Interoperability in the context of Public Administrations

Interoperability Frameworks and Solutions for European public Administrations, businesses and citizens (ISA²)

Peter Burian
European Commission
• What do we need to do in order to facilitate the lives of citizens?
• Provide easy-to-use and intuitive user-centric public services
Digital Single Market (DSM)

3. Creating an European Digital Economy and society with growth potential

- **Big data and cloud**
  - Digital data stored in cloud: 2013: 20% - 2020: 40%
  - The use of big data by the top 100 EU manufacturers could lead to savings worth €425 billion

1. Better access for consumers and businesses to digital goods and services across Europe
   - **Unlocking e-commerce potential**
     - 15% of consumers bought online from other EU countries in 2014 while 44% did so domestically

2. Shaping the right environment for digital networks and services to flourish
   - **Strong European data protection rules to boost the digital economy**
     - 72% of Internet users in Europe still worry that they are being asked for too much personal data online
Interoperability in the DSM Roadmap

Roadmap for completing the Digital Single Market /// Initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>I. Better access for consumers and businesses to digital goods and services across Europe</strong></td>
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<td>Legislative proposals for simple and effective cross-border contract rules for consumers and businesses</td>
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<td>A wide ranging review to prepare legislative proposals to tackle unjustified geo-blocking</td>
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<td>Competition sector inquiry into e-commerce, relating to the online trade of goods and the online provision of services</td>
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<td>Review of the Regulation on Consumer Protection Cooperation</td>
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<td>Measures in the area of parcel delivery</td>
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<td><strong>II. Creating the right conditions for digital networks</strong></td>
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<td>Comprehensive analysis of the role of platforms in the market including illegal content on the Internet</td>
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<td>Legislative proposals for a reform of the copyright regime</td>
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<td><strong>III. Maximising the growth potential of the Digital Economy</strong></td>
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<td>Adoption of a Priority ICT Standards Plan and extending the European Interoperability Framework for public services</td>
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<td>Initiatives on data ownership, free flow of data (e.g. between cloud providers) and on a European Cloud</td>
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<td>New e-Government Action Plan including an initiative on the ‘Once-Only’ principle and an initiative on mandatory interconnection of business registers</td>
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Adoption of a Priority ICT Standards Plan and extending the European Interoperability Framework for public services
The importance of the public sector

Modernisation of European public administrations

"The modernisation of public administrations should continue [...] Interoperability and the re-use of public sector information shall be promoted actively."

(*) Council conclusions Oct 2013

- 50% EU GDP
- 25% of total employment in EU
- Public procurement 19% of EU GDP
- e-procurement: 5%-20% of procurement expenditure (€100 - €400 bn annually)
EU-28+ dashboard of Member States’ overall performance

Digital public services: actual situation
Interoperability in the public sector

Avoiding the creation of new electronic barriers or silos when modernising public administrations in Europe

Facilitating the interconnection of public services for citizens and businesses at national and EU level

Improving quality of public services and transparency

Coherence of open data from various sectors and countries
Focus needed on Structural and cross-cutting measures

- Base Registries and Data management
- eID
- eDocuments
- Service delivery
- Governance and organisation

**Interoperability**

EU instruments for interoperability in the public sector

ISA² programme

Revision of the European Interoperability Framework (EIF)
Programme on interoperability solutions and common frameworks for European public administrations, businesses and citizens as a means for modernising the public sector
ISA² programme supporting Interoperability

Holistic approach towards IOP in the EU
- Eliminating fragmentation in the IOP landscape
- Common understanding and global picture of IOP
- Instruments
  - Strategy
  - Framework
  - Architecture
  - Cartography
- Identify legislation Gaps

Scope
- Public administrations
- Business
- Citizens

Modernise PA at all levels
- EU and national level
- Drill down to regional and local

Links with other EU initiatives
- Connecting Europe facility (CEF)
- INSPIRE
- European Structural and Investment Funds
- H2020

Proposals from Member States and Commission services
~131M Euros 2016-2020
Execution by the European Commission
Holistic approach towards IOP in the EU

1. Eliminating fragmentation in the IOP landscape
2. Common understanding and global picture of IOP
3. Instruments
   - Strategy
   - Framework
   - Architecture
   - Cartography
4. Identify legislation Gaps

Supporting instruments (“City planning”)

Key interoperability enablers (“City utilities”)

Support EU legislation and initiatives

- Data exchange
- eID – eSignature
- Data management and semantic interoperability
- Base registries
- Catalogue of Services

European IOP Strategy & Framework (EIS and EIF)
European Interoperability Reference Architecture – EIRA
European IOP Cartography – EIC

INSDRE
PSI
FISMA
...
Focus needed on Structural and cross-cutting measures

- Base Registries and Data management
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Interoperability

ISA² programme

Revision of the European Interoperability Framework (EIF)

EU instruments for interoperability in the public sector
In its Communication of 16 December 2010, the Commission introduced the European Interoperability Strategy (EIS) and the European Interoperability Framework (EIF)

**European Interoperability Framework**

- Layered model on IOP
- Conceptual model of public service
- IOP principles
- Recommendations

Maintained and supported by the ISA/ISA$^2$ programmes...
**Recommendation 41:**

Establish procedures and processes to integrate the opening of data in your common business processes, working routines, and in the development of new information systems.

**Updated IOP models**
Data Management

Open data

Base Registries

Revised EIF dealing with Data

Data is an Asset

Are we managing it as such?
Recommendation 30:
Perceive data and information as a public asset that should be appropriately generated, collected, managed, shared, protected and preserved.

Recommendation 31:
Put in place an information management strategy at the highest possible level to avoid fragmentation and duplication. Management of metadata, master data and reference data should be prioritised.

Recommendation 32:
Support the establishment of sector-specific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to create open information specifications and encourage relevant communities to share their results on national and European platforms.
Recommendation 41:
Establish procedures and processes to integrate the opening of data in your common business processes, working routines, and in the development of new information systems.

Recommendation 42:
Publish open data in machine-readable, non-proprietary formats. Ensure that open data are accompanied by high quality, machine-readable meta-data in non-proprietary formats, including a description of their content, the way data are collected and its level of quality and the licence terms under which it is made available. The use of common vocabularies for expressing metadata is recommended.

Recommendation 43:
Communicate clearly the right to access and reuse open data. The legal regimes for facilitating access and reuse, such as licences, should be standardised as much as possible.
Base Registries

Reliable sources of basic information on items such as persons, companies, vehicles, licences, buildings, locations and roads. This type of information constitutes the master data for public administration and European Public Service delivery.

Recommendation 37:
Make authoritative sources of information available to others while implementing access and control mechanisms to ensure security and privacy in accordance with the relevant legislation.

Recommendation 38:
Develop interfaces to base registries and authoritative sources of information, publish the semantic and technical means and documentation needed for others to connect and reuse available information.

Recommendation 39:
Accompany each base registry with appropriate metadata including the description of its content, service assurance and responsibilities, type of master data it keeps, conditions of access and associated licenses, terminology, glossary, as well as information about which master data it uses from other base registries, if any.

Recommendation 40:
Create and follow data quality assurance plans for base registries and related master data.