public tenders. This should result in improved efficiency and competition-reducing vendor 'lock-in' (i.e. dependence of one or several suppliers).</p>
23	ISA programme	<p>The ISA programme has been incorporated into DG IT. The programme is a follow-up to the IDABC programme, which, until 2010, promoted the exchange of data between Member States, citizens and private businesses. <i>Interoperability Solutions for European Public Administrations</i> (ISA) is specifically aimed at finding solutions to the electronic barriers (eBarriers) that impede European cross-border public services. The programme, which is managed by the Member States, is based on a European Council and Parliamentary Decision. The programme focuses on the following issues: secure information exchange, interoperability and architecture (including infrastructure maintenance), determining the impact on ICT of new legislation and the sharing of best practices. Requirements EIS and EIF v2 are developed under ISA.</p> <p>In a draft, the ISA programme states its goal to work in 2011 on a shared European interoperability architecture.</p> <p>In the Netherlands, the ISA Steering Committee is represented, in any event, by the DRI department of the Ministry of the</p>

#	Development	Description
		Interior and Kingdom Relations. Individual activities that are relevant to this survey were conducted separately.
24	Designation of Member States: Implement the commitments related to interoperability from the Malmö and Granada declarations by 2013.	The Digital Agenda reminds Member States of the agreements contained in these two Declarations. The interoperability agreements are covered by the other developments described and focus on the following elements: EIF, ISA, eID, eProcurement, e-Invoices and e-Payments.
25	The OASIS e-Government Member Section (eGov MS)	<p>OASIS eGov MS aims to establish an international discussion platform for the use of open standards in the public sector. The key objectives of this platform are described as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote the adoption and implementation of open standards that facilitate interoperability within and between government agencies and all of their stakeholders.</li> <li>To stimulate the sharing of best practices and examination of use cases concerning the delivery of e-Government services, bringing together all jurisdictions of public administrations with other OASIS constituencies – enterprises, technology vendors, research and academia and ICT professionals, wherever they are.</li> <li>To promote interoperability and the implementation of open standards for transformational government.</li> <li>To develop e-Government guidelines that could add value by focusing on use cases and specific requirements at different jurisdictions of public administration in countries from varying levels of economic and technological development.</li> <li>To create a platform for a series of activities focused on stimulating more inclusive, citizen-centred and shared solutions for Transformational Government.</li> <li>To discuss, scope and if needed initiate additional standardisation projects within OASIS.</li> </ul> <p>The Dutch Tax Authorities are a member of OASIS eGov MS.</p>
<b>Finance</b>		
This file relates to developments in the banking sector that may be relevant to the Forum and Board. The file is industry-related, and the majority of developments are managed by the appropriate agencies.		
26	Financial reports ISO 20022	ISO/TC 68 Financial Services has long focused on the technical standardisation for the banking industry. In recent years, the TC has become more involved in data exchange, service definitions and semantics. In addition to ISO/TC 154 and

#	Development	Description
	ISO/TC 68	<p>UN/CEFACT, the TC plays a key role in industrial standardisation in the financial industry.</p> <p>Some time ago a new method was developed for the creation of electronic messages to facilitate the consecutive steps in business processes: in 2005, ISO/TC 68 published the standard ISO 20022 'Universal Financial Industry message scheme'; this standard describes a working method. One of the first applications of ISO 20022 is the standardisation of national and international interbank financial data traffic for the purpose of payment processing. Partly as a result of the alignment of European payment and securities transactions (the SEPA applies to the application of ISO 20022 messages), the Dutch standards committee is actively interested in this development. The first XML data standards have since been adopted and published; they are available on the website <a href="http://www.iso20022.org">www.iso20022.org</a>.</p>
27	Single European Payment Area (SEPA)	<p>The purpose of the announcement and SEPA Directive is to create a single payment market in Europe in which euro payments, credit transfers (SCT) (giro or bank transfers), direct debit (SDD) and payment cards will function in a comparable manner in all the countries concerned, both domestically and internationally. The directive will take effect in November 2009. A number of changes were made following an assessment, including a reduction in the number of reporting requirements and more options of direct debit.</p> <p>In 2010, the European Commission will submit proposals to further develop SEPA. In the Digital Agenda, the European Commission also designates SEPA for the support of the establishment of an Interoperable e-Invoicing Framework (key action 2 of the Digital Agenda). (See also e-Invoicing)</p>
<b>Data Management</b>		
This file is managed by the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, and the National Archives.		
28	ISO/TC 46 Records Management	<p>NEN ISO 15489 defines requirements for setting up archiving systems. This standard, which is widely implemented in the Netherlands, is included in the Baseline Information Management System and has been translated into Dutch.</p> <p>The requirements imposed on record management in NEN ISO 15489 are currently being extended with a series of standards (ISO 30300) aimed at management and at positioning record management at the level of management systems, thereby allowing archive management to be incorporated into quality management, information security, environmental management,</p>

