

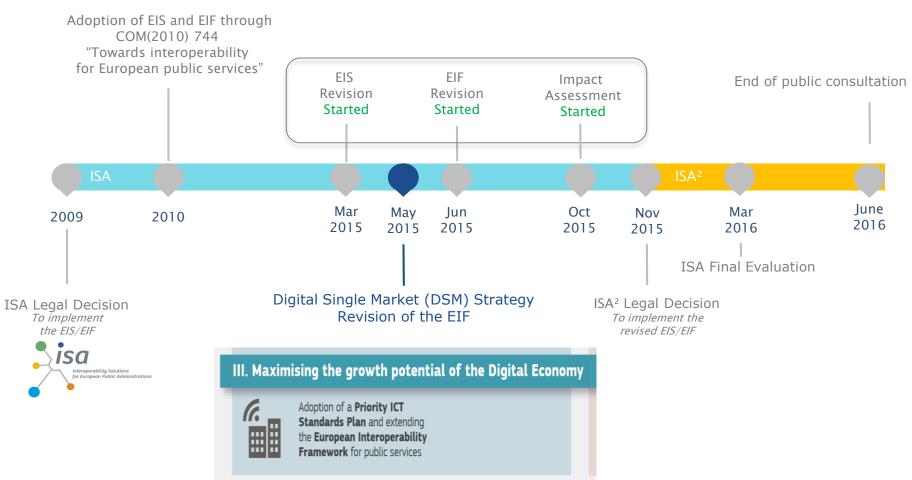
European Interoperability Framework (EIF) and common specifications

Ioannis Sagias, European Commission Ignacio Boixo, CEN workshop on XBRL





Context & background







EIF revision: why?



Alignment with policy development

 Policies having a strong linkage with IOP have been either recently launched (e.g. DSM strategy) or revised (e.g. PSI Directive).



Extend and align with emerging trends

- Include the European Reference Interoperability Architecture (EIRA) and Cartography (EIC)
- > ICT (e.g. Cloud)
- Information management (e.g. Big data, Open data)
- > Security
- Organisational and governance structures



More focus on EIF implementation

- NIFs aligned with EIF to a large extent (72%)
- Application (implementation and monitoring) of NIFs still lags behind (28%)







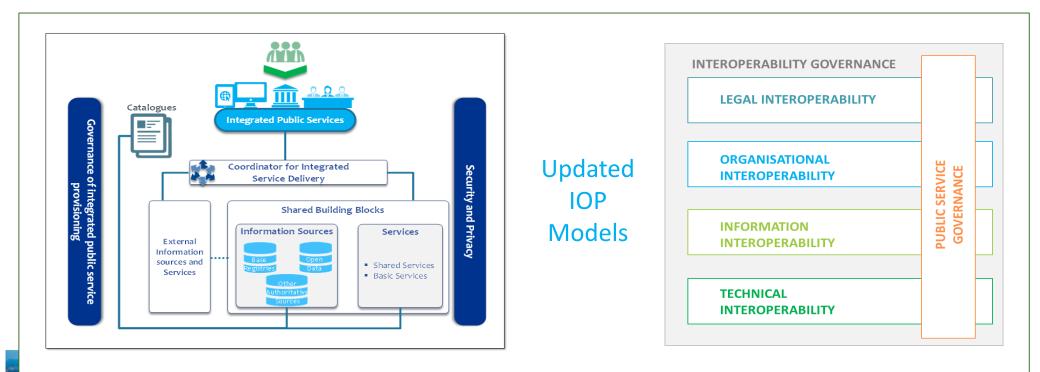
EIF revision: what is in it

Recommendation 24.

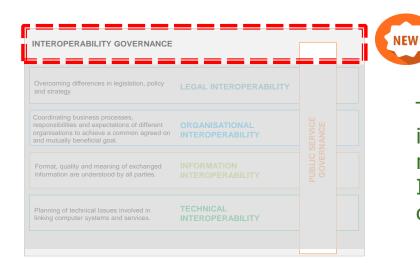
Updated IOP Recommendations

Public administrations should publish the data they own as open data unless certain restrictions apply. Open data should be published in machine-readable, non-proprietary formats.

example



EIF revision: interoperability governance



The Interoperability Governance has been included in the model with a bigger scope, with a more clear definition and new recommendations. In the previous EIF, it had neither enough content nor enough weight.

