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European Interoperability Strategy Info Day

Perspectives from Member States. Spain

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Miguel A. Amutio
IDABC PEGSCO Member
Ministry of the Presidency
Spain



Interoperability relevant in EU policies:

- Ministerial Declaration of Malmö: strong emphasis in cross border services and interoperability.
- Programme ISA (Decision 922/2009) starts in January 2010.
- Results from Programme IDABC.

Activity in Member States, for ex., in Spain:

- eGovernment Law (11/2007): creates the National Interop. Fram.
 - To be considered: recommendations of the European Union,
 - The NIF will be a legal instrument.
- Concept of **Interoperability** in the service of:
 - Cooperation to deliver eGovernment services.
 - To implement public policies.
 - To reuse and collaborate for better efficiency.
 - To facilitate the implementation of principles and rights.

EIS - The vision and the challenges ahead

In 2015, interoperability has significantly fostered European Public Services delivery through:

- *Appropriate governance organisation and processes in line with European Union policies and objectives;*
- *Trusted information exchange enabled by commonly agreed, cohesive and coordinated interoperability initiatives, including completion of the legal environment, elaboration of interoperability frameworks and agreements on interoperability standards and rules.*

Source: Supporting the European Interoperability. Strategy Elaboration. Final Report Phase 1 – 20/05/2009

The realization of this vision requires creating favourable conditions, a sort of '*town-planning*' that facilitates the deployment of European cross-border eGov services.



Source: Le Corbusier Paris Plan



EIS – An approach to next steps (I/III) General aspects

- Input for the ISA WP: an interoperability agenda.
- We have to keep in mind that some kind of legal basis is always behind cross-border services (community act or multi or bilateral agreement or treaty).
- Building effective cross-border e-administrative collaboration is a challenge and a task for the following years.
- Conditions that favour multilateral approach are to be created.
- Establish good cooperation mechanisms with sectors:
 - ➔ Build upon pro-active communities of sectoral projects.
 - ➔ Generalise success stories, applicable to other projects.
 - ➔ Services and systems that facilitate administrative cooperation.
- It is necessary a permanent communication action:
 - ➔ An 'info-pack' for those promoting cross-border services.



EIS – An approach to next steps (II/III) Trusted information exchange

- Basic registries, procedures and services, are they identified? Are their systems ready to receive information requests from other systems?
- Semantic interoperability: a combination of the bottom up and top down approach. The role of SEMIC.EU.
- Electronic document is a relevant question for PAs. Work is ongoing in some MS and in the Services Directive. Metadata. And preservation.
- Cross border eID, eAuth and eSignature: generalise the results from STORK to progress from exploratory action to daily routine.
- Data protection and Privacy:
 - ➔ Learn from experiences (for ex.: from IMI).
- Security:
 - ➔ Cross border transaction with diverse security policies.



EIS – An approach to next steps (III/III) Interoperability Architecture

- Building blocks • common services and infrastructures
 - Develop the European Interoperability Infrastructure a approach (top-down; bottom-up):
 - For the purpose of reuse.
 - For operational use in cross-border services.

Take on board actions, results and experience from IDABC.

- Promote the linking to EU platforms or services by equivalent instruments in Member States.
- The role of Interoperability nodes.
- Take into account diversity.



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Many thanks