**///** OSLO Trapeze

# Overview

| Start Date | June 2021 |
| --- | --- |
| End Date | Apr 2022 |
| Chairman | TBD |
| Project team | Van Nuffelen Bert, Alexander Vasylchenko, Vanderborght Lauro, Vercauteren Laurens, Buyle Raf, Vlassenroot Eveline, Jonathan Langens, Arnaud Sjongers, Frédéric Hennequin |
| Planning | See “5.Milestones and timing” |
| Decision criteria | Unanimity minus one (U-1) |
| License | [Modellicentie gratis hergebruik v1.0](https://overheid.vlaanderen.be/sites/default/files/documenten/ict-egov/licenties/hergebruik/modellicentie_gratis_hergebruik_v1_0.html) |
| Document location | TBD |
| Issue logging | <https://github.com/Informatievlaanderen/OSLO-Public-Discussion/issues> |

# Context

## 2.1 What

TRAPEZE is a project, financed by the European Commission, that delivers a platform as a solution for organisations and citizens with some concrete objectives on security and privacy. It aims to bring stakeholders together under a common framework to provide citizens with the tools and know-how to manage their security and privacy. It wants to support consent mechanisms and checking that data is used in the right way. The aim is to restore citizens' trust in the digital economy by implementing log integrity, non-repudiation and building data lineage and transparency by design. Concrete applications that must prove their usefulness are worked out for three domains: government, telecom and the financial sector.

Digital Flanders (Digitaal Vlaanderen) is already looking at how MijnBurgerprofiel (My Citizen Profile) can work together with Solid to offer a portal where citizens can manage their data and in compliance with the Single Digital Gateway Regulation (SDGR). Solid is a design specification created and managed by the W3C. It adds an identification system, sharing controls and cloud storage to existing web technologies. Public administrations are already custodians of a lot of personal data, such as domiciliation... These data are exchanged between public services to comply with the 'once-only' principle. However, it remains a challenge to give citizens control over their personal data.

Through this initiative, we wish to model the consent for the use of data semantically. The resulting standard around 'Consent' must be able to be easily reused by all stakeholders. In addition, we will maximize the reuse and conformance to related international and national standards (see section ‘Dependencies’).

## 2.2 Why

A semantic standard makes sharing and exchanging data between different stakeholders easier. Each stakeholder can directly use and interpret the data of the other. This stimulates data reuse and reduces the cost of exchange and leads to unambiguous data interpretation.

In the semantic web, data is distributed in a different way so that the AI driven machines and the digital gatekeepers of the future such as Siri, Alexa, Cortana, Google Assistant, etc. are able to use and interpret the data. The semantic standard provides machine-readable data.

Opening up semantic data initiates innovation and will enable companies to develop more intelligent products and services. By linking data, we also have richer data. Enriched data from which more knowledge can be obtained.

# Scope

The scope of this project is to build a vocabulary for describing 'consent' in a broad sense ('core consent') and an application profile for a wide range of use cases. Below you can find a list of use cases that were initially identified to be relevant. This is not a limitative list and additional use cases may be identified during the business workshops:

* As a citizen:
  + Sharing a subset of my government-controlled data with a private company in the context of a specific business service.
  + the sharing of private data with a third party in the context of a specific service
* As a business party using a permission:
  + check the integrity and validity of the consent given.
  + irrevocable reference to the consenting authority used, so that auditors can be assured that the data has been used lawfully.
* Use cases relating to delegation of consent:
  + parents giving consent for children or children giving consent for non-accountable parents.
  + sharing pay slips to determine whether people should make social contributions.
  + Receiving updates from the Belgian National Register.

For each of the above aspects, maximum support (and commitment) should be sought from the various stakeholders in the context of their specific use cases.

Work has already been done on Verifiable Claims in the context of SDGR (<https://semiceu.github.io/CCCEV>) which may be relevant to the above use cases.