#	Development	Description
		<p>etc.</p> <p>The standards for information management and archiving are closely related to the standards for metadata schedules (NEN-ISO 23081-1 and 23081-2)</p> <p>In addition, there are general developments related to management standards. The Standards Committee for Information Management and Archive Management of NEN is currently developing a Dutch Practical Guideline for the combined implementation of NEN ISO 27001, NEN ISO 9001 and NEN IOS15489-1.</p> <p>Through ISO/TC 46 and other standards, the standards committee keeps up with related activities, such as those of the Library of Congress, Dublin Core, etc.</p> <p>Standards that will be of particular significance include ISO 30300 Management System for Records and 30301 Management System for Records – Requirements.</p> <p><b>In addition, the NEN Committee on Information Management and Archive Management also establish NEN standards. Of particular importance is NEN 2082 <i>Eisen voor functionaliteit van informatie- en archiefmanagement in programmatuur</i> [‘Requirements for functionality of information management and archive management in software’], which is included in, among other things, <i>Baseline Informatiehuishouding Rijksoverheid</i> [National Government Information Management Baseline]. The above-mentioned NPR-2083 <i>Geïntegreerde toepassing van ISO- en ISO/IEC-normen in de informatiehuishouding</i> [Integrated application of ISO and ISO/IEC standards in information management]. <i>A taxonomy for document types (NEN 2084) is currently also being developed, expected to be published in 2011.</i></b></p> <p><i>There are more organisations that develop standards for information management and archive management, e.g. ICA. The latter has integrated several of its standards into the fast track at ISO – the ISO 16175 series.</i></p>
<p><b>Geodata</b> This file is industry-related, and appears to be well managed (Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment/Geonovum).</p>		
29	INSPIRE	INSPIRE is designed to improve the availability, quality, accessibility and exchangeability of geodata within and among the European Member States. INSPIRE is a framework directive, the exact details and specifications of which will be determined

#	Development	Description
		<p>by agreement between the Member States of the European Commission. Several Dutch organisations actively participate in this process. The Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment signed the INSPIRE directive into national law; the act became effective in May 2009.</p> <p>The INSPIRE comitology is dedicated to creating standards related to metadata (rounded off) and data exchange. There are approximately 30 datasets in the Netherlands that are subject to the INSPIRE directive. On behalf of the Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, Geonovum is responsible for the programme management for the implementation of INSPIRE in the Netherlands, and in that capacity it has been working together with the field.</p>
30	ISO/TC 211 CEN/TC 287	<p>ISO/TC 211 <i>Geographic information / Geomatics</i> and CEN/TC 287 <i>Geographic information</i> are, with a work programme that is largely shared, aimed at standardisation of digital geographic information.</p> <p>Geonovum actively participates in the work of both TCs and OGC.</p>
<p><b>Ministry of Justice</b> This file is industry-related and is well-managed in the Dutch sector.</p>		
31	eJustice programme (action plan)	<p>eJustice is designed to develop new information technologies related to legal issues. A European portal is to be established for the purpose of facilitating access to information and procedures at the European level. In addition, specific initiatives will be realised in order to facilitate electronic communications between courts of law, complete specific European proceedings remotely, or promote the use of videoconferencing. Another initiative that is currently underway is an electronic European order for payment.</p> <p>Together with five other Member States, the Netherlands is participating in a pilot project of the eJustice portal, which links the insolvency databases of these countries with each other. Additionally, in the near future the Netherlands will be participating in a pilot project involving the exchange of data contained in criminal records, and will be working to promote the international use of videoconferencing.</p>
32	eJustice Services Large	A large-scale eJustice pilot project was launched in 2010 with the name of e-CODEX. The purpose of the project is to create

