

## **PRE – PUBLICATION**

TO: ALL INTERESTED ECONOMIC OPERATORS

**Subject:** Request for Interest on Digital Ledger Technology services to participate in the possible implementation of use cases on the private and public sector

The Cyprus Office of the Chief Scientist for Research and Innovation in the context of the National Strategy for Blockchain that has been approved by the Council of Ministers in 18/06/2019, has decided the following:

1. Request for interest from the private sector to participate in the possible implementation of potential use cases on Distributed Ledger Technologies services and more precisely Blockchain related services in the public and private sector as described in the Annex of this document. Development of public interface for the backend private Blockchain via which the public can interact with the Blockchain.
2. The possible implementation of the use cases will be in the form of Private Public Partnership

The Concept Paper for the Blockchain project in Cyprus is given in Annex.

The Blockchain project team consists of officers of the Office of the Chief Scientist and the Ministry of Finance. **The completed proposal (see Paragraph 11.1 of the Annex) should be submitted to the Office of the Chief Scientist by 07/01/2020** and more precisely using the following contact emails: Savvas Charalambides ([scharalambides@research.org.cy](mailto:scharalambides@research.org.cy)) and Kyriaki Pantziarou ([KPantziarou@mcw.gov.cy](mailto:KPantziarou@mcw.gov.cy)).

Moreover, a workshop will be organized **on the 11<sup>th</sup> of December at 10:30am – 11:30am at the Ministry of Finance's conference room** where the use cases will be discussed and interested stakeholders can express their questions regarding the present Request for Interest form. For participation in the workshop please contact: Savvas Charalambides ([scharalambides@research.org.cy](mailto:scharalambides@research.org.cy)) and Kyriaki Pantziarou ([KPantziarou@mcw.gov.cy](mailto:KPantziarou@mcw.gov.cy)).

## Concept Paper for Blockchain in Cyprus

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## 1 Introduction

Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLT) can potentially have extensive application in the public and private sector, since its implementation carries many advantages in interactions between the government, businesses and citizens. For instance, cost can be eliminated from existing processes through the removal of intermediaries or the administrative burden of record keeping and transaction reconciliation. Furthermore, it can also have applications by the private sector with synergies to the public sector, especially in the financial sector. DLT has the potential to redefine the relationship between government and the citizen in terms of data sharing, transparency and trust and similar possibilities exist for the private sector.

Possible merits of the promotion and use of DLT technology by the public sector are:

- i. Streamlining the value chain of production
- ii. Reduced cost of operations, including reducing fraud and error in payments as well as non-compliance and administrative costs
- iii. Efficient provision of government services
- iv. Spillover effects in the private sector, through the promotion of innovation and economic growth possibilities for SMEs
- v. Greater transparency of transactions between government agencies and citizens
- vi. Reduced costs of protecting citizens' data while creating the possibility to share data between different entities, allowing for the creation of information marketplaces
- vii. Protection of critical infrastructure such as bridges, tunnels etc
- viii. Reduced market friction, making it easier for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to interact with local and national authorities
- ix. Focus is primarily on the technology and required infrastructure needs for both the use cases for cross-border digital public services that could be enhanced with Blockchain identified by the EBP as well as additional ones identified at the national level

Opportunities and Challenges of DLT technology

- a. Collaborative Learning / sharing experiences
- b. Implications of off-chain / on-chain transactions
- c. Interoperability: Integration and architecture requirements for integration with EBSI as well as domestic Blockchain needs to be considered. Important to understand the interoperability with existing infrastructure.
- d. Selecting the appropriate frameworks: Since we might need in the future to apply Blockchain in other sectors we need to study which framework offers easier integration to other problems of interest. For example, we might proceed with land registry and in the future, we consider applying Blockchain in tax authorities - we need to ensure integration and linkage is feasible.
- e. Compatibility with other niche technologies: Before we consider a possible design of a Blockchain solution for a particular domain we need to ensure that our design can facilitate other technologies to be applied such as Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning etc. Since Blockchain is about data verification and agreement we need to make sure that our infrastructure design facilitates exploitation of data for other purposes such as automation, data analytics, machine learning etc. Better understand the suitability of the different frameworks to be applied.