## 3.1 Stakeholders

The initial list of identified stakeholders can be found below (non limitative):

* Core Team
  + Digitaal Vlaanderen
  + Datanutsbedrijf
  + Tenforce
  + Digita
* Third parties
  + W3C
  + Open & Agile City
  + VITO
  + MyData
  + Trapeze Consortium
  + Stakeholders betrokken bij de OSLO ‘Toestemming’ werkgroepen
  + MEECO
  + Gegevensbeschermingsautoriteit
  + KU Leuven - CiTiP
  + SEMIC
  + SOLID (Inrupt, Ruben Verborgh)
  + CAIXA
  + OAC
  + WeAre

## 3.2 Succescriteria

This project will be considered a success when the deliverables are widely used and applied. In the first place within the Government in Flanders but also outside.

In particular, we list the following criteria:

1. There is maximum alignment with all stakeholders represented in at least one of the working group sessions
2. The working group sessions result in a stable candidate standard that represents a consensus of all participants
3. The specification is accepted by the working group on data standards and the Steering Committee Flanders Information and ICT Policy.
4. Tools are available to support and validate implementations.
5. The specification has been implemented in at least one proof-of-concept that proves the added value of the specification in practice.

# 4. Deliverables

The working group will deliver the following deliverables:

* Preparation of an overview of information needs based on analysis of available documentation and existing standards.
* Organising a business workshop with stakeholders to validate and extend the information needs.
* Organising and facilitating 4 **thematic** workshops with the working group composed of domain experts + processing feedback.
* Drawing up reusable documentation for the information model and publication on data.vlaanderen.be:
  + RDF vocabulary
  + HTML documentation for the vocabulary with terms and definitions
  + UML diagram
  + HTML documentation for UML diagram
  + SHACL validation rules
  + JSON-LD context file
* Integration into the OSLO system of vocabularies

# 5. Milestones and timing

| **Date** | **Mijlpaal** |
| --- | --- |
| **Jun 2021** | Project charter and invitation of interested parties to the business workshop. |
| **Jul - Aug 2021** | Business workshop with stakeholders in order to validate information needs and refine scope. |
| **Aug 2021** | Validation project charter – Werkgroep Datastandaarden |
| **Sept 2021** | Thematic Workshop 1 |
| **Oct 2021** | Thematic Workshop 2 |
| **Nov 2021** | Thematic Workshop 3 |
| **Dec 2021** | Thematic Workshop 4 |
| **Dec 2021** | Kick-off public review & recognition as ‘Candidate Standard’ - Werkgroep Datastandaarden |
| **Jan 2022 - Mar 2022** | Public review & reference implementation |
| **Mar 2022** | End of Public review & recognition as ‘recognized standard’ – Werkgroep Datastandaarden |
| **Mar - Apr 2022** | Notification of standard to Stuurorgaan Vlaams Informatie- en ICT-beleid |

# Dependencies

During this process, there will be minimal coordination with the following existing initiatives:

* OSLO Vocabulary Consent (OSLO Toestemming)
* ISO
* W3C Working Groups
* Kantara Consent Receipt
* ODRL
* GConsent - GDPR Privacy and Consent Ontology - is an OWL2 ontology for representing consent for GDPR compliance. The ontology is based on an analysis of modelling metadata requirements related to the consent lifecycle for GDPR compliance. It allows modelling and representation of information related to compliance in an extensible and comprehensive manner. See [https://openscience.adaptcentre.ie/ontologies/GConsent/docs/ontology](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fopenscience.adaptcentre.ie%2Fontologies%2FGConsent%2Fdocs%2Fontology&data=04%7C01%7Ckevin.haleydt%40vlaanderen.be%7Cc386d1d07b35422d47bb08d961658d3a%7C0c0338a695614ee8b8d64e89cbd520a0%7C0%7C0%7C637647911047502834%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=EbCw2PHGLDfsNeAF4neGeM9T1wVGClUpV40Ry9eMmVo%3D&reserved=0)