#	Development	Description
	Scale Pilot: e-Codex	building blocks that facilitate the operation of cross-border processes within the legal domain. The project will focus on a variety of areas, ranging from electronic identification to document standards. e-CODEX will focus primarily on existing solutions in the Member States; instead of a new pan-European system being created, the focus will be on interoperability between the various national systems. This will represent an elaboration of best practices and experiences in the fields of both eJustice and e-Government. The pilot project will involve close cooperation with the STORK pilot project. The Dutch Ministry of Justice is a participant in the project (represented by Ernst Steininga).
33	CEN/WS METALEX	CEN Workshop METALEX. MetaLex, an XML message standard for the creation of legal source documents, was developed by parties including the University of Amsterdam and the Dutch Tax Authorities, as part of the E-POWER IST project. A revised edition of the standard was released in 2008, with co-authors including Alexander Boer, Rinke Hoekstra, Emile de Maat and Erik Hupkens of the University of Amsterdam. A follow-up to the standard (METALEX 3) is currently being discussed. NEN provided administrative services for CEN/WS METALEX.
<p><b>Mobility</b></p> <p>This file is relevant due to standard developments for pricing (ABvM) and eCall and the related – more generic – requirements for access, privacy, data exchange with helplines, and invoicing. This file is largely industry-related (transport industry) and otherwise well managed (Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management and the Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management).</p>		
34	eCall CEN/TC 278 ETSI TC ITS Large-scale pilot project	<p>CEN/TC 278 Road Transport and Traffic Telematics, WG 15 eCall. The Secretariat for CEN/TC 278 will be managed by NEN (represented by Jelte Dijkstra). ETSI/TC Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) for communication aspects.</p> <p>Key issues in standardisation: <i>high level application protocol, message sets and service levels</i> (test-suite specifications). Note: In its 2010-2013 ICT Standardisation Work Programme, the European Commission states that: <i>The field is not limited to the eCall inside the vehicles but to any emergency Call from any Communications device, e.g., PSTN fixed phones and VoIP phones.</i></p> <p>Coordinator of work in both CEN and ETSI: Bob Williams (UK), independent consultant. <i>Emergency communications</i> is cited in the 2010-2013 ICT Standardisation work programme of the European Commission (domain 3). Participation by the</p>

#	Development	Description
		<p>Netherlands: the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research) is interested. For now, Volvo/NedCar will be participating through France.</p> <p>As part of the CIP PSP ICT research programme, the European Commission has created a large-scale pilot project related to eCall.</p>
35	<p><i>Electronic Fee Collection</i> (EFC) CEN/TC 278</p>	<p>CEN/TC 278 Road Transport and Traffic Telematics, WG 1 EFC. CEN has been authorised by the European Commission to determine the technical specifics of the EETS directive (EETS being an acronym for European Electronic Tolling System). Standards for data exchange in this context include aspects such as recovery, identification and trust. The Secretariat for CEN/TC 278 will be managed by NEN (represented by Jelte Dijkstra).</p> <p>ETSI/TC Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) is devoted primarily to the communications aspects of ITS standards.</p> <p>EFC is cited in the 2010-2013 ICT Standardisation Work Programme of the European Commission (domain 3).</p>
36	Directive 2010/40/EU	Directive 2010/40/EU became effective in 2010 – this directive provides a policy framework for the implementation of intelligent transport systems.
<p><b>Education (i.e. standardisation for education)</b> This file is industry-related. NTA 2035 E-portfolio NL is included in the list of Open Standards – comply or explain.</p>		
37	<p>eLearning ePortfolio</p> <p>CEN/WS Learning Technologies</p>	<p>NEN Standards Committee 381036 (eLearning) developed <i>E-portfolio NL - The exchange of e-portfolios using an application profile based on the IMS ePortfolio</i>.</p> <p>Follow-up steps are currently being prepared for the development of standards for educational files (e.g. DOD and ELD), sickness absence registration, etc. NTA 2032 (Edex) represents a first step in this area. As these agreements overlap in data and in their aim to standardise these datasets, the Commission will create an overview of standards developed and applied in</p>

#	Development	Description
	CEN/TC 353 CEN/WS <i>Learning Tec.</i> ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 36	<p>the Netherlands, in order to be able to assess which initiatives the Dutch standards committee intends to join.</p> <p>Developments related to Learning Management Systems are expected in the near future, where standardisation initiatives related to content (i.e. metadata and navigation through content), student registration (i.e. portfolios and student monitoring systems) and competency assessment (e.g. (EVCs and QTI) and the organisation of educational opportunities across school organisations or companies will all play a role. Rather than developing its own initiatives in this process, the Commission will follow international initiatives, based both on the country model (CEN, ISO/IEC) and the expert model (IMS-Educause, IEEE)</p> <p>NTA 2035 E-portfolio NL is included on the Forum list. NEN is currently working on an amendment. There are international developments (JTC 1/SC 36) related to E-portfolios.</p>
<p><b>Privacy (including RFID and Internet of Things)</b></p> <p>Privacy and the related principle of purpose limitation is a key aspect of the statutory basis for data exchange and data retention. This is a dynamic file. The file has been assigned to the appropriate parties; an survey is considered for a future report, depending on developments.</p>		
38	Amendment of the Privacy Directive	<p>In order to promote confidence and trust in the online economy, the European Commission has determined that consumer privacy and security are vitally important, hence the amendment of the Privacy Directive, which is scheduled for 2011. The amendment is aimed at further strengthening consumer rights and consumer confidence.</p>
39	RFID  CEN/TC 225 ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 31	<p>The European – and, even more significantly, international – standardisation of RFID has always been highly technically oriented (CEN/TC 225, ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC 31).</p> <p>On 12 May 2009, the European Commission published a recommendation describing RFID as a ‘technology that can be a key driver of the European economy. The European recommendation focuses explicitly on the necessity of eliminating any concerns regarding privacy and security. As a technology, RFID is strongly related to the concept of the Internet of Things, in which privacy aspects play a key role.</p> <p>The European Commission’s standardisation authorisation for RFID is of a technical nature. Standardisation will probably be aimed at eliminating an assumed possible invasion of privacy in the use of RFID. Organisations such as NXP, NEDAP and</p>

