



24 June 2024

European Interoperability Framework Implementation Webinar

This year's results and knowledge sharing from the European
countries



Agenda of the session

1

Short introduction to the EIF Monitoring Mechanism and scoreboards



2

Presentation of the 2023 EIF Monitoring Mechanism results



3

Lightning talk and knowledge sharing on Principle 12



4

Novelties introduced by the IEA linked to monitoring and evaluation



5

Q&A





Part I – Welcome and Introduction

/ **Short introduction to the EIF Monitoring Mechanism and scoreboards**

Introduction to the EIF and its Monitoring Mechanism



- Published in 2017, the **European Interoperability Framework (EIF)** is a commonly agreed approach to the delivery of European public services in an interoperable manner;
- Inspire European public administrations in their efforts to design and deliver **seamless European public services** which are to the degree possible, digital-by-default, cross-border by-default and open-by-default;
- Provide **guidance** to public administrations on the design and update of **national interoperability frameworks (NIFs)**, policies, strategies and guidelines;
- Contribute to the establishment of the digital single market by fostering **cross-border and cross-sectoral interoperability**.

EIF Monitoring Mechanism	Input
<p>Has for goal to provide each Member State with its level of implementation of the EIF based on a recommendation-by-recommendation measurement as defined by the Article 1.2 of the ISA² Decision stating that "the Commission, through the ISA² programme, shall monitor the implementation of the EIF".</p>	<p> Primary indicators A survey for national contact points is conducted to obtain responses needed to measure primary indicators.</p> <p> Secondary indicators Secondary research uses existing data sources, such as the Open Data Portal, DESI, and eGovernment Benchmark Report, Eurostat, etc.</p>

Introduction to the EIF Scoreboards



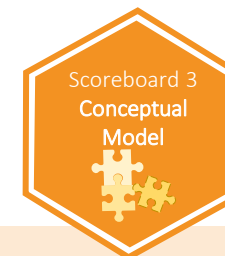
The **interoperability principles** are fundamental behavioural aspects to drive interoperability actions. They describe the context in which European public services are designed and implemented.

	Recommendation(s) n°
Principle 1 - Subsidiarity and Proportionality	1
Principle 2 - Openness	2-4
Principle 3 - Transparency	5
Principle 4 - Reusability	6-7
Principle 5 - Technological neutrality and data portability	8-9
Principle 6 - User-centricity	10-13
Principle 7 - Inclusion and accessibility	14
Principle 8 - Security and privacy	15
Principle 9 - Multilingualism	16
Principle 10 - Administrative simplification	17
Principle 11 - Preservation of information	18
Principle 12 - Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency	19



The **4 layers of interoperability**: legal, organisational, semantic and technical are complemented by cross-cutting governance components.

	Recommendation(s) n°
Interoperability Governance	20-24
Integrated Public Service Governance	25-26
Legal Interoperability	27
Organisational Interoperability	28-29
Semantic Interoperability	30-32
Technical Interoperability	33



The **conceptual model** is modular and comprises loosely coupled service interconnected components. Guides the planning, development, operation and maintenance of public services by Member States.

	Recommendation(s) n°
Conceptual Model	34-35
Internal information sources and services	36
Basic Registries	37-40
Open Data	41-43
Catalogues	44
External information sources and services	45
Security and Privacy	46-47

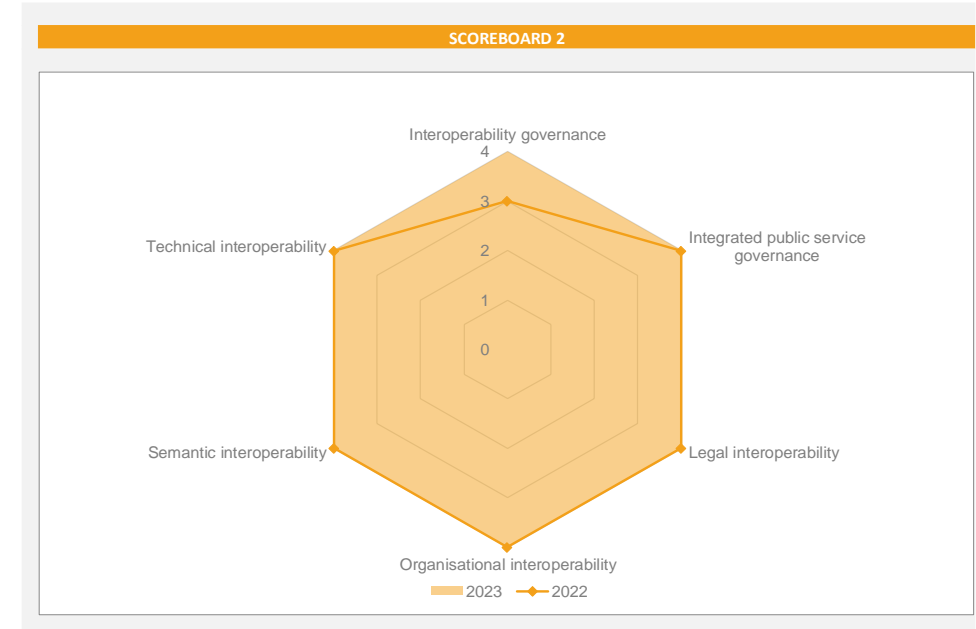
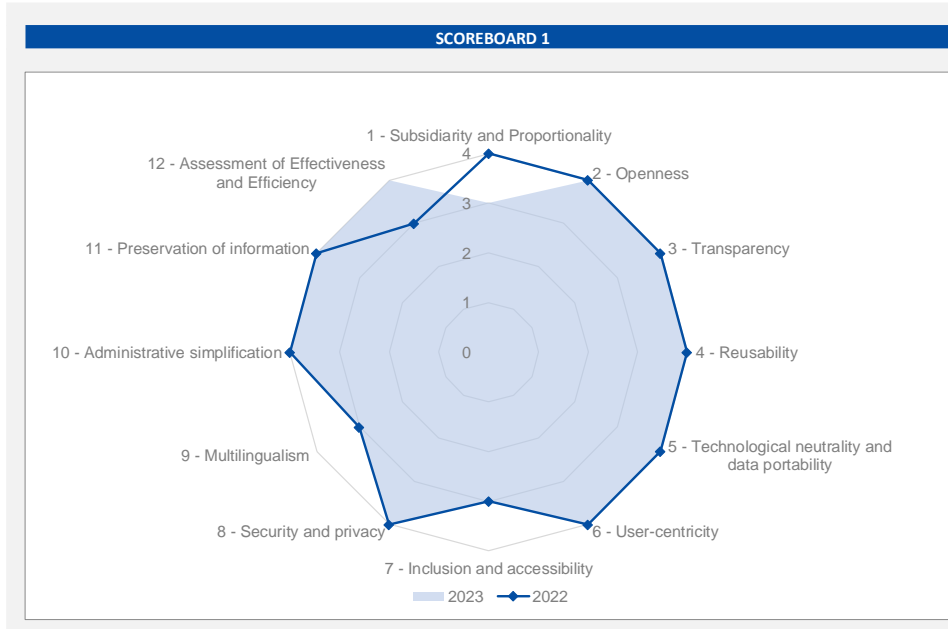




Part II – 2023 EIF Monitoring Mechanism results

/ High-level presentation of the 2023 EIF results

European results* of the 2023 edition of the EIF Monitoring Mechanism (1/2)



Overall good implementation of the 12 Principles of the EIF at EU level, with **nine out of twelve** reaching the highest score of 4.