Currently Cyprus is at a very initial stage for applying Blockchain in the public sector and the European Blockchain partnership (EBP) is expected to help jump-start a couple of applications in a controlled way. The National Blockchain Strategy that has been approved by the Council of Ministers in 18/06/2019 includes several use cases for the DLT in Cyprus.

**The scope of this document is to provide information as well as describe the use cases and to request from the economic operators to express their interest in participating in the implementation of a use case / use cases. For this purpose, the submission of interest form (see Paragraph 11.1) should be completed for each use case of your interest.**

The objective is the implementation of the technology in public sector services business model, architecture and governance in full synergy with the private sector that will enable the efficient dissemination of technology.

The public sector will provide an infrastructure onto which the use cases can be run. This Cyprus Blockchain Infrastructure (CBI) will be implemented in Hyperledger Besu. Therefore, it is suggested that use case implementations can be run on this framework. However, this is not a strict requirement, since solutions can be implemented in any framework the stakeholder chooses. Nevertheless, stakeholders opting to implement the use case in a different framework than Hyperledger Besu should consider the following:

- Care must be taken to build their solution in a way that it can be integrated with the CBI at a later stage.
- The public sector will not be able to provide infrastructure assistance and technical expertise to the stakeholder since they will not be using the proposed framework.

## 2 Land Registry

### Description

Land Registry and Surveys Department (DLS) is at a good level in terms of digitization but the awareness regarding DLT is still under development. The framework to be selected needs to be advanced in terms of smart contracts (flexibility to develop and execute advanced logic involving several stakeholders), financial settlements and integration with external oracles. A public ledger needs to be created that is visible to any interested party (public interface) who can view and initiate a contract, the rest of the stakeholders involve multiple departments (TAX) at both governmental and private sector (law firms, Financial Institutions such as Banks).

The smart contract needs to replicate and streamline all the processes involved in a title deed registration or purchase.

### Potential Stakeholders

Name	Type	Description
The Department of Lands and Surveys (under Ministry of Interior) (DLS)	Owner/Gatekeeper	Owns the infrastructure in a decentralized manner.
End-users (generic node	Users	They can view data but also

interested in buying or selling or viewing/checking)		initiate a transfer of a deed via smart contracts.
TAX Authorities	Privileged Users acting as oracles and take part in the execution of the smart contract	Approve the validity of a transactions and acting as oracles to the system.
VAT Department	Privileged Users acting as oracles and take part in the execution of the smart contract	Approve the validity of a transactions and acting as oracles to the system.
Financial Bodies (Banks, Central Banks)	Privileged Users acting as oracles and take part in the execution of the smart contract	Approve the validity of a transactions and acting as oracles to the system.
Regulators/ Lawyers and Surveyors	Privileged Users acting as oracles and take part in the execution of the smart contract	Approve the validity of a transactions and acting as oracles to the system.

The proposal shall define a modular architecture and proceed with the development of a PoC use-case.

### 3 Customs and Taxation

#### Description

Blockchain can be applied to improve upon customs' operations in terms of cargo/container tracking and tackling tax related issues on a global scale. Both the Customs and the Tax authorities have been participating in the relevant EU working groups, since these are areas where EBP is undertaking important initiatives (ECA Registry, SEED, One-Stop-Shop). It seems that applicability of such technology at national level is feasible. The framework to be selected needs to be advanced in terms of solving complex supply chain problems and integration with other technologies (certificate validation, integration with external oracles) that are used by other governments (at EU Level), national governmental departments (VAT, Stamps, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment etc) and private sector are needed. Interoperability is something that needs to be extensively studied before proceeding with the implementation phase.

#### Potential Stakeholders

Name	Type	Description
Customs	Leader/Owner	They can approve the certificates of different products and the validity of the products sent by the retailers participating in the network.
TAX Authorities	Leader/Owner	Tagging transactions and transfer of products as tax compliant or not.
Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment	Privileged Participant.	Responsible for collecting and issuing the certificates of the products involved in a given supply chain.

& Middle Departments involved		
Retailers	Participants or Users	Taking part in the ecosystem and submit their certificates regarding their products, acting also as facilitators (approving/confirming a transfer of asset and the taxes being paid)
Governments of other EU countries	Leaders and Observers, External Oracles.	Act either as leader as described above or retrieving data as required from the public ledger.

