European Interoperability Framework and its implementation

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The Tallinn Declaration recognised that the digital transformation of public administration can be greatly facilitated by interoperability (IoP).

1. Digital-by-default
2. Once-only
3. Trustworthiness and Security
4. Openness and transparency
5. Interoperability by default
6. Horizontal enabling policy steps
7. Cross-border by default
where interoperability scores high...

...digital public services score high
Interoperability, something new?

- Interchange of Data between Administrations (IDA) Program (1995)
- INSPIRE Directive
- NIFO Project
- ISA Programme
- Cyber Security & Privacy
- Revised PSI Directive
- eIDAS Regulation
- European Reference Architecture (EIRA) and Cartography (EIC)
- Digital Single Market
- ISA² Programme
- Big Data
- Open Data

Road to New European Interoperability Framework:
- 1 revised Conceptual Model for integrated public service delivery
- 4 layers of interoperability
- 12 underlying principles
- 47 recommendations for Public administrations

2017
The new EIF based on:

**Alignment with policy development**
- Digital Single Market *(EIF revision in the Roadmap)*
- Revised Directive on Public Sector Information
- eIDAS Regulation

**Alignment with emerging technological trends**
- Interoperability governance
- Integrated service delivery
- Information Management (big & open data)
- European Interoperability Reference Architecture
- Security & privacy

**More focus on EIF implementation**
- More concrete recommendations
- Point to specific solutions that can facilitate implementation
- Interoperability Action Plan
Revised ... and more complete
Detailed view of the EIF structure

12 Underlying Principles

1. Subsidiarity and proportionality
2. Openness
3. Transparency
4. Reusability
5. Technological neutrality and data portability

6. User-centricity
7. Inclusion and Accessibility
8. Security & Privacy
9. Multilingualism

10. Administrative simplification
11. Preservation of information
12. Assessment of effectiveness and efficiency
General & specific

EU & national

- There is an overall excellent NIF-EIF alignment across countries for 2016, with slight increase if compared with previous years

Domain specific

- e-Health interoperability framework
- eIDAS Regulation – interoperability framework for mutual recognition of IDs
- INSPIRE Directive, location interoperability

Support by

- ISA/ISA² programmes
- CEF programme
**EIF Monitoring mechanism**

**Primary indicators**
- Definition of new primary indicators and reuse of existing indicators from previous NIFO when secondary indicators either do not exist or are not yet available.

**Secondary indicators**
- External indicators from data sources of relevant EC legislation, initiatives and activities that measure interoperability (e.g. Open Data Portal, eGovernment Benchmark Report).

1. Member States gain intelligence on which areas of processes and/or service delivery they could improve.
2. Member States obtain a granular & concrete measurement of its level of EIF implementation.
3. The reuse of existing EC indicators streamlines the evaluation process for Member States.
4. Valuable input for ISA² programme mid-term & final evaluations.
5. Provides evidence for potential synergies across EC to further common objectives.
6. Further demonstrates the value of IoP as an enabler of digital public services.
Expectations!

In which area(s) do you expect the EIF to contribute the most with regard to the Implementation of Interoperability in the different Member States as well as in Europe in general?

- Time savings: 57
- Increase transparency: 53
- Cost savings: 52
- Better data availability: 52
- Facilitate reuse, sharing and adoption of future solutions: 48
- Support innovation: 43
- Better data quality: 40
- Higher satisfaction levels: 39
- Software vendor lock in avoidance: 39
- Reduced operational costs: 37
- Improved compliance: 32
- Better decision making: 26
- Increase growth and competitiveness: 25
- Improved security: 21
- Protection of fundamental rights: 19
- Advance public and private policy goals: 16
- Support employment: 12
- Reduced CO2 emissions: 6
- Increased revenue: 4
- Don’t know / No opinion: 2

Source: results from the open public consultation with public administrations, academia/research/standardisation organisations, business and private organisations and the targeted consultation with EU institutions/agencies.
ISA² MID-TERM CONFERENCE

Linking public administrations, businesses and citizens

29 November 2018 – Brussels

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Run by the Interoperability Unit at DIGIT (European Commission) with 131€M budget, the ISA² programme provides public administrations, businesses and citizens with specifications and standards, software and services to reduce administrative burdens.