

European Interoperability Strategy (EIS)

Commission proposal for the EIS

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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.*

Overall approach: cross fertilisation of top-down and bottom-up approaches

- The top-down approach
 - Political context
 - § Post Lisbon strategy (eu2020), post i2010, policy priorities
 - Frameworks
 - § EIS
 - § EIF
 - § Architecture guidelines
 - § Development of other relevant methodologies and guidelines
 - Assessment of ICT implications of new EU legislation

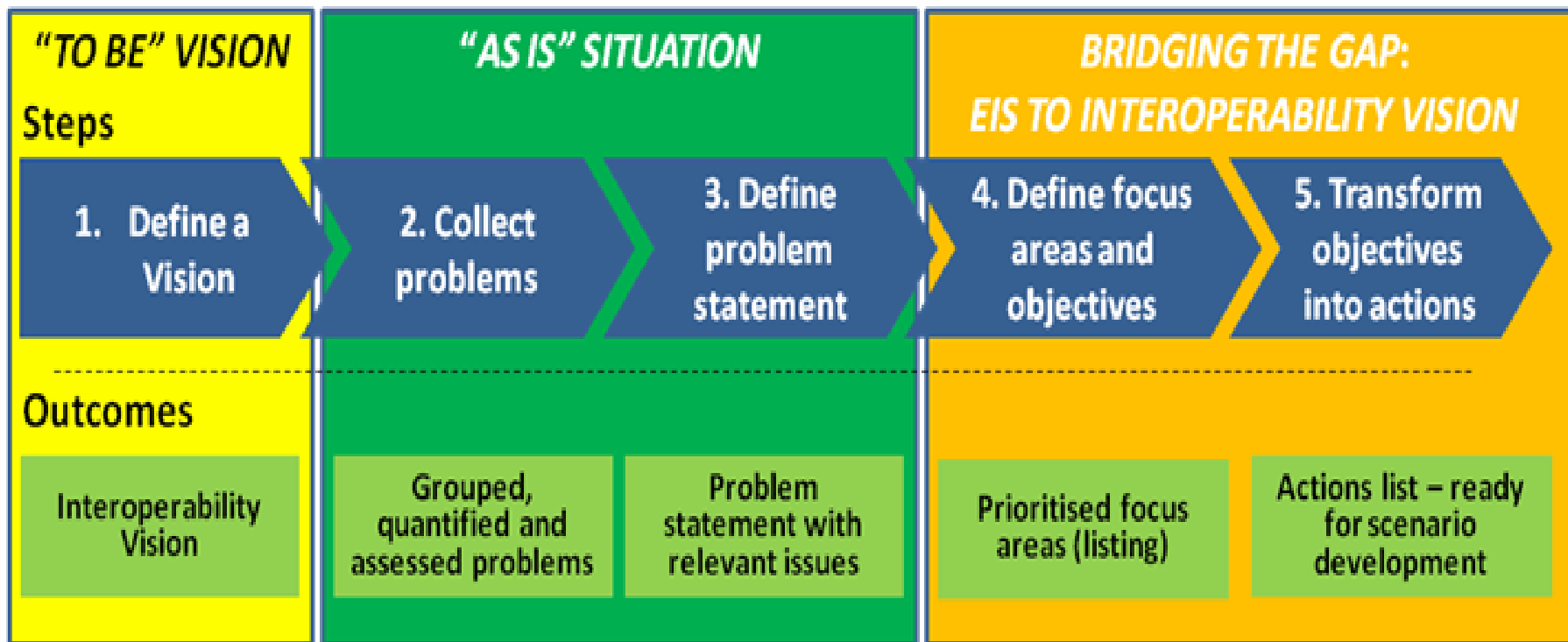
Overall approach: cross fertilisation of top-down and bottom-up approaches

- The bottom-up approach
 - Work via sectoral projects on specific topics (semantic, trust and privacy, architecture, ...)
 - § Test the methodologies and guidelines
 - § Develop and test services and tools
 - Generalise for reuse outside a sector or a project
- Ensure cross fertilisation between the two approaches
 - Improve continuously existing frameworks and guidelines
 - Develop additional frameworks, guidelines based on identified needs

- EIS Objectives
 - To identify the most effective and efficient activities that could be done within 3-5 years by both the Member States and the Commission in order to improve interoperability in the framework of the delivery of European Public Services
 - To define the governance of such activities

- EIS study objectives
 - To support the EIS elaboration
 - § Phase 1 : Priorities and objectives
 - § Phase 2 : Strategy and governance
 - Using consensus building process involving all stakeholders
 - § Member States
 - § CIO + strategy expert workshops + Interviews
 - § Concerned Commission services
 - § Informal consultation + interviews + Internal IT committee
 - § External stakeholders
 - § Public consultation