Added new recommendations in order to suggest the:

- Establishment of a NIF for the governance of interoperability across administrative levels
- Alignment of the NIFs with the EIF
- Establishment of organisational structures for the governance and monitoring of the interoperability activities



XBRL EUROPE

SBRL EUROPE EIF revision: information interoperability

Overcoming differences in legislation, policy and strategy			
Coordinating business processes, responsibilities and expectations of different organisations to achieve a common agreed on and mutually beneficial goal.	ORGANISATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY	SERVICE	
Format, quality and meaning of exchanged information are understood by all parties.	INFORMATION INTEROPERABILITY	PUBLIC: GOVER	
Planning of technical Issues involved in linking computer systems and services.	TECHNICAL INTEROPERABILITY		

Semantic Interoperability has changed to Information Interoperability

Recommendation 44.

Public administrations should perceive data and information as a public asset which should be appropriately generated/collected, managed, shared, protected and preserved.

Recommendation 45.

Public administrations should put in place an information management strategy at the higher possible level to avoid fragmentation and duplication. Metadata, master data and reference data management should be prioritised.



NEW

NEW





EIF revision: public service governance



Public Service Governance is the new crosscutting Layer added to the model, which includes:

- organisational structures and roles & responsibilities in governance
- interoperability agreements
- IT processes for the service management

It was included because there was a need to involve all the topics related to organizational aspects that are cross-cutting and influencing all the IOP layers.

They were previously included in the Organizational Layer.

Recommendation 38.

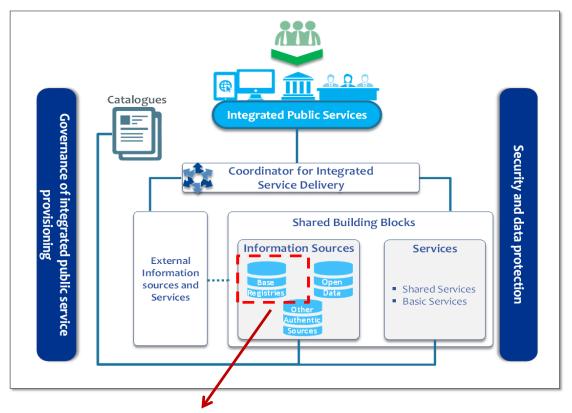
Public administrations should ensure that interoperability is ensured over time when operating and delivering European Public Services.







EIF revision: base registries



Base registries are 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.



XBRL WEEK IN FRANKFURT 2016



EIF revision: base registries

Recommendation 20.

Make available Public administrations should 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 21.

Interface with Public administrations, when working to establish European Public Services, should develop interfaces to base registries and authoritative sources of information, and expose the semantic and technical data needed for others to connect and reuse the information. These data should be aligned whenever possible.

Recommendation 22.

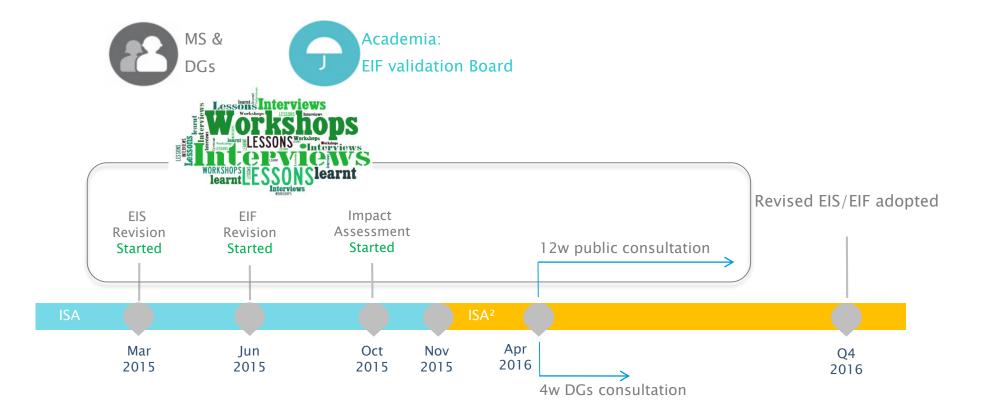
Describe Each base registry should be accompanied by description of its content, service assurance and responsibilities, type of master data it keeps, conditions of access, terminology, glossary, as well as which master data it consumes from other Base Registries (if any).

