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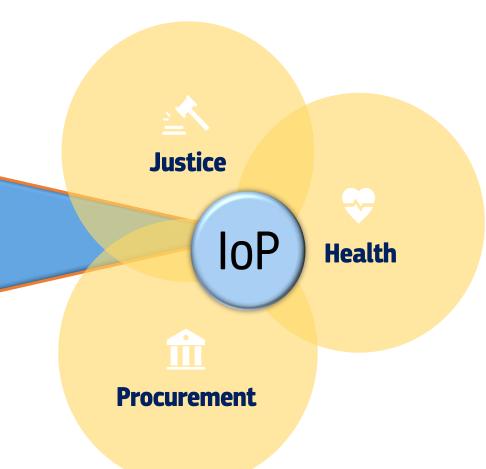


Tallinn Declaration

The Tallinn Declaration recognised that the digital transformation of public administration can

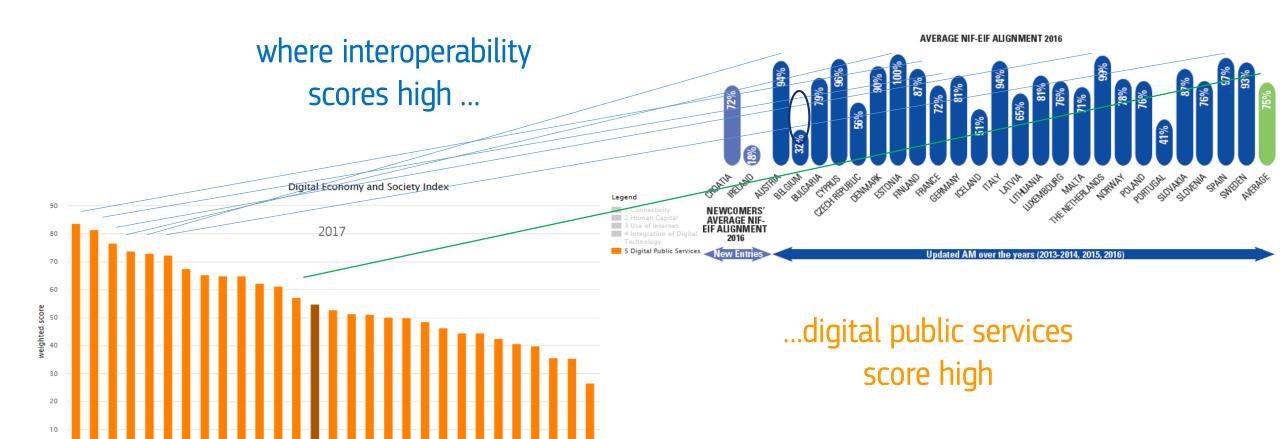
be greatly facilitated by interoperability (IoP)

- 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



EU2017.EE

Digital public services – Interoperability compliance



European Commission

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Interoperability, something new?







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
- e-Government Action Plan 2016-2020



Alignment with emerging technological trends

- Interoperability governance
- Integrated service delivery
- Information Management (big & open data)
- European Interoperability Reference Architecture
- Security & privacy



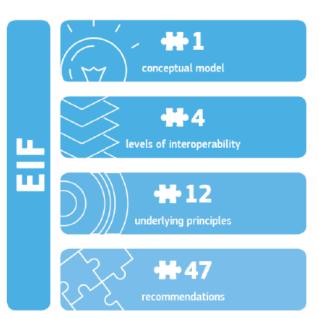
More focus on EIF implementation

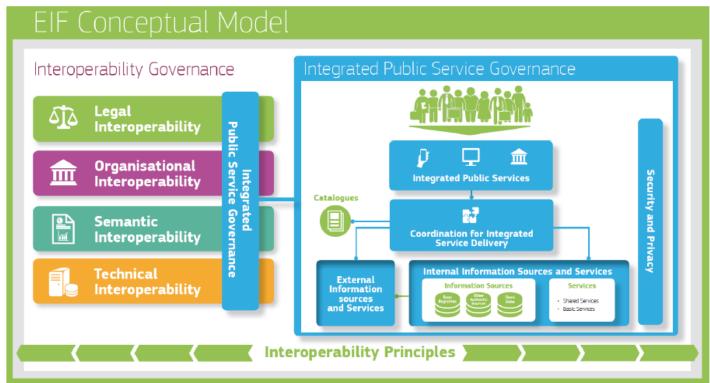
- More concrete recommendations
- Point to specific solutions that can facilitate implementation
- Interoperability Action
 Plan

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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





EIF Monitoring mechanism





Benefits

Monitoring

Mechanism

Definition of new primary indicators and reuse of existing indictors 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

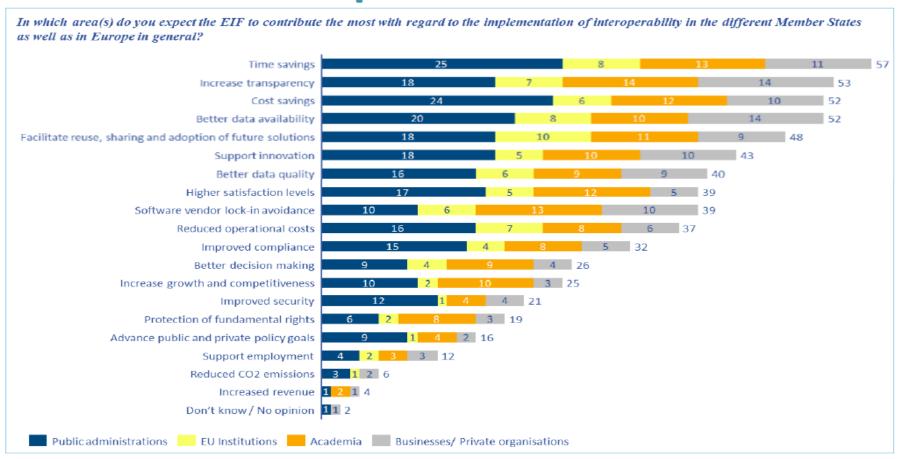




6. Further demonstrates the value of IoP as an enabler of digital public services



Expectations!



<u>Source</u>: 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

#ISA2CONF18 ec.europa.eu/isa2/isa2conf18









ISA² Programme



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ISA² Programme



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