Compared to 2022, European countries have improved their level of implementation of **Principle 12** (Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency).



Potential areas of improvement are related to the principles of **Subsidiarity and Proportionality** (Principle 1), **Inclusion and Accessibility** (Principle 7) and **Multilingualism** (Principle 9).



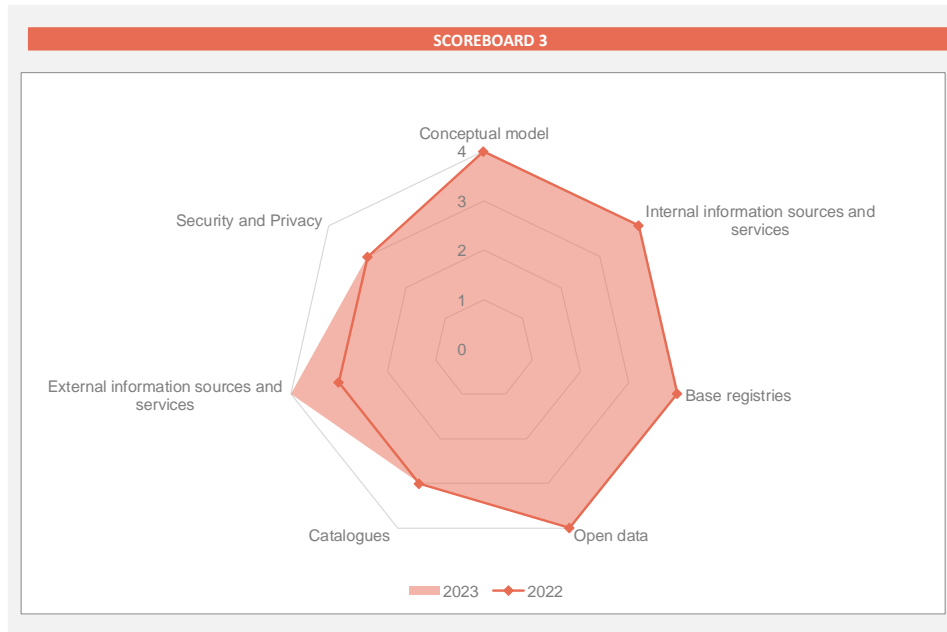
Overall very good implementation of the EIF's interoperability layers at EU level , with **all** reaching the highest score of 4.



Compared to 2022, European countries have improved their level of implementation related to the **interoperability governance** layer, which has reached the maximum score of 4 in 2023.

*Please note that the European results encompass the **31 countries** falling under the scope of the EIF.

European results of the 2023 edition of the EIF Monitoring Mechanism (2/2)



Results show that now European countries are scoring maximum points in **five of the EIF conceptual model's components**.



The results of 2023 demonstrate the countries' dedication to further enhance **external information sources and services**, which are fundamental drivers for interoperability.



There is still potential for improvement in setting up **catalogues** for European public services and ensuring that **security and privacy** matters are adequately considered.



Overall good implementation of the EIF's cross-border interoperability aspect at EU level, with **15 components** reaching the highest score of 4.



Notably, the score of **interoperability governance** has increased to four in 2023, reaching its maximum.



European countries could improve their level of cross-border interoperability by focusing particularly on initiatives related to the **12 Principles of the EIF**.



Part III - EIF Implementation: Exchange of good practices

- / Lightning talk held by the representatives of Czechia
- / Q&A

Principle 12 - Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency

Principle 12 mandates to evaluate technological solutions when striving to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of a European public service, including considerations such as:

- Total cost of ownership
- Level of flexibility and adaptability
- Reduced administrative burden
- Efficiency
- Reduced risk
- Transparency
- Simplification
- Improved working methods
- Level of user satisfaction

🛠️ **Recommendation 19:**

Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of different interoperability solutions and technological options considering user needs, proportionality and balance between costs and benefits.

Lightening talk by Czechia



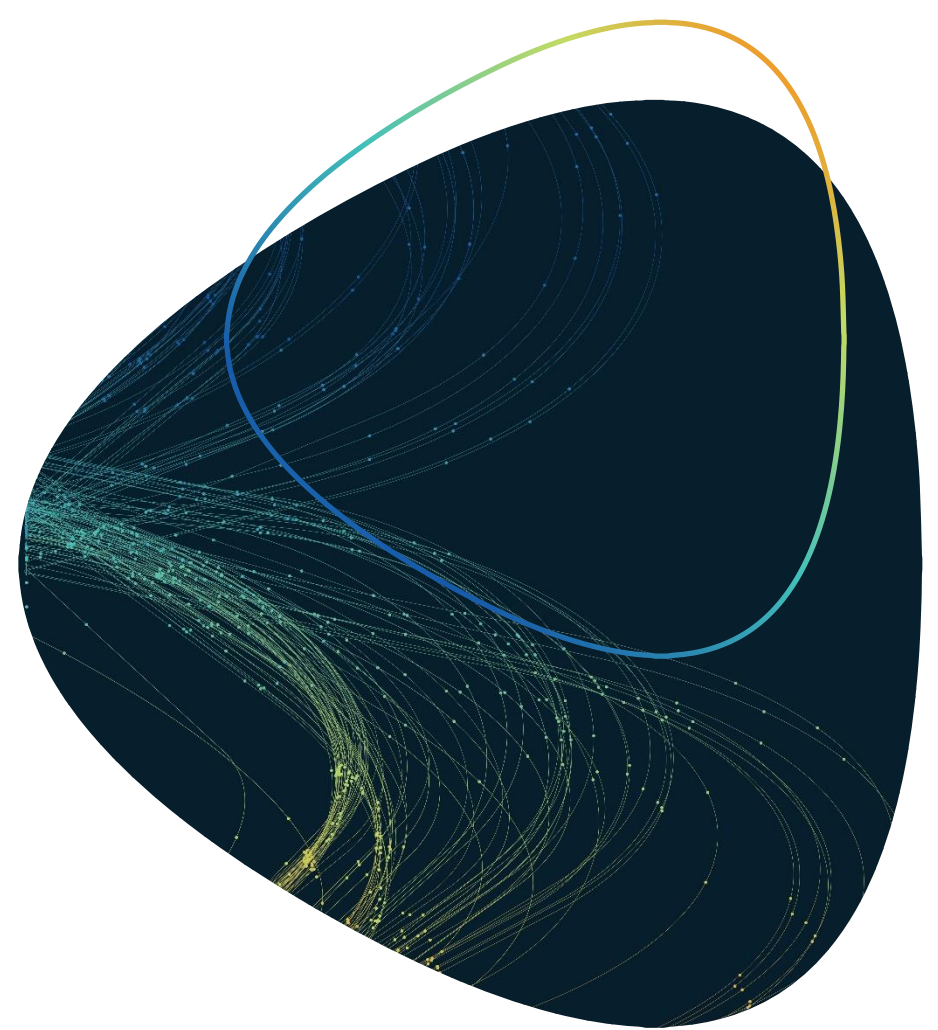
Alena Klímová and Jakub Jaňura will introduce Czechia's initiatives around Principle 12