Recommendation 23.

Plan & update Public administrations should create plans for base registries and related master data, and keep them updated.



Consultation process - next steps



<u>http://ec.europa.eu/isa/consultations/impact-</u> <u>assessment-for-the-revision-of-the-eis-eifl_en.htm</u>







Data standards

What: Social agreements on how we describe the world

Problem statement: Data standards suffer from domain and country-based fragmentation

Our aim: We need universal data standards in a similar way we need universal technology standards

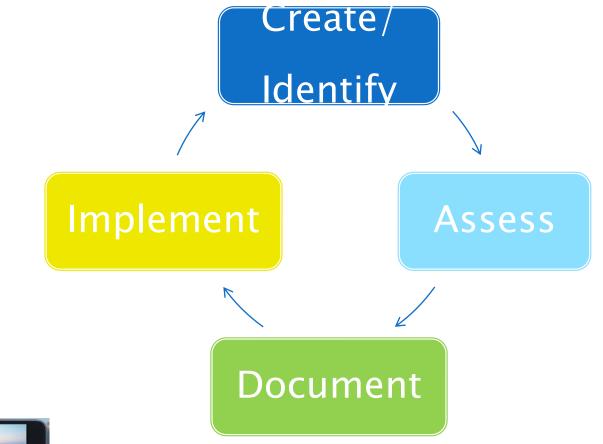








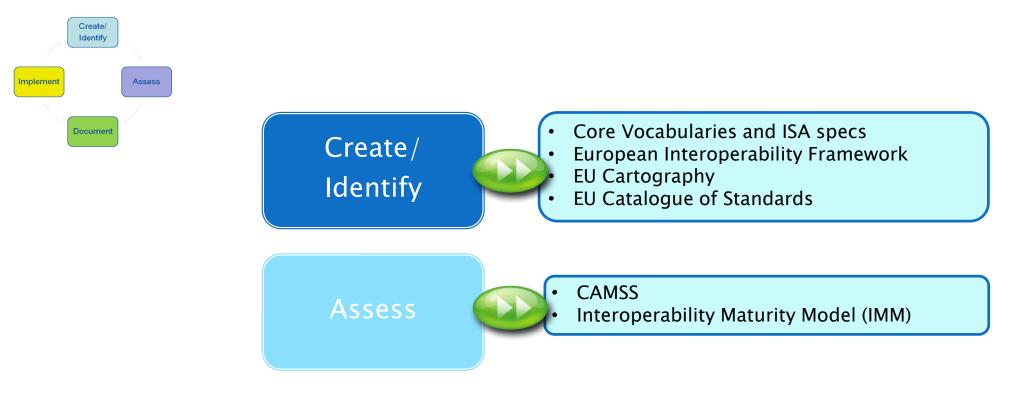
What organisations should do with Data Standards...







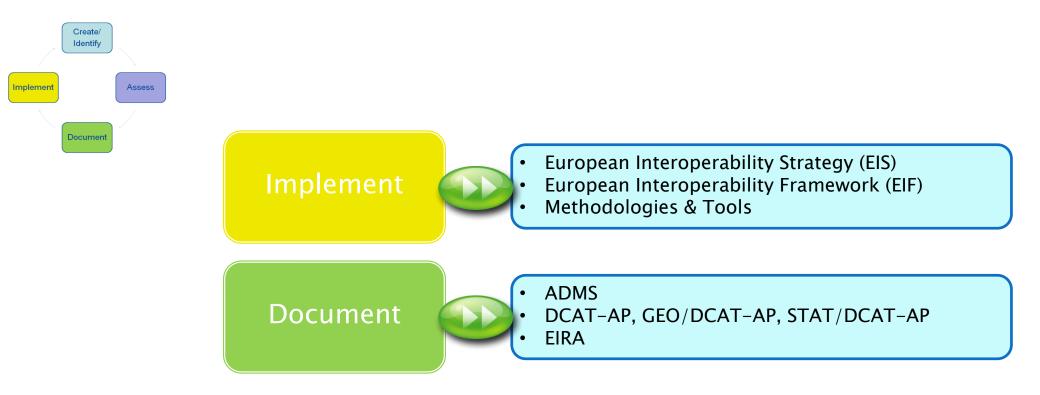
How ISA² can help you with Data Standards...







