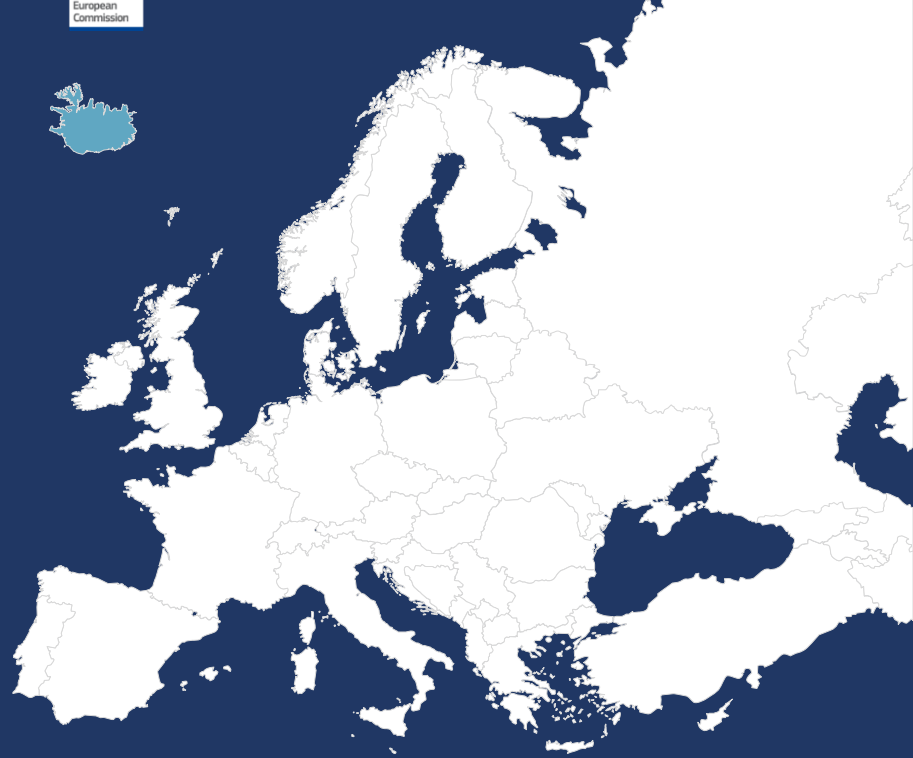




ICELAND

Digital Public Administration Factsheet 2024



Main developments in digital public administrations and interoperability

JULY 2024

HIGHLIGHTS - KEY PROJECTS

- [Guidelines on the use of AI](#) in the public sector were issued by the government in February 2023. They are intended as a guide for public entities that use or intend to use artificial intelligence in their activities. They encourage public bodies to take advantage of the opportunities of artificial intelligence in order to improve public services and work efficiency in a responsible, transparent and reliable manner.
- A working group established by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor is currently preparing a study on the advancement of electronic accessibility solutions for individuals with disabilities to use financial and health services. This committee comprises governmental delegates and key participants, including trust service facilitators and associations advocating for disabled persons' rights.



Key figures

6 new initiatives adopted in 2023-2024

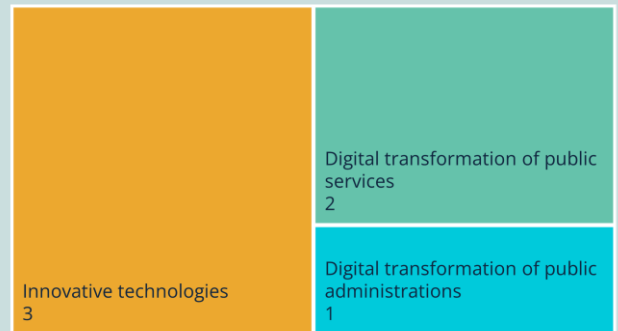


Figure 1

Number of initiatives per topic adopted in 2023-2024

Towards the Digital Decade targets set for 2030: DIGITAL PUBLIC SERVICES

This country is not under the scope of the Digital Decade data collection.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS

- In spring 2024, the Parliament will receive proposals for new laws governing the State's Information and Communication Technology. The essence of these laws is to establish uniformity in ICT operations, which is anticipated to significantly boost efficiency by streamlining processes and facilitating smoother interdepartmental collaboration
- The ministerial declaration [Digital North 2.0](#) for the period 2021–2024 was finalised in autumn 2021 and signed by the Ministers for Digital Development of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, Åland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The declaration is in line with the Vision 2030 for the Nordic countries and features three policy goals. Iceland is committed to the common goals and individual projects that the declaration entails.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

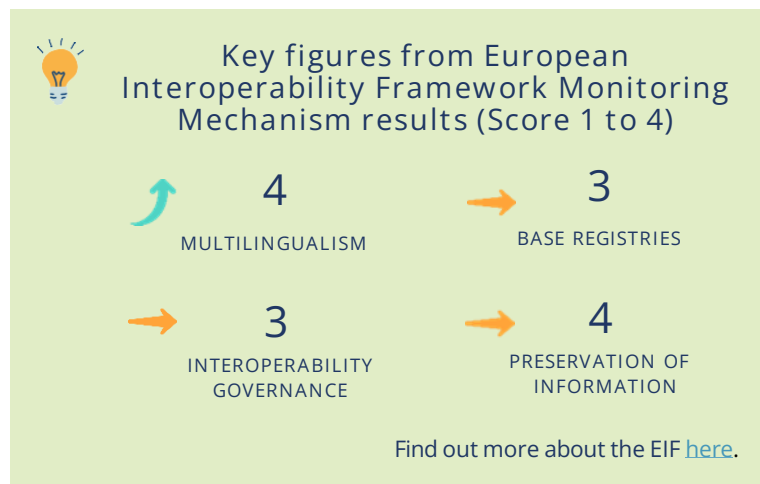
- The Ministry of Health is collaborating to introduce the HL7-FHIR interoperability standard to exchange healthcare data, fostering digital development and standardising solutions. Telehealth solutions are being prioritised, with a draft bill proposed to amend the Act on Healthcare to support and define telehealth. Additionally, initiatives include a focus on digitalisation, centralised data availability, eliminating paper-based processes, and introducing a new policy on Digital Health. Efforts also extend to preparing for the introduction of the EEA Patient Summary for cross-border care, enhancing digital cross-border care and patient access to quality healthcare.

TRUST AND CYBERSECURITY

- In February 2022, a new national [Cyber Security Strategy](#) covering 2022–2037 was published. It has two key goals: enhancing cybersecurity competence and technology utilisation and ensuring a secure internet environment. The strategy emphasises education, research, and international cooperation to counter cyber threats, while strengthening law enforcement and regulatory frameworks. Accompanied by an action plan released in November 2022, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation leads cybersecurity initiatives and monitors progress in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

INTEROPERABILITY AND DATA

- In conjunction with the Digital North 2.0 declaration and joint work between the Nordic and Baltic countries, there are both formal and informal work processes intended to develop cross-border services. One work stream as part of the Nordic Ministerial Digital Committee is the Cross-border Digital Services Programme (CBDS) which, among other things, is responsible for the NOBID project.
- When it comes to Open Data, Iceland is preparing for the incorporation of Implementing Regulation 2023/138. For instance, the relevant data sets are being analysed and costs assessed. Workshops have been held with public sector bodies responsible for high value datasets. Awareness has been raised on the proposed legislation and high value datasets with meetings and presentations to various stakeholders.



INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

- During autumn 2023, a law on IT governance of the Icelandic State was discussed in Parliament. The law, amongst other things, enjoins government institutions to use Digital Iceland's core services in their service offering.
- The government has prioritised AI projects in its [five year fiscal strategy 2024–2028](#), stating that reusable technical services shall be used, including, but not limited to, chatbots and Digital Iceland's core services.



The Digital Public Administration factsheets are produced by the [National Interoperability Framework Observatory \(NIFO\)](#) under [Interoperable Europe](#) (DG DIGIT) and the [Digital Decade Programme](#). More information on the state-of-play on digital public administrations and interoperability in this country can be found in its [supporting document](#).