Alena Klímová
Digital and Information
Agency



Jakub Jaňura
Ministry of Interior



15 mins

Good practices around Principle 12 in the Czech context

5 mins

Q & A

IOP governance in Czech Republic: challenges & opportunities

1

Finding the right balance between the decentralised and centralised approach to digitalisation and the ICT management;

2

Implementing legislative and non-legislative measures to speed up the implementation of interoperable digital public services;

3

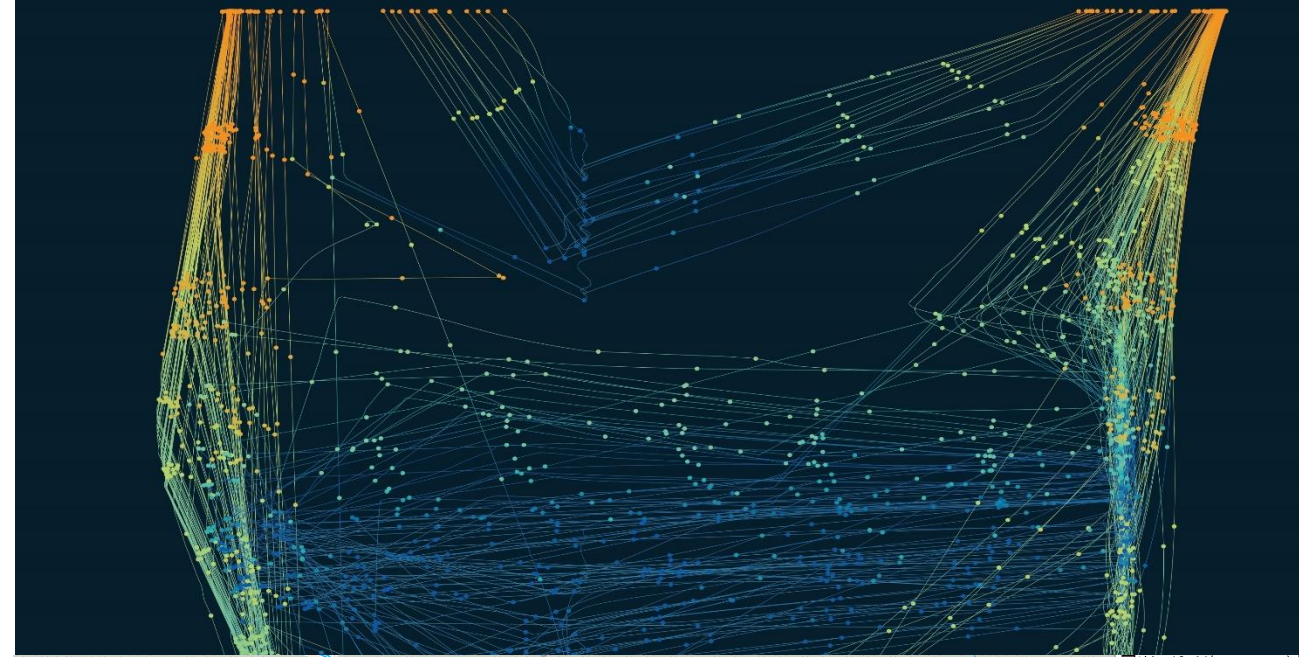
Enriching the „bureaucrat“ mindset by promoting good practices across sectors: user-centricity, synergy and collaboration;

4

Learning to solve the gap between the „government strategies“ and the effectiveness & efficiency (and the value) of digital projects;

5

Learning to use the NIFO monitoring findings as a feedback.



Principle 12 – Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency



Act No. 320/2001, on Financial Control in Public Administration defines roles, the scope and procedures related to financial controls of public spending, financial management, economy, effectiveness and efficiency.



In 2022, the Ministry of finance, Chief architect of eGovernment, Ministry of interior, Ministry for regional development and the Cabinet of the Deputy Prime Minister for Digitalisation at the Office of the Government issued the [„Methodical guidelines no. 24 on Digitization of public administration in compliance with the objectives and principles of the Czech eGovernment \(the Manual for ICT professionals, auditors and controllers“](#).

The Manual for ICT professionals, auditors and controllers – focus areas



- How the collaboration should look like, basic rules and principles of the long-term ICT management;
- Responsibilities towards the Chief architect of eGovernment from the Act on the public ICT systems;
- eGovernment architecture of the public authority;
- Data sharing and re-use principles;
- Service channels of public administration;
- National government infrastructure description;
- Identification of the users and clients in public administration systems;
- Electronic document management;
- Cloud services

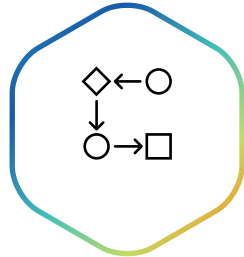
Written from the interdisciplinary perspective with the manual users' needs in mind. Each chapter provides description of the focus area and the good practice example.

Principle 12 – Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency



Legislation: explanatory notes explain how the suggested digital solution / the information system adds value and what specific issue or a problem it will solve.