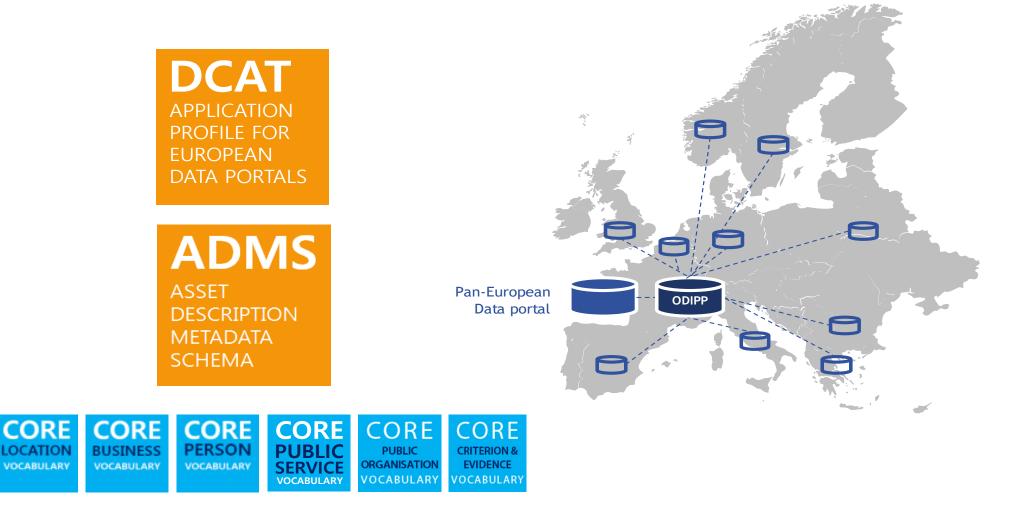
How ISA² can help you with Data Standards...







Available EC Data Standards and common specifications







Identification of ICT technical specifications

- Legal basis: Regulation (EU) 1025/2012, Articles 13 and 14
- Scope: To support the public procurement of ICT product and services
- First assessment of their use and effects to be started soon in the MSP

Identified ICT technical specifications do not become European or international standards! They are only intended to help the public procurement in order to respond to the fast evolution in the field of ICT, facilitate the provision of cross-border services, encourage competition and promote interoperability and innovation.







Joint Initiative on Standardisation

- An action of the Single Market Strategy
- It sets out a shared vision for European standardisation in order to take steps to better prioritise and to modernise the current European standardisation system, as well as to strive for the timely delivery of standardisation deliverables
- To be signed on the 13 June in Amsterdam