#	Development	Description
		<p>GS1 Nederland have indicated their desire to participate in this discussion. NEN manages the secretariat for CEN/TC 225 <i>Automatic identification and data capturing</i>. EFC is one of the domains (domain 4) included in the 2010-2013 ICT Standardisation Work Programme of the European Commission.</p>
40	CEN/WS DPP	<p>CEN/WS Data Protection and Privacy (WS/DPP) focuses mainly on support – including management standards – of the implementation of the Privacy Directive. WS DPP will also be involved in the work on privacy aspects carried out by WS DPP, subject to Mandate M/36.</p>
41	ISO Privacy Steering Committee	<p>In 2008, ISO established a taskforce for the purpose of investigating how ISO standards might contribute to establishing a policy to protect personally identifiable information. The initiative was prompted by the rapidly changing ways in which individuals provide personal details to gain access to both personal and public automated services and in connection with the rapidly changing ways in which this data is used.</p> <p>An initial assessment revealed that several ISO committees have been working on several levels on standards where privacy plays a role.</p> <p>The following recommendations were made on the basis of this assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— ISO must link the various activities related to privacy standards.</li> <li>— A common vocabulary must be created in order to facilitate cooperation.</li> <li>— A list must be drafted of ISO documents and projects related to privacy.</li> <li>— Developments related to privacy vary depending on jurisdiction; this must be taken into account in order to ensure that ISO standards related to privacy become/remain usable.</li> <li>— Although there are major differences between the various national and international agreements regarding privacy, an overarching ISO standard may result in closer alignment between ISO standards.</li> <li>— A coordinating framework of basic privacy standards, one that can be used by industry-specific standards, is required.</li> </ul> <p>In 2009, the ISO Privacy Steering Committee was established in order to implement these actions.</p>
42	Article 29 Data	<p>The purpose:</p>

#	Development	Description
	Protection Working Party	<p>-To provide expert opinion from member state level to the Commission on questions of data protection.</p> <p>-To promote the uniform application of the general principles of the Directives in all Member States through co-operation between data protection supervisory authorities.</p> <p>-To advise the Commission on any Community measures affecting the rights and freedoms of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and privacy.</p> <p>-To make recommendations to the public at large, and in particular to Community institutions on matters relating to the protection of persons with regard to the processing of personal data and privacy in the European Community.</p> <p>The <i>College Bescherming Persoonsgegevens</i> (CBP) [Data Protection Supervisor] is represented in this group.</p>
<p><b>Semantics</b></p> <p>Semantic interoperability is a key component of data exchange, and although semantics is important, it is also a highly generic subject. Generic developments (methodology) are detected here. The surveys and recommendations contained in this report will cover aspects of semantics if they are identified.</p>		
43	Semantics  Semantic Web ISO/TC 184	<p>The development of the Semantic Web, which is carried out primarily by W3C, is essentially a collection of partial developments related to ontology, semantics, metadata, and – at the highest level – agents. Some of these developments are domain-specific and can be identified there as such (for example, e-Government). The Semantic Web will rely on a number of existing and future standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— General standards: XML, Unicode, Web Architecture (URI)</li> <li>— W3C SW standards: RDF, RDF Schema, OWL, SPARQL</li> <li>— Expected: Rule Interchange Format (RIF), Semantic Web Rule Language (SWRL)</li> <li>— Future: Cryptography, Proof, Trust</li> </ul> <p>ISO TC 184 <i>Automation systems and integration</i> involves the development of open standards for architectures and generic frameworks for interoperability. These frameworks are to play a fundamental role in the uniform and standardised exchange of various categories of data. The standardisation activities focus on standards related to issues such as lexicon (definitions), dictionaries (translation), product catalogues (classifications, features and attributes), object libraries, modelling concepts,</p>