The Act no 12/2020 Coll., on the right to digital services promotes this sequence: (sectoral) law - scope of PA activities – provided services – digital procedures – shared data;



[The Chief architect of eGovernment](#) at the Digital and Information Agency has a cross-sectoral mandate: During the process of [digital projects evaluation](#) the structured forms are used with the elements of effectiveness and efficiency included. Since 2021: „The Guidelines on planning digitalization of public administration services“;

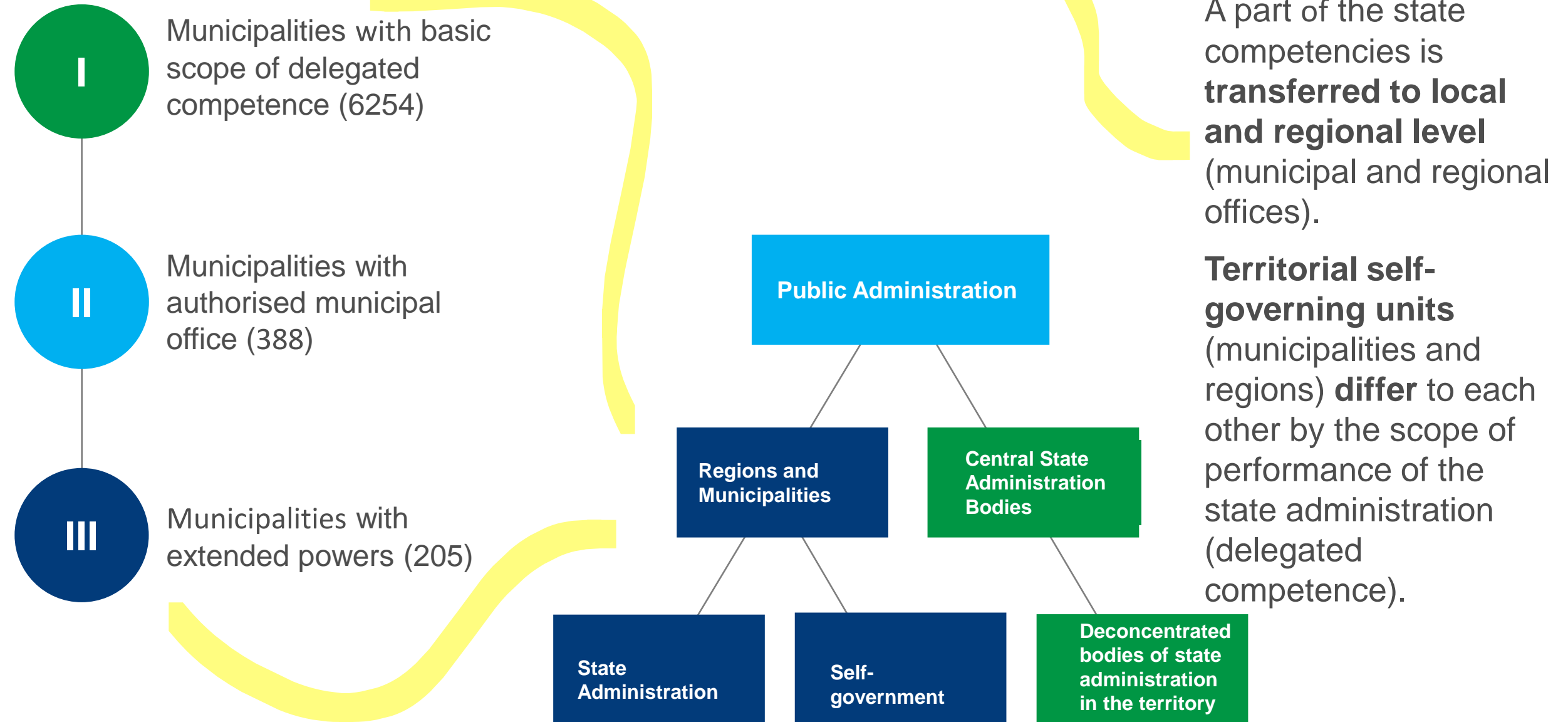


Digital Czechia program is coordinated at the level of the Government council for information society. Current collaboration platforms include:

- the working group of sectoral CIOs;
- the working group for government ICT architecture and management.



JOINED MODEL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



Strengthening of evidence-based principles & reduction of administrative burden

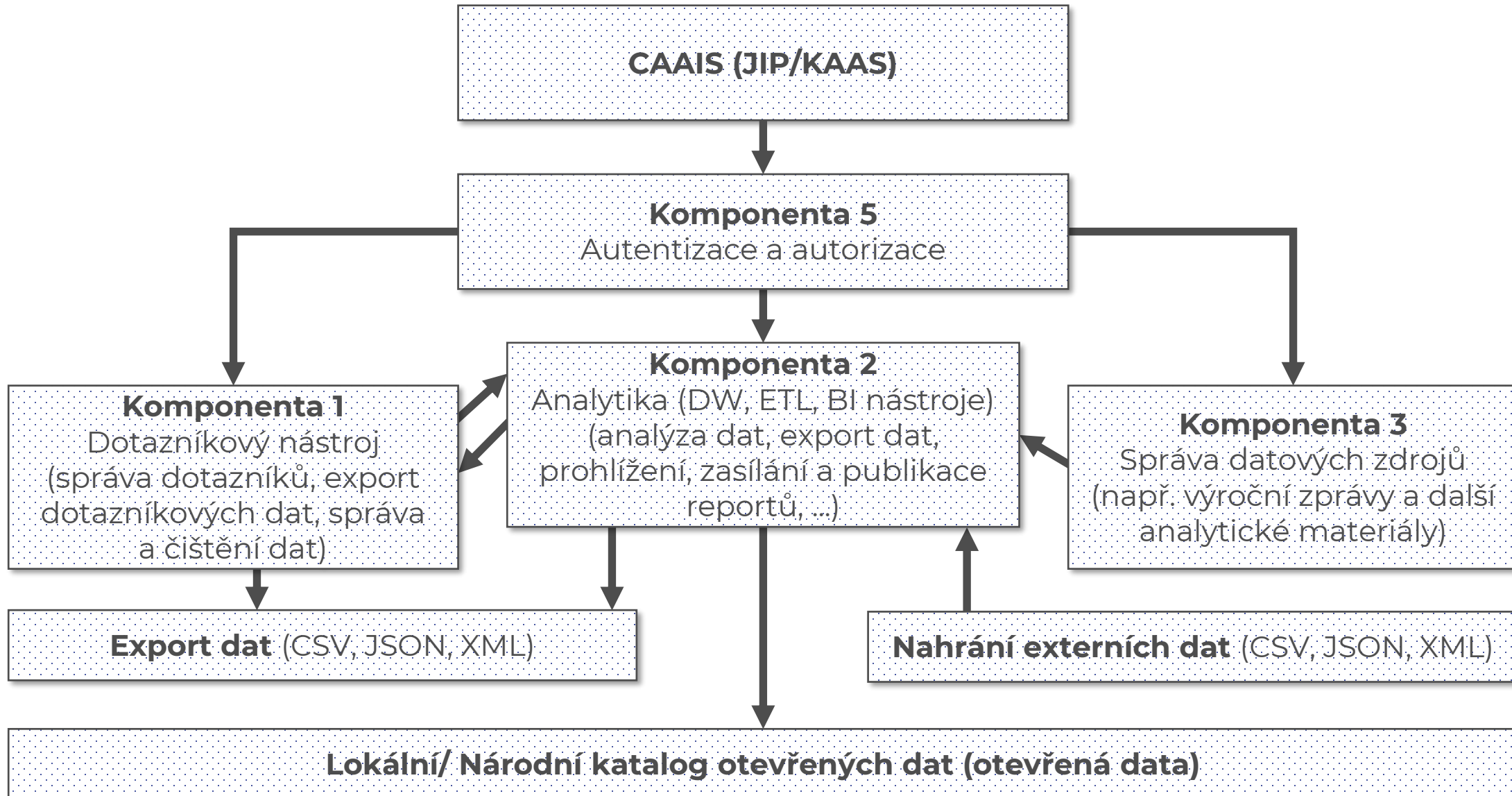
Unified Information System of Data Collection (JISSD)

