



API4IPS essentials

API4IPS WG #5

eDelivery informal cooperation Network

11th March 2021

European Commission – Joint Research Centre

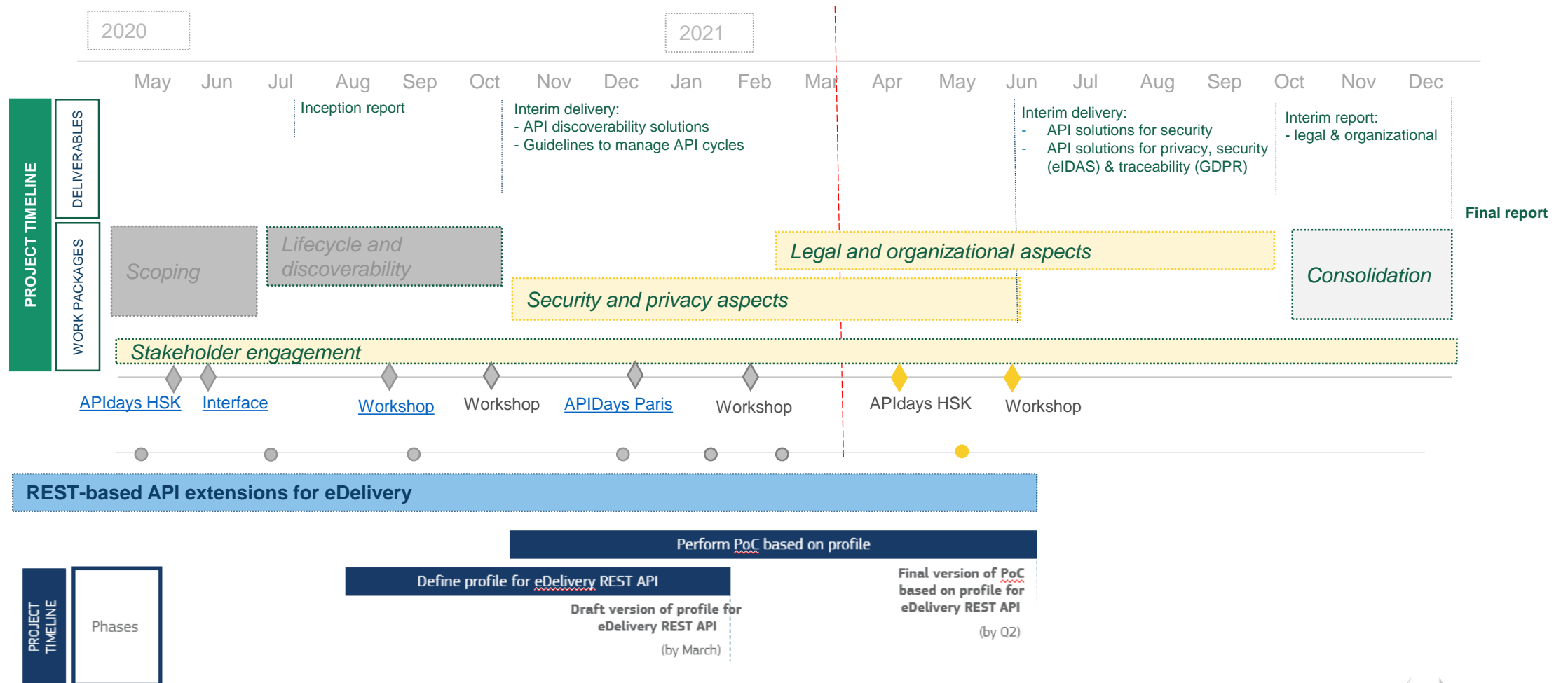
monica.posada@ec.europa.eu

Platformable CEO

mark@platformable.com

API4IPS – JRC

Where are we? Indicative timeline



APIs for the public sector

Multi-stakeholder events on API essentials

Workshop I. API technical essentials



Public administration & private sector API co-design

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/api4dt/event/workshop-i-25092020-api-technical-essentials-public-administration-private-sector-apis-co-design>