#	Development	Description
		<p>modelling languages and universal data models.</p> <p>A new work item was launched recently: ISO 15926-11 Gellish – RDF            NEN's Standards Committee for Industrial Automation is currently working on the implementation of ISO 8000 'Data Quality' for the Construction Information Model (Dutch: <i>Bouw Informatie Model</i>/BIM).</p>
44	Research into 'Methodology for the development of semantic assets'	The European Commission has designated a semantic interoperability framework as a priority area in the European Interoperability Framework (EIF). The different interpretation of terms does not result in the meaningful exchange of information. The purpose of the study is to identify the situation and promote cooperation between countries by using specific methods. The scope of the study is exchange across national borders and across industries.
45	Semantic assets (draft ISA work plan 2011)	The development of the 'Your Europe' website involves a semantic asset for national information portals facilitating content syndication
<p><b>Accessibility</b></p> <p>Accessibility is largely described in the Web directives set out in the <i>Besluit kwaliteit Overheidswebsites</i> [Decree on the Quality of Government Websites]. These directives are included in the list of Open Standards – comply or explain, along with the WSRP. The continued development of the Web directives is outside the scope of the study – this is not an international development. New developments related to WSRP, and other relevant trends related to accessibility are being identified.</p>		
46	WSRP	<p><i>Web Services for Remote Portlets</i> (WSRP) is an OASIS standard that makes it easier for service providers to establish portals (including chain portals) using the web applications of various (chain) organisations.</p> <p>The European Commission authorised CEN, CENELEC and ETSI (Mandate M/376 European Accessibility Requirements) for the purpose of developing accessibility standards for use in the public tender for ICT products and services.</p>
47	Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI)	W3C has long played an active role in promoting accessibility. The main developments are part of the Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI). The most recent developments include:

#	Development	Description
		<p>- a new technical specification for WAI-ARIA (Accessible Rich Internet Applications)</p> <p>- a new design of the ATAG (Authoring Tool Accessibility Guidelines), the current version of which is version 2.0</p> <p>- a new design of the UAGG (User Agent Accessibility Guidelines), of which the current version is version 2.0. and the related implementation directive.</p> <p>The core document WCAG (Web Content Accessibility Guidelines) describes how web content can be made accessible for people with disabilities. Version 2.0 dates from 2008. W3C recommends using WCAG 2.0 instead of WCAG 1.0. WAI is currently preparing the development of educational materials to support web developers in implementing WCAG.</p> <p>A Dutch version of WCAG was recently released.</p>
48	eAccessibility - Web Richtlijnen COM(2008)804	eAccessibility focuses on overcoming technical barriers and problems that people with disabilities (this may include sensory, motor or intellectual disabilities) experience when they want to participate in the information society on a level footing. In 2001, an action plan is likely to be presented on this topic, containing proposals to ensure that government websites and public-service websites will be fully accessible by 2015.
49	eGovernment Action Plan- Accessibility solutions	The Commission will support the Member States in developing e-Government services and in ensuring inclusiveness and accessibility through the following steps: supporting (through demonstration) effective and tangible accessibility solutions that meet the applicable European and international standards when these are available.
<b>Security</b> This file relates to standardised information exchange and semantics related to Societal security.		
50	Societal security	ISO/TC 320 <i>Societal security</i> covers a large number of issues, including the improvement – through standardisation – of information exchange during disasters. NEN established a Dutch committee for societal security; however, due to a lack of

#	Development	Description
	ISO/TC 320	scoping, this committee has achieved few results so far.
51	Prüm Convention	<p>The Prüm Convention provides for cooperation related to fighting terrorism, international crime and illegal immigration. Specifically, the Convention provides for the exchange of information related to DNA, fingerprints, number-plate registration, personalised and non-personalised data as part of international cooperation between law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>The Dutch government approved the Convention on 20 February 2008. A recently published decision of the Council of the European Union involves the implementation of components of the Prüm Convention for the European Union as a whole.</p>
52	Stockholm programme	<p>The implementation of the Lisbon Treaty has major consequences for freedom, security and justice. The priorities for the next five years are listed in the Stockholm Programme, which was launched in 2009. The Action Plan, which was published the following year, outlines the main political priorities in order to facilitate the scope of freedom, security and justice. A key component of this 5-year plan is the protection of individual rights.</p> <p>The Stockholm programme provides for activities related to (list is not exhaustive): A strategic agenda for the exchange of information, cybercrime, network and information security and identity fraud.</p>
<p><b>Healthcare</b> This file is highly industry-related and has been assigned to the appropriate parties.</p>		
53	Health Informatics CEN/TC 251	<p>CEN/TC 251 is responsible for the standardisation of medical information, and has been working in partnership with ISO/TC 215 for that purpose. In conjunction with HL7, the two official organisations created the Joint <b>Initiative on SDO Global Health Informatics Standardisation. As long as they do not serve as the basis for the work of CEN or another organisation mentioned in 2.1.2, developments related to HL7 are beyond the scope of the study.</b></p> <p>NEN manages the secretariat of CEN/TC 251, which is chaired by Kees Molenaar of the Markets and Consumers department of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport.</p>
54	Cross-border interoperability of	epSOS (Smart Open Services for European Patients), formerly known as SOS, is a pilot project of the European Commission that involves activities related to 'patient summary' and 'ePrescription'. A total of 27 organisations from 12 countries are