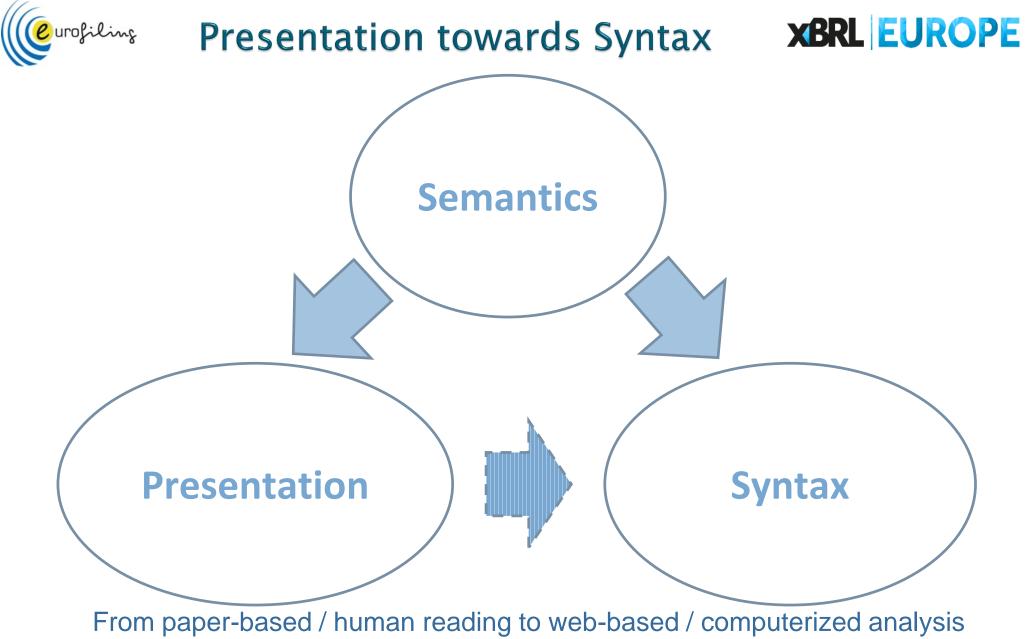


ICTs for referencing in public procurement

- 28 January 2016: eXtensible Business Reporting Language 2.1 Article 1: The eXtensible Business Reporting Language version 2.1 is eligible for referencing in public procurement. For the Commission, the President:Jean-Claude JUNCKER
- > 28 July 2015: Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise profiles
- > 31 October 2014: Universal Business Language version 2.1
- 3 April 2014: ICT technical specifications
 - Internet Protocol version 6 ('IPv6')
 - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol version 3 ('LDAPv3')
 - Domain Name System Security Extensions ('DNSSEC')
 - DomainKeys Identified Mail Signatures ('DKIM')
 - ECMAScript-402 Internationalisation Specification ('ECMA-402')
 - Extensible Markup Language version 1.0 ('W3C XML')