#### 4 National Betting Authority

##### Description

The authority issues specific licenses for online and land-based betting services. The requirement is to enhance transparency with the use of a public Blockchain for recording and validating (self-verification) of licensed bookmakers, their authorised representatives, and holders of licenses for premises. We envision that this is a straightforward application of the technology. The proposal is to use a public Blockchain for redundancy and transparency reasons. The proposed solution complements existing infrastructure with additional functionality that enables the National Betting Authority (NBA) to initiate the process of creating, issuing, and revoking a specific license. In addition, the issued license, published in a digital form could be published on the Authority's website for auditing and self-verification. NBA could also benefit from DLTs in terms of recording (anchoring) specific data generated from the various licensed betting services on a Blockchain. At a later stage these data could be analyzed and processed by a computational agent (Artificial Intelligence – AI agent) to uncover valuable data insights that could be used to cater crime prevention, and other illegal activities (e.g., biased odds, or Anti Money Laundering – AML attempts).

##### Potential Stakeholders

Name	Type	Description
National Betting Authority (NBA)	Leader/Owner	Owens the infrastructure in a decentralised manner.
End-users (licensees or players)	Users	View Data
NBA's Personnel	Privileged Users	Approve validity of transactions, acting as oracles to the system
Regulators/ Lawyers and Surveyors / Tax Authorities	Privileged Users	Acting as oracles to the system.

#### 5 Educational Certification/ Digital Certification

##### Description

The world of academia and any other institution or accreditation authority, dealing with certificates/credentials face the problems of fraud, lost certificates and modified certificates. These

problems result in expensive and time-consuming issuance, verification, recovery of lost or modified certificates, while many times this is impossible. This use-case will highlight the impact that blockchain will have on providing an all-in-one-solution for the above challenges. At the same time, this use-case is well-aligned with the Smart Specialization Strategy of Cyprus (S3Cy). One of the horizontal priority sectors that Cyprus has identified in S3Cy is that of ICT, with an emphasis on future and emerging technologies. Moreover, this use-case aligns with the joint request for supporting the implementation phases of a common, cross-border diploma exchange network of trust for education, as this is envisioned by the European Blockchain Services Infrastructure (EBSI).

Thus, this use-case is set to explore and investigate how DLTs (including Blockchains) can be leveraged to enable tamper-proof, trusted credentials for the Education sector, that at the same time can facilitate student ownership, and use of academic records. Issuing authorities (e.g., Schools, Institutions, and Universities) are acting as the sole record keepers for personal student information, such as, high-school certificates, University diplomas, transcripts, certifications etc. This means that access to academic achievements is depended to third-parties that require complicated, time-consuming or even expensive processes to be followed. On another note, authenticity or validity of academic certificates is often obligatory for applying for a job offer (in public or private sector) or for pursuing further academic studies, and with increased demand, educational dishonesty is on the rise. The proposed use-case suggests that DLTs can provide the means to support educational proof, giving to potential employers (or the government), and academic institutions the information required to prevent fraud by issuing self-verifiable educational qualifications on an immutable ledger.

#### Potential Stakeholders

Name	Type	Description
Ministry of Education / Accreditation Body	Leader	Keeps a record of all the accredited issuing authorities, along with their unique identification number/ license / public key.
Issuer (e.g., School, Academic Institution)	Owner	The issuer is uniquely characterised by a unique identification/license number (e.g., Public access) approved by the Accreditation Body.
Recipient (e.g., Student)	User	Each student is characterised by a pair of keys. The User provides to the Issuer their full-name, address, email, and public key and other metadata information.
Central Education Administrations of other EU countries	Observers/ User	Retrieving data as required from the public ledger.

## 6 Know your Client (KYC)

### Description

The Know your Customer (KYC) Blockchain use case enables a seamless exchange of customer information amongst financial institutions for near real time compliance processing, enabling digital customer onboarding while empowering customers with digital identity and document management in a secure manner. Currently there is a manual process to gather customer information and collect all the KYC documents. The sharing of this information with 3rd party validation agencies is also cumbersome.