#	Development	Description
	electronic prescriptions and patient information (epSOS)	participating in the project. The pilot project is funded through the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP). The project, which has a duration of three years (starting on 1 July 2008) also includes an electronic identification component.  The Dutch participant is the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, delegated by the national expertise centre NICTIZ.

## Bijlage A      Annex 1: Justification of the study

This annex contains more information about the study, detailing the scope and procedures involved and the method of presentation.

### Scoping

The preparatory stage of the study revealed that comprehensive, full scope determination and definition of the study area are highly complex. The activities of the Forum and Board span the full range of government policy. There are many objects to be investigated, and the impact of developments cannot always be anticipated.

The Steering Committee, the client and those responsible for the project have listed a number of criteria to determine whether or not a particular development falls within the scope. It was determined that – particularly in the early stages of the study – the researchers have the freedom to rely on their intuitions to some degree. The completion of a research cycle and the assessments included in this process ensure that the instrument becomes increasingly refined, while intuition will increasingly be replaced by actually determining the relevance based on the criteria set; these criteria are specified in 2.1.2.

### Object of the study

This study relates primarily to the following subjects:

- ◆ Standards related to *information exchange* that are conducive to the Dutch government's policy in relation to the improvement of government services by strengthening the interoperability between government agencies, the government and citizens, and the government and businesses;
- ◆ In addition, there are *standards* that the government must consider because they are a result of a policy created by the European Commission (i.e. Digital Agenda) or because they are 'imposed' by international communities. This includes developments related to standards that are included on the Forum's open standards list;
- ◆ Developments related to *semantic interoperability* (i.e. models and methods).

In addition, it includes developments that fall within the domain defined (see procedures) and appear to be significant to the Forum, because they meet the assessment criteria..

### Scope

The following areas are included in the scope:

- ◆ Relevant activities initiated by standardisation agencies: ISO, CEN, UN CEFACT, ETSI,

W3C, IEEE, IETF, OASIS, ECMA International, OMG;

- ◆ Activities of 'Large-Scale Pilots' under the CIP programme (co-funded by the European Commission) aimed at improving interoperability. Through these projects the European Commission, together with Member States, is working on improving the interoperability of a number of facilities by funding them with research funds.
- ◆ New EU regulations/directives related to interoperability and harmonisation. The following issues are relevant in this process:
  - Generic developments related to the e-Government policy of the European Union, particularly the activities initiated by ISA (the successor of the IDABC programme), DG INFOSOC and DGIT;
  - Sectoral trends (including in relation to harmonisation) that appear to be generic. This may include developments such as the Services Directive, INSPIRE, etc. To this end, European developments are monitored across the board. The work plans of the European Commission: the legislative plans serve as the basis for these plans.

## Criteria for inclusion

The following criteria will initially be used in order to refine the definition of the research object:

- ◆ whether the development is infrastructural in nature and its relevance is consequently relevant to different sectors;
- ◆ whether the development affects the interests of a political-strategic nature and/or affects commercial relations;
- ◆ whether the development has an 'owner' in the Netherlands;
- ◆ whether the development has any correlation to the interoperability agenda, including the list of open standards and the Dutch eGovernment basic infrastructure (NUP/iNUP).
- ◆ the expected impact of the development in the Netherlands;
- ◆ International nature.

In addition, a number of technical-substantive criteria can be identified:

- whether the development indeed refers to standardisation and not only to technical changes or market trends;
- whether the development is related to one of the following aspects: interoperability, semantics, standardisation environment, authentication, identification, document exchange, and management and eGovernment basic infrastructure.

The following issues are *not* relevant in this context:

- ◆ standards that are not related to information exchange, such as requirements for IT software;
- ◆ Open source.