A response to the fact that there is a complete lack of a data analysis and data-driven decision-making tool in VS, which would concentrate data across the public administration and be widely available to all public bodies.

Objectives:

- Strengthening the application of the evidence-informed approach in the creation of public policies.
- Increasing the availability of selected VS data to a wider range of potential users (state administration and local government).
- **Elimination of the occurrence of duplicate data collection, which increases the administrative burden falling primarily on municipalities and regions.**
- **Effective sharing of data between the headquarters of state administration bodies and local governments.**
- **Reduction of the administrative burden from the state administration on cities, municipalities and regions.**

Strengthening of evidence-based principles & reduction of administrative burden



JISSD – Main components

- **Unified Questionnaire Tool** - a questionnaire tool that should in the future be mandatory for the entire state administration and can be used voluntarily for self-government as well. We expect that the self-government will gradually use the mentioned questionnaire tool as well.
 - Repeated questionnaires = significant administrative burden for
- **Analytical Tool** - will enable the **analysis of stored data, namely data obtained from questionnaire surveys through the Unified Questionnaire Tool** and data obtained from the Data Resource Management component (from link libraries). The main goal is to design a solution enabling storage, verification, cleaning, as well as work with selected analytical tools (analysis + visualization).
- **Data Resource Management** - is the creation of a reference library that will clearly **concentrate links to available analytical materials and annual reports** that contain information relevant to public administration in one place. The links will serve users who create different analytical materials or annual reports and for whom this platform will benefit in the form of a clear unified repository of links to said materials. Furthermore, it involves the creation of a library that will clearly concentrate in one place links to available data sources that are collected by individual Czech and international institutions and published on their websites.

JISSD – about & schedule

Schedule:

- Project implementation (6/2023 – 12/2025)
 - project study, development, piloting, training (admins, editors, authors)
- Further development (1/26 and on)

About

- Not in JISSD:
 - Sensitive data, secret data, data already in state registers, GDPR
- Further „upscale“ – integration into already planned gov. portal for self-administrations

Iceland
Liechtenstein
Norway grants



MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

DEPARTMENT OF STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION OF
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

**„Improvement of
preconditions for
decentralisation and
availability of public
administration in the
territory“**

EEA and Norway grants 2014 - 2021

Good governance program

Ending April 2024

3 Norwegian partners

2 advisors

„Public services should be brought closer to the citizens, not citizens to the services“ – essence of sustainable PA

A target condition is when a citizens can merge the trip to the office with other activities that are naturally common to them.

Project aim

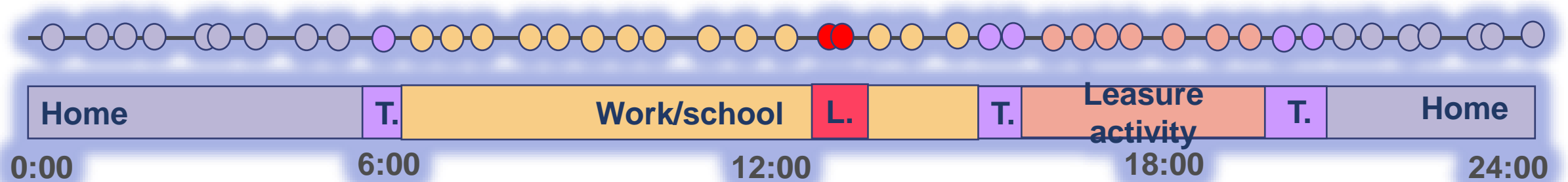
Suggest a potential adjustment of the administrative units of the state to harmonize them with the natural mobility behavior patterns of the population using mobile phone operators' geolocation data.



When?

Where?
(not exactly)

Who?



ANONYMIZED

AGREGATED
(spatial & time)