Each of the divisions perform KYC in a siloed manner and hence there is duplication of effort. With the implementation of a Blockchain platform customers will be able to share necessary documents in a secure manner. The KYC status is checked in near real time and on an “as-needed” basis which removes the need to duplicate the complete KYC effort for the same customer across institutions or departments. Only new customers (without KYC yet) or additional requirements go through the KYC process which should be notarized by the relevant attesters. The relevant blockchain transaction trail should enable the ongoing monitoring of KYC transactions and provide an up to date log of the attestations provided for the relevant customer

The key benefits are:

- (a) Better customer experience, easy and controlled data sharing with high security: When a customer begins a registration process with an institution, he/she can share an identity token or zero-knowledge-proof instead of the original documents
- (b) Cost and time savings: Reducing redundancy in the verification of registration requests coupled with reporting can reduce the costs of participating parties
- (c) Automated compliance: Increased transparency provides regulators the ability to easily and quickly validate KYC verification activity stored on the ledger.

#### Potential Stakeholders

Name	Type	Description
Ministry of Interior	Issuer	Issue digital credentials
Department of Road Transport	Issuer	Issue digital credentials
Electricity Authority Cyprus	Attester	Attest for digital claims
CYTA	Attester	Attest for digital claims
Financial Institutions	Attester	Attest for digital claims

## 7 e-Invoicing

### Description

Countries, like Cyprus, are rapidly adopting standardized electronic Invoicing, e-Invoicing, but many of them still lack the infrastructure required to execute invoice backed financing in a highly automated and streamlined fashion and none are even close to allowing cross-border operations to be streamlined. This is where distributed ledgers become a key piece of the puzzle.

One of the biggest risks in invoice financing is fraud. Buyers often have concerns over the legitimacy of an invoice, the power a given user has to execute a transaction or even the possibility of impersonation. In some cases, the seller may have financed the invoice repeatedly without the financiers being aware of this. In others, the transaction on the invoice might not even have taken place.

The use of distributed ledger technology can put an end to these concerns. However, the current Blockchain technology that is what we call today’s 1.0 version, is still far from solving these issues. Conceptually, it makes sense, but when it comes to execution, Blockchain does not yet fit this use case. Distributed ledgers are version 2.0 of the current systems, and can work around concepts such as



identity verification, public/private transaction distinction, and automated execution of contracts which are more akin to what regulated financial institutions require to implement these systems at scale.

Once the contracting parties agree to the terms of the transaction, identity verification takes place and the transaction is included in the interested parties' digital ledger. This includes independent nodes that oversee the transaction, the seller, buyer, financier, and even insurance companies. All parties can participate and see what is relevant to each of them. There, the agreement remains securely stored and hard to repudiate subsequently. These speeds up the debtor confirmation process as well.

Also, distributed ledger technology has the potential to bring smart contracts into vogue. Smart contracts are programmable contracts that function on distributed ledgers. When the parties in the contract meet certain conditions, the contract executes specific actions written in the distributed ledger. This eliminates the hassles of notifying the contracting parties of any changes in bank details, etc.

Early movers have succeeded in designing laboratory scale Blockchain applications for clients in the world of invoice financing. These applications offer end-to-end processes for:

- Sending and receiving invoices
- Verifying the authenticity and various other details specified in the invoices
- Paying the invoices
- Acknowledging the receipt of the payment made on the invoices

However, these early movers are still in the process of creating something that scales. Currently, the proof of work that makes Blockchain secure is also a major transactional cost for real-world transactions. This combined with the condition of anonymity makes it necessary for newer, version 2.0 ledgers, in order to solve many of these issues.

The use of distributed ledger technology is still in its nascent stages. The next generation, can easily establish trust and certainty among all the stakeholders involved in the transaction. This technology provides:

- A clear and clean identity verification process in line with AML practices
- The ability to run multiple schemas of ledger distribution
- A time-stamped record of the existence of all the invoices a company raises
- A time-stamped record of the debtor's receipt, confirmation, and verification of the invoices raised

As this technology evolves, the use of Blockchain technology could:

- Speed up the processing of transactions
- Nullify the occurrence of fraud
- Eliminate intermediaries for holding money in a contract, while the funds flow from one party to another

Blockchain could well usher in the next technological revolution in invoice financing. Estimates suggest that the global factoring industry has a value of about \$3 trillion annually. Significantly, the factoring industry will continue to grow by approximately 10% each year. These numbers highlight that the

businesses that succeed in realizing the complete potential of this technology will acquire a hard-to-beat competitive edge.