## 'Formal' and 'informal' standardisation

The international survey includes both the 'formal' standardisation of ISO, CEN, UN CEFACT and ETSI and the 'informal' standardisation of W3C, IETF, OASIS, ECMA International and OMG (see the section titled 'Scope' above). Although this distinction is relevant neither for the scope nor for the actual survey, the Steering Committee noted upon the release of the first

report that the amount of information regarding the developments was less than assumed for the 'informal standardisation'. This second survey therefore included a careful survey of the 'informal' developments, which resulted in more information, although not significantly more.

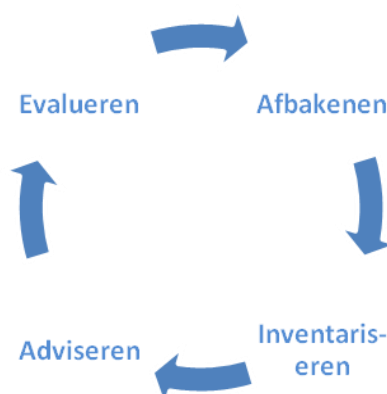
The following caveats are made with regard to the 'informal' standardisation:

- ◆ Expectations regarding the number of relevant developments in the 'informal' sector. Many important standards were developed in W3C and IETF in particular. However, the bulk of these are outside the scope of the survey, being technical basic standards (USB, HTML). This also applies to ETSI, which is aimed primarily at technical standardisation in telecommunications;
- ◆ A substantial number of the most stable and most relevant standards that have been developed in an 'informal' environment will be transferred for further development to 'formal' organisations. In the survey, these standards are cited as standards from the 'formal' sector; at least, that is how they gained their current status. This may give a distorted picture of the importance of 'informal' organisations as a source of standards. Note that consistent attempts have been made to identify Dutch participation, i.e. both for the 'informal' environment (to the extent that this falls within the scope) and the ratifying 'formal' organisation.

## Procedures

The action plan is identical for all three reports. The international survey is conducted in constant collaboration with the commissioning party. This means regular meetings with and regular coordination sessions with the steering committee (see the Annex).

The following cycle has been the guiding principle in the study. All reports are created by first setting the definition, which includes refining the scope, through dialogue with the client and the Steering Committee. What falls within the scope of the study, and what is the special interest of the Forum or Board? The next step is to assess developments through desk research and to explore both formal and informal networks. Based on the results, a number of issues are then explored more closely, and advice is provided in a number of relevant areas. Once the Forum meeting (and, if applicable the Board meeting) is completed, the Steering Committee, client and consultants make an assessment.



### Assessment

The assessment is conducted by means of desk research and through the use of the network.

### Exploration

Developments considered sufficiently important by the Steering Committee are explored in more detail. As part of this process, the Dutch involvement – and, in particular, involvement on the part of government programmes – are identified more closely. In addition, the relevance to the Forum and Board are specified.

### Recommendation

A recommendation is given for those developments that are regarded as particularly important – these are prioritised. The importance of a development can be both positive and negative. While the development could potentially provide opportunities for the Netherlands, it can also be a threat, as a different standard/policy line appears to have been introduced than is regarded as desirable or operational in the Netherlands.

The recommendations indicate whether the development should be incorporated into the Board and, if so, what the recommendation should be. It is also possible that a development is not incorporated into Board but that, rather, that the Forum or Standardisation Agency takes action itself by altering the relevant parties of a particular development.

### Evaluation

In addition to the report discussed by the Forum, an interim evaluation is conducted. This assessment includes the receipt of the report and, in particular, the recommendation issued. In addition, the scope and relevance of the developments identified are discussed.

The assessments are used to check the reports and their depth and, where necessary, agree on any amendments to be made.

## Presentation method

The study will result in a number of developments that might be significant to the Forum in a number of ways. Developments are grouped in 'files' as much as possible.

The study only discusses issues in-depth that have been designated as such in conjunction with the Steering Committee and the client. This results in developments of varying significance:

- ◆ Identification – developments that appear to be relevant to the Forum and the Standardisation Board and that may or may not be owned in the Netherlands. Developments can also be historical, and reports on these developments are the least detailed.
- ◆ Exploration – developments that are relevant to the Forum and Board but of which the impact is still unclear or of which it is not yet certain if they are well owned in the Netherlands.
- ◆ *Recommendation* – Developments that are relevant to the Forum and Board, that have an impact on standardisation and interoperability in the Netherlands, and of which it appears

that have no owner in the Netherlands.