~~**Big brother**~~

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE GEOLOCATION DATA

**NO PERSONAL
INFORMATION**

**GENERALIZATION,
REPRESENTAVENESS
CORRECTIONS ECT.**

4 PERIODS OF MEASUREMENT

4 WEEKS PER PERIOD

3 MAIN OBSERVED PHENOMENA

15 ATTRIBUTES

ALL 3 MOBILE NETWORK PROVIDERS

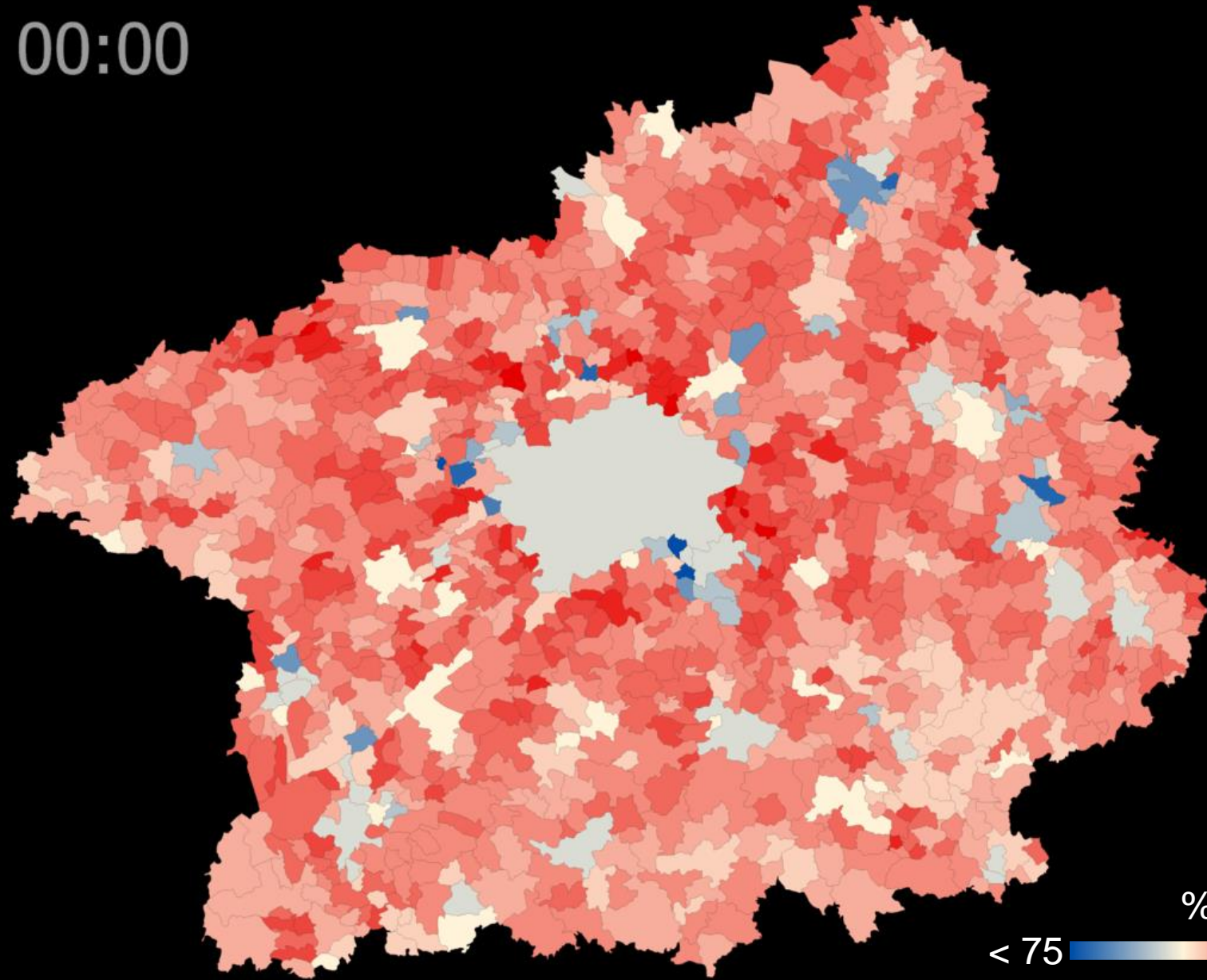
1st DATASET – POPULATION DATA

**2nd DATASET – OD MATRIX
OF COMMUTING LINKS**

3 GRADES OF FREQUENCY

**3rd DATASET – NUMBER OF
INDIVIDUALS CURRENTLY PRESENT (24/7)**

00:00

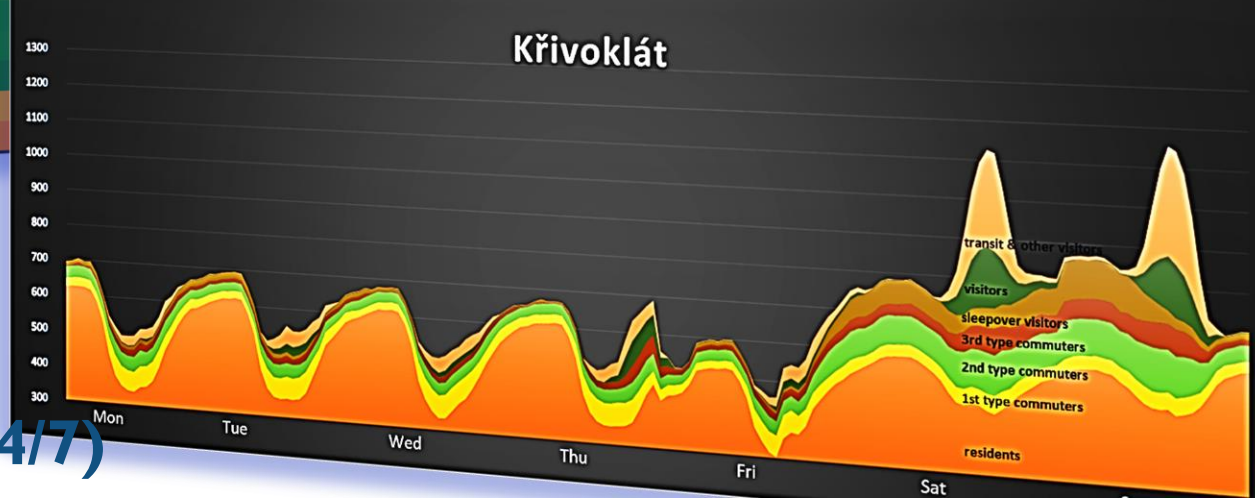
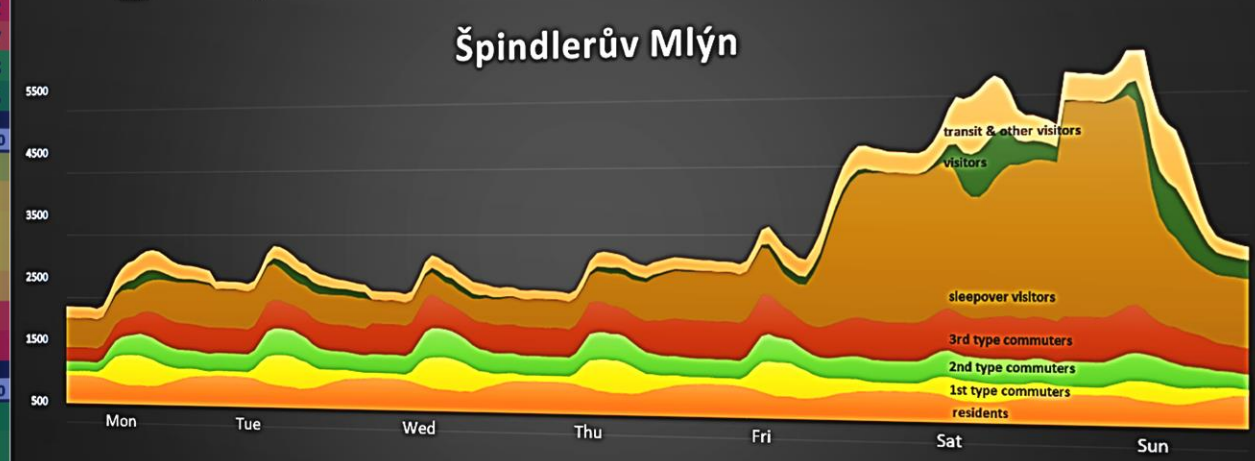
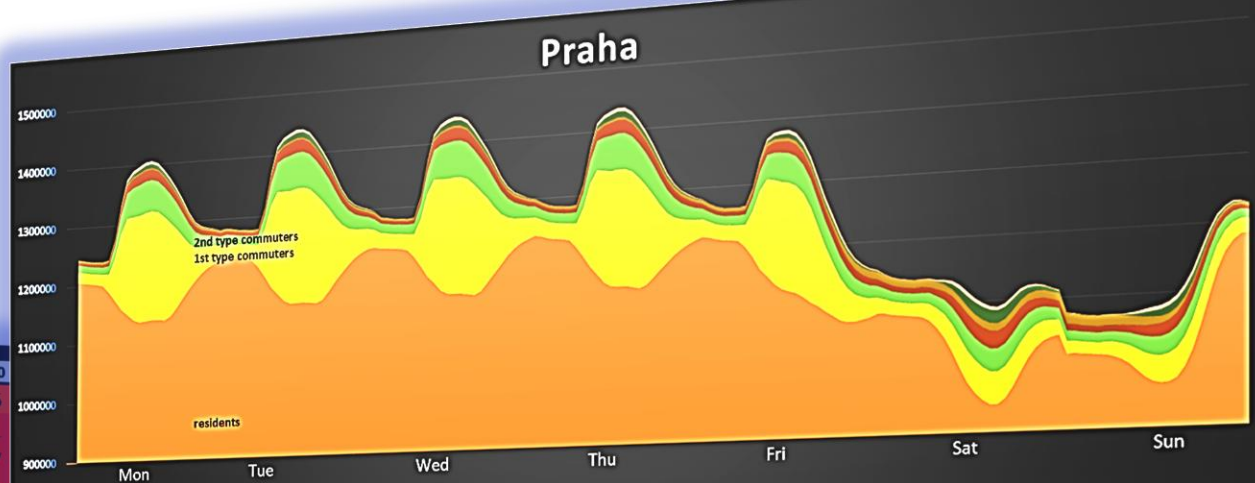