Workshop II. API technical essentials



API governance, Security & Specifications

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/api4dt/event/workshop-ii-27102020-api-technical-essentials-public-administration-private-sector-apis-co-design>

Workshop III. API legal & organizational essentials



API legal context

<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/api4dt/event/workshop-iii-unfolding-opportunities-use-apis-europe-regulatory-perspective-eu-data-strategy-gdpr>

API4IPS current focus

Two strands of work

SECURITY, TRACEABILITY

- Security perspectives of APIs,
- Threats, Risks, Tactics
- Solutions
- Standards
- Best practices for government

LEGAL & ORGANIZATIONAL essentials

- Legal frameworks
- SLAs, ToS
- Analysis of API-driven ecosystems (Financial Sector)

API legal context exploration

Current actions

Launched analysis of legal frameworks of APIs

APIs in data governance processes [9th February Workshop]

- Context of APIs within the EU Data strategy
- Analysis of the implementation of EU regulation from an API viewpoint
- Panel discussion about

Launched the analysis of 4K ToS of APIs (from Programmable Web)

- Common structures
- Most common clauses used (liability, privacy, temporal validity ...)

API role in data governance processes

Workshop highlights

API – EU Legal Framework

APIs in implemented regulation

Discussion Panel

Overview of data actions

	[D] What data are we talking about?	[H] Who holds such data?	[A] What policy intervention?
Q4 20 Data governance Act	Good governance of data cannot wait		
	[D] Data voluntarily made available by data holders	[H] Public sector, business, individuals, researchers	[A] Make such data easier to share in a controlled manner (technical, legal and with organisational support); Build trust in data sharing; Ensure data interoperability across sectors
Q4 20 Digital Market Act	Data: a key element of Big Tech's market power		
	[D] Data held by online platforms originating from the users (both businesses and individuals)	[H] Online platforms	[A] Among other policy options, identify appropriate data access and data portability remedies
Q1 21 Implementing Act under Open Data Directive	High quality government data for SMEs & innovation		
	[D] 'High value' Open Government Data (core reference data)	[H] Public sector	[A] Make such data available for re-use free of charge
Q3 2021 Data Act	Better access to and control over data for a fair data economy		
	[D] Co-generated, IoT data from industry and individuals. Big Data sources held by business	[H] Business	[A] Ensure flexible use of Big Data sources by government for the common good; Establish fairness in use of co-generated, IoT data; Make sure that Europeans stay in control over their data vis-à-vis third country jurisdictions; Examine IPR legislation for possible obstacles

EU data strategy:

- Enforced: GDPR, PSD2
- Implementation: Open Data PSI
- Design: DGA, DSA, DMA

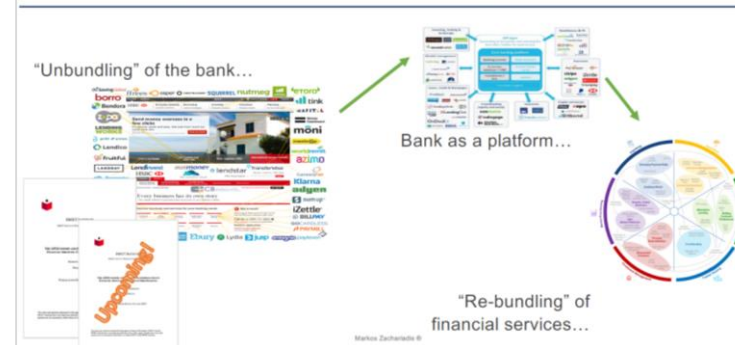
GDPR (Art. 20)

6 ways GDPR data portability is broken
The study found six common experiences in how data portability was managed by data holders.