## Bijlage B Background and mandate

### Background

The duties of the Standardisation Forum include identifying, monitoring and interpreting international developments related to open standards and interoperability. Based on this information, the Forum advises the Standardisation Board on the relevance of these activities for the Netherlands and represents the Standardisation Board and the Dutch perspective in an international context.<sup>10</sup>

In order to perform this aspect of its duties, the Standardisation Forum launched an International Work Plan 2010. In doing so, the Board follows on from the international survey conducted in 2009, where an outline was prepared of the main developments and access was provided to a network of international counterparts. The objective was to explore the issues more deeply in the 2010 survey than in the 2009 survey. In order to facilitate this, the Forum suggests cooperating with a standardisation agency with an international orientation.

In this context, the Standardisation Forum asked the Expertise Centre to submit a proposal. The Expertise Centre works in collaboration with NEN, the Dutch national standardisation institute, with an extensive formal and informal standardisation network at the national, European (including CEN, CENELEC and ETSI) and global (including ISO, IEC and ITU) level.

The partnership between HEC and NEN provides a unique combination of inside knowledge of the standardisation field, knowledge of e-Government in the Netherlands, and the overview and network at the European level of both e-Government and ICT developments that have a wide impact.

### Definition of the mandate

- a) *List the developments within key organisations in terms of interoperability and standards, and;*
- b) *advise the Bureau what action the Standardisation Forum should take within these developments. Do this by publishing three reports during the period from 5 August 2010 to 1 November 2011.*

The person with ultimate responsibility is Nico Westpalm van Hoorn, chairman of the

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<sup>10</sup> Instellingsbesluit College en Forum Standaardisatie, Staatscourant, 7 April 2006, no. 70, page 8

International survey Steering Committee and chairman of the Standardisation Forum. The client is Joris Gresnigt of the Standardisation Forum Bureau. The contractor is Evert-Jan Mulder, head of the European Unit of the Expertise Centre (HEC). Nathan Ducastel (HEC) has final responsibility for the project, in close collaboration with Jelte Dijkstra (NEN).

## Frame of reference

The guideline for the work performed by the Forum and the Standardisation Board is the interoperability agenda, which is in line with the National Implementation Programme [*Nationaal Uitvoeringsprogramma/NUP*]. The NUP facilities, too, are a key focus of the Forum and the Board.

Identifying relevant developments that fall within the organisational and substantive scope requires a broad perspective. There is a requirement both for direct e-Government development and for ICT developments and sectoral developments with a wider impact. For several years now, HEC has been performing an EU monitor for the “*Manifest Group*”, which focuses on e-Government, e-services and ICT trends and developments. NEN’s primary duty is to monitor developments related to standardisation. In the NEN standardisation committees, Dutch stakeholders discuss these developments and subsequently prepare a consolidated Dutch position. This process provides a wealth of information relevant to the Forum. The findings of the HEC monitor and NEN are used as input and as a conceptual framework for this mandate.

The depth envisioned by the Standardisation Forum for this international survey can only be achieved through an in-depth knowledge of Dutch e-Government. This knowledge is required to establish links with international developments and to interpret them, as this is the only way to indicate what parties in the Netherlands must be involved in a specific development, and what role the Standardisation Forum might play in this process. In order to analyse the operation of Dutch e-Government, the following basic documents serve as the basis:

- ◆ the National Implementation programme for services and e-Government (NUP);
- ◆ *Nederlandse Overheid Referentie Architectuur* (Dutch Government Reference Architecture/NORA), especially NORA 3.0 (strategic supplement);
- ◆ ICT agenda 2008-2011;
- ◆ List of Open Standards;
- ◆ *Nederland Open in Verbinding* (Dutch Open Standards programme);
- ◆ *BurgerService Code*;
- ◆ *Informatie op Orde*.

## Bijlage C      Coordination

Steering Committee:

What	When	With whom
Meetings of the International Survey Steering Committee	26 October 2010: Evaluation of September 2010 report	<b>Steering Committee:</b> Nico Westpalm van Hoorn, Simon Spoomaker, Joris Gresnigt).  <i>Joined in February 2011:</i> Steven Luitjens, Gerard Hartsink,  <b>Client</b> Joris Gresnigt (Standardisation Forum Bureau)  <b>Coordination project team</b> Nathan Ducastel (HEC) Jelte Dijkstra (NEN)
	14 February 2011	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Introduction</li> <li>◆ Discussion of mandate following Strategic Orientation by the Board</li> <li>◆ Initial findings,</li> </ul>	
	22 March 2011	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Discussion of draft report, particularly the recommendations</li> </ul>	
	...	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Written comments on draft report</li> </ul>	

In addition, a meeting was held with Peter Potgieser (reviewer-member of the Forum) on 22 February 2011 regarding e-Invoicing and eTendering, and with Erwin Folmer (reviewer of the draft report) on 29 March 2011 regarding 'informal' and 'formal' standardisation and context.