**PRAGUE AND CENTRAL BOHEMIA
REGION'S DAILY MOBILITY**

Praha										
	00:00 - 01:00	01:00 - 02:00	02:00 - 03:00	03:00 - 04:00	04:00 - 05:00	05:00 - 06:00	06:00 - 07:00	07:00 - 08:00	08:00 - 09:00	09:00 - 10:00
Mon	1 245 320	1 243 513	1 241 443	1 240 584	1 239 792	1 242 387	1 276 813	1 333 404	1 376 218	1 390 526
Tue	1 283 868	1 282 142	1 280 277	1 279 503	1 278 632	1 280 105	1 314 242	1 371 610	1 413 788	1 428 091
Wed	1 285 912	1 284 163	1 282 508	1 281 920	1 280 898	1 282 747	1 315 901	1 373 361	1 415 960	1 430 587
Thu	1 293 486	1 288 504	1 286 080	1 285 304	1 284 498	1 285 770	1 318 736	1 373 518	1 413 722	1 425 672
Fri	1 274 091	1 268 823	1 266 190	1 265 791	1 265 247	1 267 309	1 295 121	1 338 604	1 369 861	1 378 217
Sat	1 148 912	1 143 041	1 140 055	1 138 479	1 137 275	1 138 108	1 137 930	1 135 420	1 135 133	1 132 888
Sun	1 076 516	1 074 789	1 072 342	1 070 884	1 069 456	1 070 476	1 070 608	1 070 348	1 071 581	1 073 325

Špindl.Mlýn										
	00:00 - 01:00	01:00 - 02:00	02:00 - 03:00	03:00 - 04:00	04:00 - 05:00	05:00 - 06:00	06:00 - 07:00	07:00 - 08:00	08:00 - 09:00	09:00 - 10:00
Mon	2 357	2 356	2 349	2 351	2 344	2 321	2 372	2 562	2 813	2 962
Tue	2 771	2 773	2 767	2 765	2 755	2 733	2 783	2 975	3 208	3 332
Wed	2 639	2 632	2 624	2 625	2 618	2 591	2 636	2 843	3 082	3 189
Thu	2 670	2 660	2 653	2 650	2 641	2 616	2 675	2 861	3 108	3 227
Fri	3 126	3 124	3 108	3 109	3 099	3 070	3 123	3 325	3 575	3 622
Sat	4 744	4 711	4 705	4 699	4 684	4 681	4 723	4 843	5 041	5 312
Sun	5 814	5 807	5 787	5 791	5 773	5 765	5 816	5 947	6 144	6 304

Křivoklát										
	00:00 - 01:00	01:00 - 02:00	02:00 - 03:00	03:00 - 04:00	04:00 - 05:00	05:00 - 06:00	06:00 - 07:00	07:00 - 08:00	08:00 - 09:00	09:00 - 10:00
Mon	703	706	703	704	699	668	614	546	518	494
Tue	685	688	690	692	687	651	607	539	508	516
Wed	676	684	682	685	682	650	600	543	523	497
Thu	677	679	680	683	680	652	609	535	516	504
Fri	593	598	593	601	599	570	537	494	471	456
Sat	782	790	788	781	791	773	768	753	743	765
Sun	864	868	871	870	871	868	863	841	841	852