#### Potential Stakeholders

Name	Type	Description
Ministry of Finance	Leader/Owner	Owns the infrastructure in a decentralised manner.
End-users (Sellers/Buyers)	Users	View and Input Data
Financial Institutions	Privileged Users	Acting as oracles to the system.
Insurance Companies	Privileged Users	Acting as oracles to the system.

## 8 Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing

### Description

According to the provisions of the EU Directive 2015/849, as amended by EU Directive 2018/843 on the prevention of the use of the financial system, for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing (the 'EU AMLD'), Members States shall require that the Beneficial Ownership Information of express Trusts and similar legal arrangements shall be held in a central beneficial ownership register.

Thus, this use case aims to create a blockchain based registry where the Beneficial Ownership Information of Trusts will be kept for the purposes of fulfilling the requirements of the EU AMLD. In this implementation there should be different kinds of users, namely there must be users that will write to the blockchain and users that will only read from the blockchain. Moreover, there should be access control in regards to what information a user can retrieve and all actions should be logged. The information that will be recorded will be sensitive information that might also contain personal data, thus special care should be taken that the solution must be GDPR compliant. In general, access control is of the essence in this use case and in some occasions access to the blockchain data might also incur some cost to the reader. Finally, provision should be taken for the information that will be recorded to be updated if the need appears.

#### Potential Stakeholders

Name	Type	Description
Cyprus Securities and Exchanges Commission (CySEC)	Leader/Owner	Owns the infrastructure in a decentralised manner.
Data readers (Banks, Lawyers, Accountants etc.) Please refer to A31(4) of the EU AMLD.	Users	View Data
Cypriot authorities (Police, Tax, Mokas, CySEC, Central Bank etc.) Please refer to A31(4)(a) of the EU AMLD.	Privileged Users	Acting as oracles to the system.
Data writers. Please refer to A31(3a) of the EU AMLD.	Users	Registering the Trusts and maintaining their record, when there are changes

## 9 Medical Records

### Description

The recent advancements in eHealth legislation and introduction of the General Health System have created the foundations to effectively introduce Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) into the healthcare sector and release its benefits to the Cypriot society. DLT can advance the protection of Electronic Medical Records by reducing the risk of data breaches and increasing patient's data privacy and portability, in line with data protection regulation.

By providing individuals with more control over their medical data, we can invite patients to be more accountable for their health, and encourage health promotion and disease prevention, which in turn can take significant financial strain off of health budgets. Furthermore, enhanced information for doctors will assist them to make more informed medical decisions and improve the nation's quality of health.

The unlocking of trusted and machine-readable health data (big data) can lead to the development of precision medicines; advancements in medical research; improvements to the insurance industry; availability of near real-time national health statistics, and; lay the foundations for Artificial Intelligence (AI).

This is in-line with the European Commission's Digital Single Market Strategy's three pillars to improve the healthcare sector: securing access to records; sharing of health data, and; strengthening citizenship empowerment. As well as conforming to the Smart Specialisation Strategy for Cyprus (S3Cy).

### Potential Stakeholders

Name	Type	Description
Ministry of Health	Leader/Owner	Owens the infrastructure in a decentralised manner.
State Health Services Organization	Leader/Owner	Owens the infrastructure in a decentralised manner.
Private Hospitals	Users	Add Data and acting as oracles to the system.
Public Hospitals	Users	Add Data and acting as oracles to the system.
End Users	Users	Read Data from the blockchain and grant access to other end users to view their personal records.

## 10 Food and Beverage Identification / Provenance

### Description

Food identification is becoming increasingly necessary. The European Commission is making huge efforts to tackle food and beverage fraud. Falsification, false origin, altered production process, bottling / gutting, false labels and markings are constantly increasing phenomena.

- When you buy a bottle of Cypriot extra virgin olive oil, how confident are you that it is Cypriot, that it is extra virgin and that it is olive oil? How do you know what it looks or even says on its label?

- The European Union's Knowledge Center for Food Fraud and Quality often finds misleading inscriptions on wine, honey, fish, dairy products, meat and poultry.
- 40% of food companies believe that traditional methods of dealing with food fraud no longer work.

The current way of controlling food and beverage fraud is time-consuming and costly, with the result that in practice food and beverage fraud cannot be effectively controlled and tackled.