- Personal data was transmitted as an empty file.**
This occurs when data portability doesn't include anything useful because the data provided is incomplete compared to what they actually have. The data provider is able to circumvent providing data because they use a flaw in the GDPR law that lacks clarity in the definition of "Data provided by the user".
- Personal data was considered too difficult to provide.**
Companies may avoid providing portable data by devaluing it too difficult to extract from their systems. They find multiple reasons to not send you your data. For instance, a company will claim that identifying one user's specific data from their systems is technically infeasible, or that sending someone their data is a security risk.
- Personal data was transmitted as an empty file.**
This occurs when data portability doesn't include anything useful because the data provided is incomplete compared to what they actually have. The data provider is able to circumvent providing data because they use a flaw in the GDPR law that lacks clarity in the definition of "Data provided by the user".
- Personal data was delayed from being provided.**
Companies have up to 30 days to send data to the requester. This discourages most users. Moreover, companies have the ability to extend this by two months by claiming issues in extracting the data from their systems. In reality, it took some companies up to four months to reply, and others never responded to study participant requests for data.
- Personal data was fragmented.**
Most of the companies are managing data subject requests via a poor user and fragmented experience. Despite some companies providing automated takeout tools, most companies that ask for additional information via email such as identification documents, email of the account, account number, and many more communication emails that wear down the user's energy to keep their request for portability pending.
- Data portability requests were seen as troubleshooting.**
The study found in several cases that the companies went on to immediately propose deleting the user's data completely, instead of just exporting it for portability. This can serve to scare users' from requesting data access in future for fear that their accounts are closed without warning.

PSD2

Open Finance and FinTech Ecosystems → New business models? The effect of regulation on digital banking strategy



Topics

- Data portability of personal data
- API neutrality applicability to data governance processes
- Societal concerns about data governance: the value of data
- Regulation is coming

API legal & organizational essential

Next Actions

[Technical]

- Interim delivery of Security traceability and privacy (Q2)

[Legal]

- Analysis and validation of initial findings with Legal experts (Q2)

[Organisational]

- Analysis of the dynamics among actors in well-established digital environments (such as the ones in the banking sector enforced by PSD2 regulation)

API4DT joinup collection – stay tuned!

Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) for the digital transformation

Last update 5 days ago | 5 Members | 0 Solutions

About Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) for the digital transformation

The European Commission understands the key role that APIs play in the digital sphere, and it is gaining deep understanding aspects of its adoption in organizations. This JoinUp collection presents a series of outputs that investigate on these aspects.

Quickly check the outputs

Reports | Events | Data | Tools | Surveys

Join our community and stay tuned:
<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/api4dt>



8 Contact us directly jrc-apis4dgv@ec.europa.eu

REPORTS



DATASETS

Dataset: API for government datasets

The European Commission's DG CONNECT together with the Joint Research Centre (JRC) launched the "APIs4DGov - Digital

API4DT APIDT-data

document

TOOLS & SURVEYS

Survey: API strategies and use in governments

In January 2018, the European Commission's DG CONNECT and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission

API4DT AP4DT-surveys AP1s4DGov

document

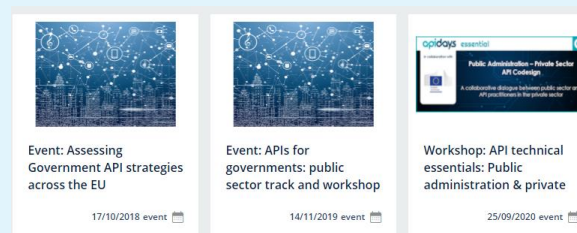
Tool: API for government framework - API strategy self assessment

This maturity self-assessment tool builds on the API framework proposed by the European

API4DT AP4DT-tools AP14DT-surveys

document

EVENTS



Thank you!



EU Science Hub: ec.europa.eu/jrc



@EU_ScienceHub



EU Science Hub – Joint Research Centre



EU Science, Research and Innovation



Eu Science Hub



© European Union 2020

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.