- Proposing a common approach for elaborating the EIS



Conclusions from June CIO meeting

- Priorities were grouped
 - 3 clusters:
 - § Trusted information exchange
 - § Interoperability architecture
 - § ICT implication assessment
 - 2 accompanying measures:
 - § Interoperability awareness and collaboration platform
- Actions need to be linked to and support political priorities
- Actions on the three clusters should be targeted to support concrete sectoral projects
- Re-use and learning from each other is key
- The Commission should rationalize the interaction with the Member States in the area of eGovernment and Interoperability

- Move from priority clusters to concrete actions
 - Assess different scenarios for achieving objectives
 - Make a Portfolio management exercise
 - § Evaluate each scenario (value, risks)
 - § Select the most valuable scenarios taking into account the available resources

- Define a governance scheme for all actions planned
 - Monitoring and execution
 - § Optimisation
 - § New needs
 - § New priorities
 - § ...

4th CIO meeting conclusions (October 2009)

- General agreement with the overall approach
- Main comments:
 - Take into account economic situation and its impact on public administrations
 - Measure what you do (can the benefits of interoperability be measured?)
 - Emphasis on bottom up
 - § Each action should have concrete result in terms of service provision enhancement to citizens and businesses
 - § Reuse of what already exists
 - Cross-border validity of electronic documents; access to information (data) in base registers: ownership, licensing, data protection, security, costs
- Seek open, constructive collaboration with industry
- ... and, of course – the cloud: openness, standardisation, information ownership, security

EIS – Generic Strategic Considerations

Trusted information exchange

- Semantic interoperability
- Information availability and usage
- Trust and privacy
- Catalogue of services

Interoperability architecture

- Interoperability architecture
- Expertise support and methodologies

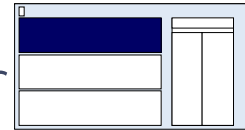
ICT implications of the new legislations

- National and cross-border sector-specific legislation sustainability

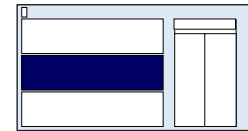
Accompanying measures

Inter-
operability
Awareness

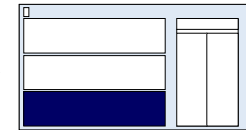
Sharing
best
practices
Using
Collaboration
platforms



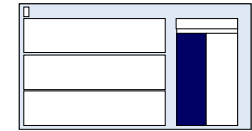
- Work via a limited number of politically relevant sectoral project at EU and Member State levels
- Support EU efforts on interoperability of eID, eSignature
- Continue SEMIC approach
- Enable opening up base registers
 - Best practices
 - Risks and opportunities
 - Needs and expectations
- Issues
 - How to cooperate with industry, standardisation organisations and other stakeholders
 - Catalogue of services



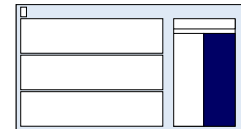
- Elaborate a joint vision on interoperability architecture
 - Scope
 - Need for common infrastructure services
 - Need for interface standards
- Provide guidance on architecture domains where Member States share a common interest
- Organise reuse of building blocks
 - Commission services oriented
 - § Reuse of existing infrastructure service components (EIS)
 - § Reuse of generic application (IMI, early alert systems, grant management ...)
 - Member state oriented
 - § Setting up a catalogue of reusable building blocks with EU and MS contributions



- Develop guidelines and methodologies at Member States and EC level
- Test them to prove usefulness and to establish cooperation in legislative matters, involving both legislative and ICT experts
- Ensure continuous improvement of the guidelines and methodologies with lessons learnt
- Generalize towards a systematic approach whenever changes occur in the legislation (modifications, additions)



- Develop a communication approach
- Organise campaigns targeting first decision-makers and shift over time to more operational and technical level
- Developing interoperability maturity level self-assessment tool/model for public administrations



- Work towards convergence of existing EU collaborative platforms and ensure platform sustainability
- Maintain where relevant existing EU communities around best practices sharing and re-use of common solutions
- Support creation of new communities resulting from other interoperability activities
- Collaborate with similar initiatives outside the EU

- Political context still being defined (post Lisbon, post i2010)
- Stakeholders commitment
- Work with industry and other stakeholders
- Disruptive technologies

- Many kinds of stakeholders are involved in a project based approach
 - Sector at EU level
 - Sector at MS level (national, regional, local)
 - "interoperability experts" at MS level
 - "interoperability experts" at EU level
- Buy in is needed from all those stakeholders

- Public consultation on draft EIS
- Elaboration of governance model
- EIS finalization early 2010
- Interoperability communication to the Council and the European parliament
- ISA programme starts 01.01.2010

Invitation to contribute

- Strategy definition done by MS & EC
- How can other stakeholders help us to realise the strategy
 - Semantic interoperability & standardisation
 - Secure exchange of information
(authentication, transaction logging, etc.)
 - Catalogue of public services
(best case examples in other domains)
 - Architecture
 - Catalogue of re-usable components
(custom software)
 - Interoperability awareness
 - Collaborative platforms
(how to work with similar initiatives elsewhere)