Full info at standards.eurofiling.info



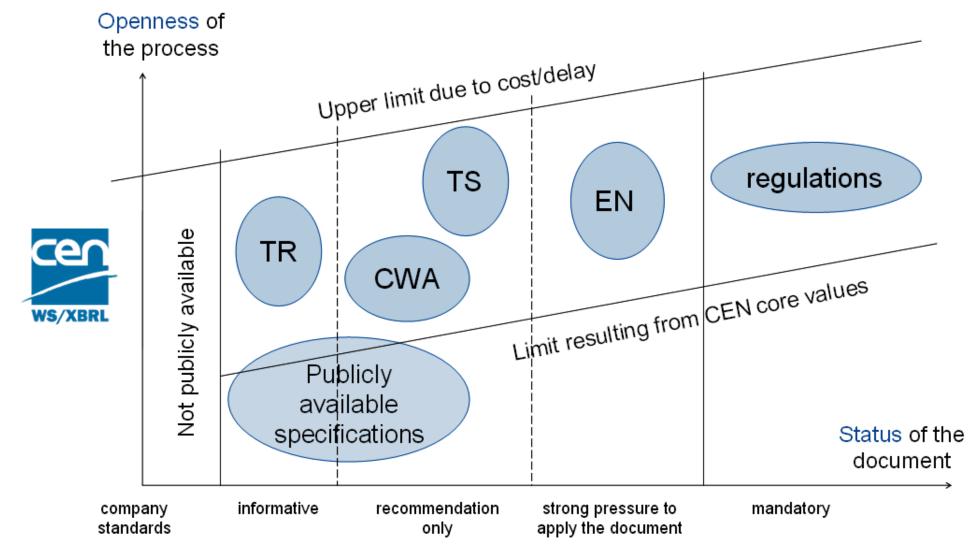




XBRL WEEK IN FRANKFURT 2016

Constitutes for EU Standards





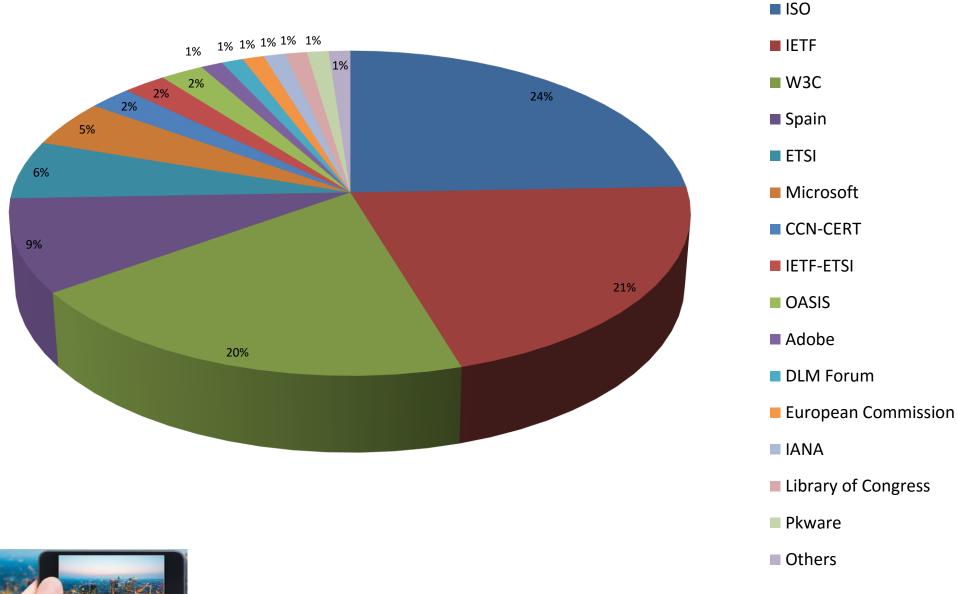


TR: Technical Report. CWA: CEN workshop Agreement. TS: Technical Specification. EN: European Standard.

XBRL WEEK IN FRANKFURT 2016

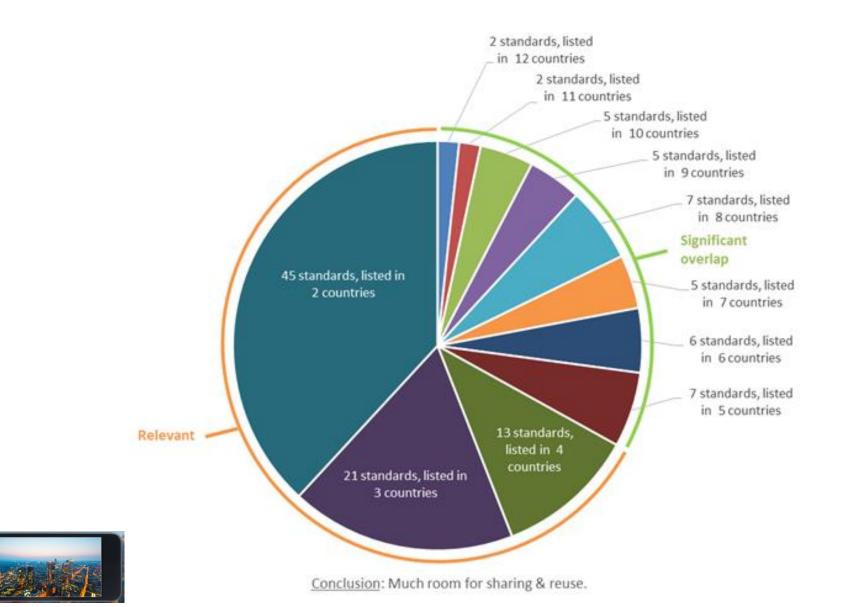


gurofiling Spain: 86 ICT standards **XBRL EUROPE**



Common EU standards

Number of standards listed in countries



XBRL EUROPE





Join ISA initiatives at: http://ec.europa.eu/isa/index_en.htm

and (a) http://joinup.ec.europa.eu

Open public consultation: http://ec.europa.eu/isa/consultations/impact-assessment-for-the-revision-of-the-

eis-eifl en.htm





http://joinup.ec.europa.eu

XBRL WEEK IN FRANKFURT 2016