The introduction of Blockchain can provide solutions. By separating the production processes from the field to the store for each block, the stakeholder records on a blockchain basis the elements of its process (production, loading, transportation, unloading, processing, packaging, loading, unloading, delivery). Data entry can be automated in many ways. The Blockchain database will have algorithms derived from research into how each product is identified as to its origin, its composition, etc. and therefore depending on the data provided by the responsible organization at each stage, Blockchain will be able to detect fraud.

In addition, consumers are more demanding today and want to know what they are buying. All the information that is useful to the consumer knows that Blockchain can easily come up with a "smart" label that will give the consumer all the information they need about the product they are trying to buy.

The main advantages of identifying foods and beverages using blockchain technology are, inter alia:

- Great tool for total control of a food / beverage from the field to the store
- Faster tool for detecting fraud and giving information to the consumer
- A cheaper tool to detect fraud and give information to the consumer

#### Potential Stakeholders

Name	Type	Description
State General Laboratory	Leader/Owner	Owens the infrastructure in a decentralised manner
Department of Agriculture	Leader/Owner	Owens the infrastructure in a decentralised manner
Producers	Privileged Users	Add Data and acting as oracles to the system.
Distributors	Privileged Users	Add Data and acting as oracles to the system.
Consumers	Users	Read Data from the blockchain

#### 11 Request for interest Participation

The following submission of interest form should be completed by interested parties regarding each use case they are interested in. Please complete each number item in the following form. For any questions you can contact: Savvas Charalambides ([scharalambides@research.org.cy](mailto:scharalambides@research.org.cy)) and Kyriaki Pantziarou ([KPantziarou@mcw.gov.cy](mailto:KPantziarou@mcw.gov.cy)).

Moreover, a workshop will be organized **on the 11<sup>th</sup> of December at 10:30am – 11:30am at the Ministry of Finance's conference room** where the use cases will be discussed and interested stakeholders can express their questions regarding the present Request for Interest form. For participation in the

workshop please contact: Savvas Charalambides ([scharalambides@research.org.cy](mailto:scharalambides@research.org.cy)) and Kyriaki Pantziarou ([KPantziarou@mcw.gov.cy](mailto:KPantziarou@mcw.gov.cy)).

**The completed proposal should be submitted to the Office of the Chief Scientist by 07/01/2020** and more precisely using the following contact emails: Savvas Charalambides ([scharalambides@research.org.cy](mailto:scharalambides@research.org.cy)) and Kyriaki Pantziarou ([KPantziarou@mcw.gov.cy](mailto:KPantziarou@mcw.gov.cy)).

### 11.1 Submission of interest form

1. Organization Name
2. Use Case of Interest
3. Executive Summary of the proposal (less than a page)
4. Scope of work
  - a. Description of the proposed Proof of Concept (PoC).
  - b. Indicate the key objectives of the Proof of Concept stage
  - c. Description of the proposed Technical Architecture
  - d. Assumptions and Limitations of the proposed solution
  - e. How does the proposed solution meet the following specifications?

Non Functional Specifications
Legal compliance & legal value of blockchain assets
Security & Cybersecurity
Transparency
Auditability

Functional Specifications
Consensus & fault tolerance
Scalability & performance
Identification
Gatekeeping & access control
Code execution capabilities
Timestamping
Interoperability
Cryptocurrencies & Tokens
Sustainability
Semantics

5. Previous Experience with Distributed Ledger Technologies and Use Case:
  - a. Portfolio of previous projects
  - b. Previous Experience with Specific Use Case
6. Project Specific Information:
  - a. Resumes of project team.
  - b. Proposed Project Implementation plan & Gantt chart.
  - c. Indicative Roadmap for scaling up to production.
7. Project Related Requirements for the implementation of the PoC:
  - a. Project Budget Analysis and requested budgetary requirements (if any).

- b. What resources will you require:
    - i. In terms of software
    - ii. In terms of hardware
  - c. Other assistance you will require to implement the PoC.
8. Conclusion

#### **11.2 Request for Interest Procedure Steps**

1. Announcement of Request for Interest.
2. Request for Interest (RFI) Workshop to be held at the Ministry of Finance.
3. Submission of interest by stakeholders in the form of a proposed solutions.
4. Announcement of the selected solutions that will proceed to the presentations stage. The stakeholders of the selected solutions will be required to present their proposed solutions to the National Strategy's Technical Committee.
5. Selected stakeholders' presentations will take place.