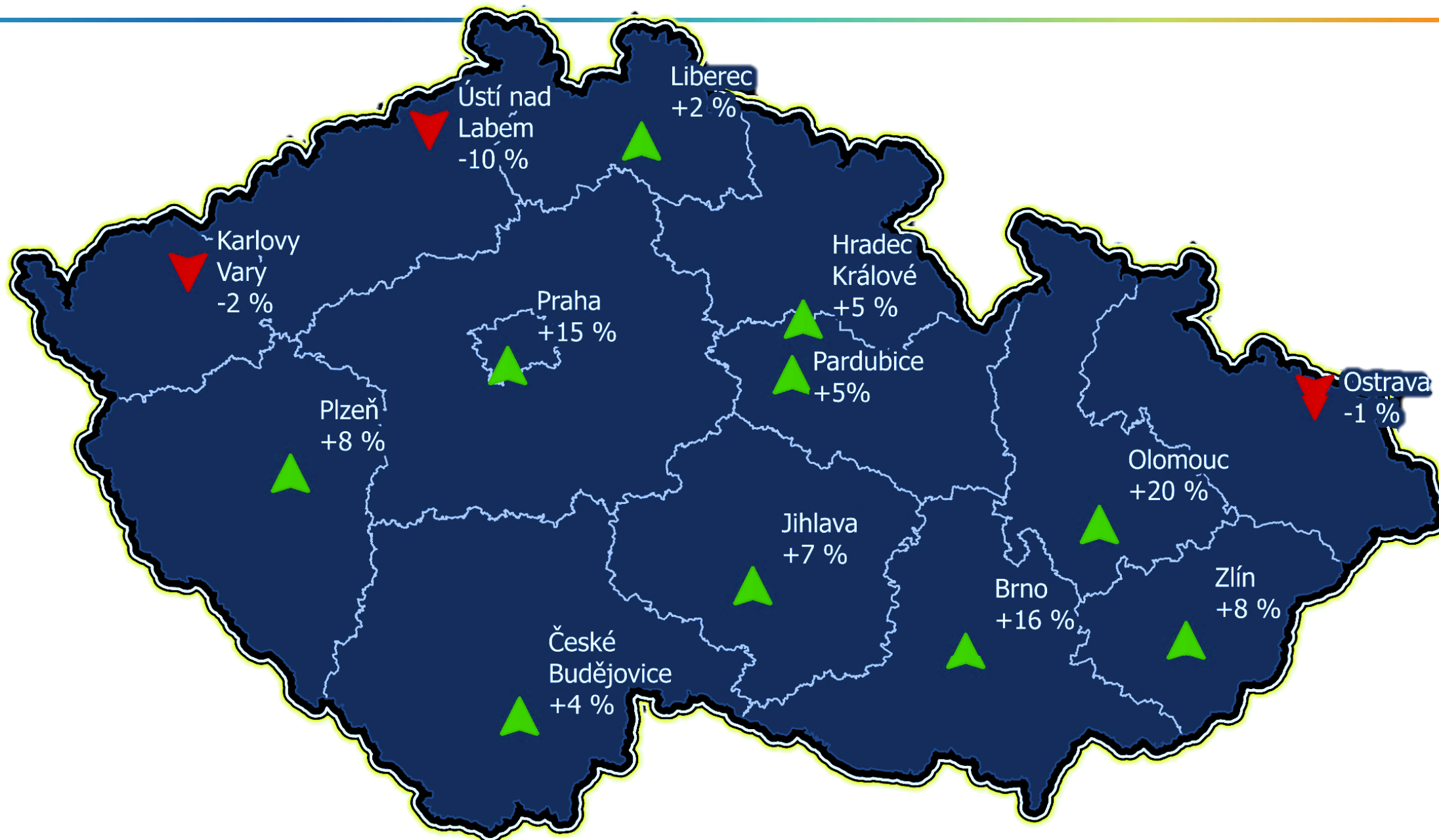
CURRENTLY PRESENT INDIVIDUALS (24/7)

Ovčáry (Kolín)



CURRENTLY PRESENT INDIVIDUALS (24/7)

NUMBER OF CITIZENS vs. NUMBER OF RESIDENTS



PRIMARY COMMUTING LINKS

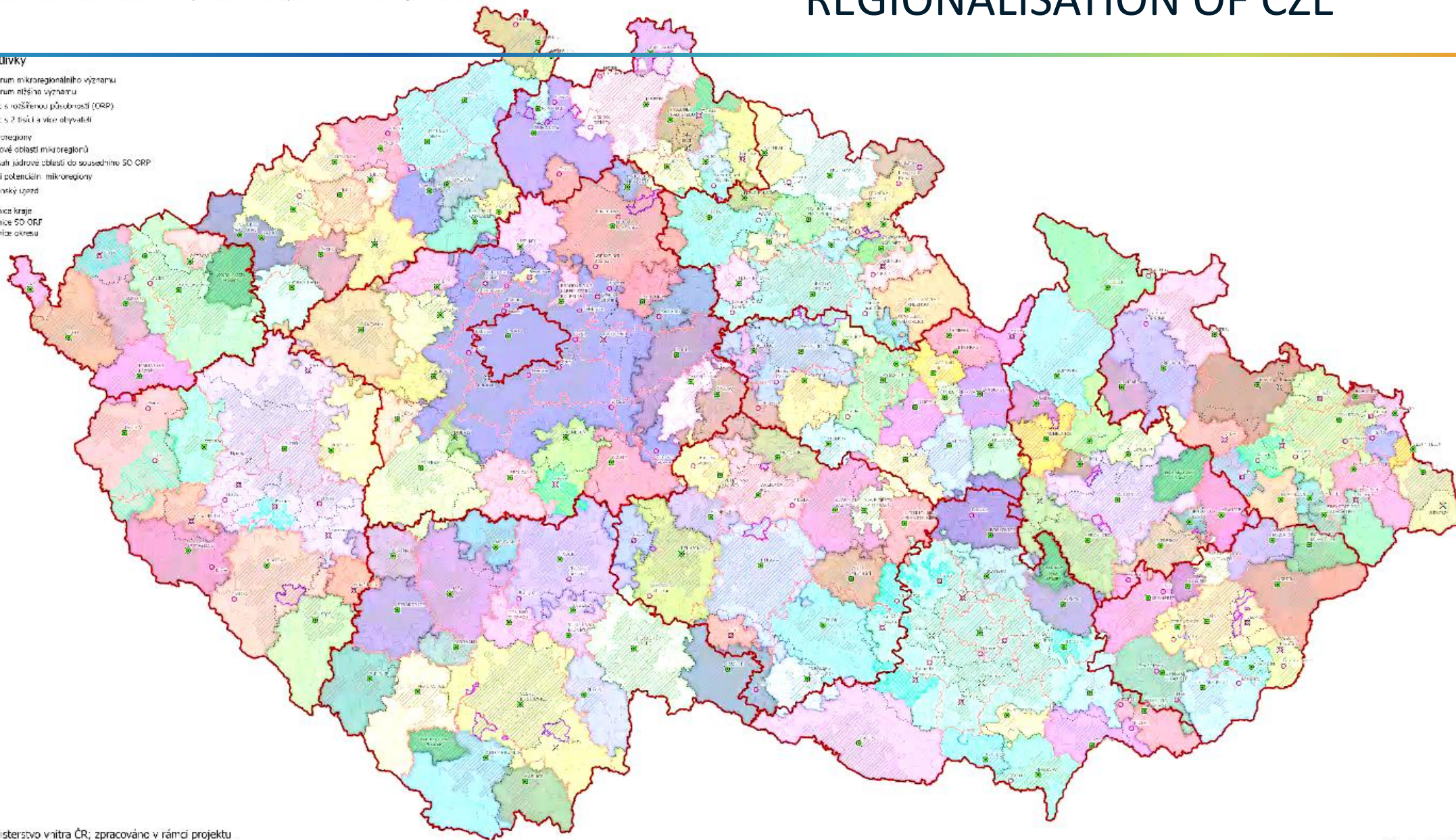


Story map:



Vysvětlivky

- centrum mikroregionálního významu
- centrum nižšího významu
- ✕ obec s rozšířenou působností (ORP)
- obec s 2 tisíci a více obyvateli
- mikroregiony
- jádrové oblasti mikroregionů
- přesah jádrové oblasti do sousedního SO ORP
- další potenciální mikroregiony
- vojenský újezd
- hranice kraje
- hranice SO ORP
- hranice okresu



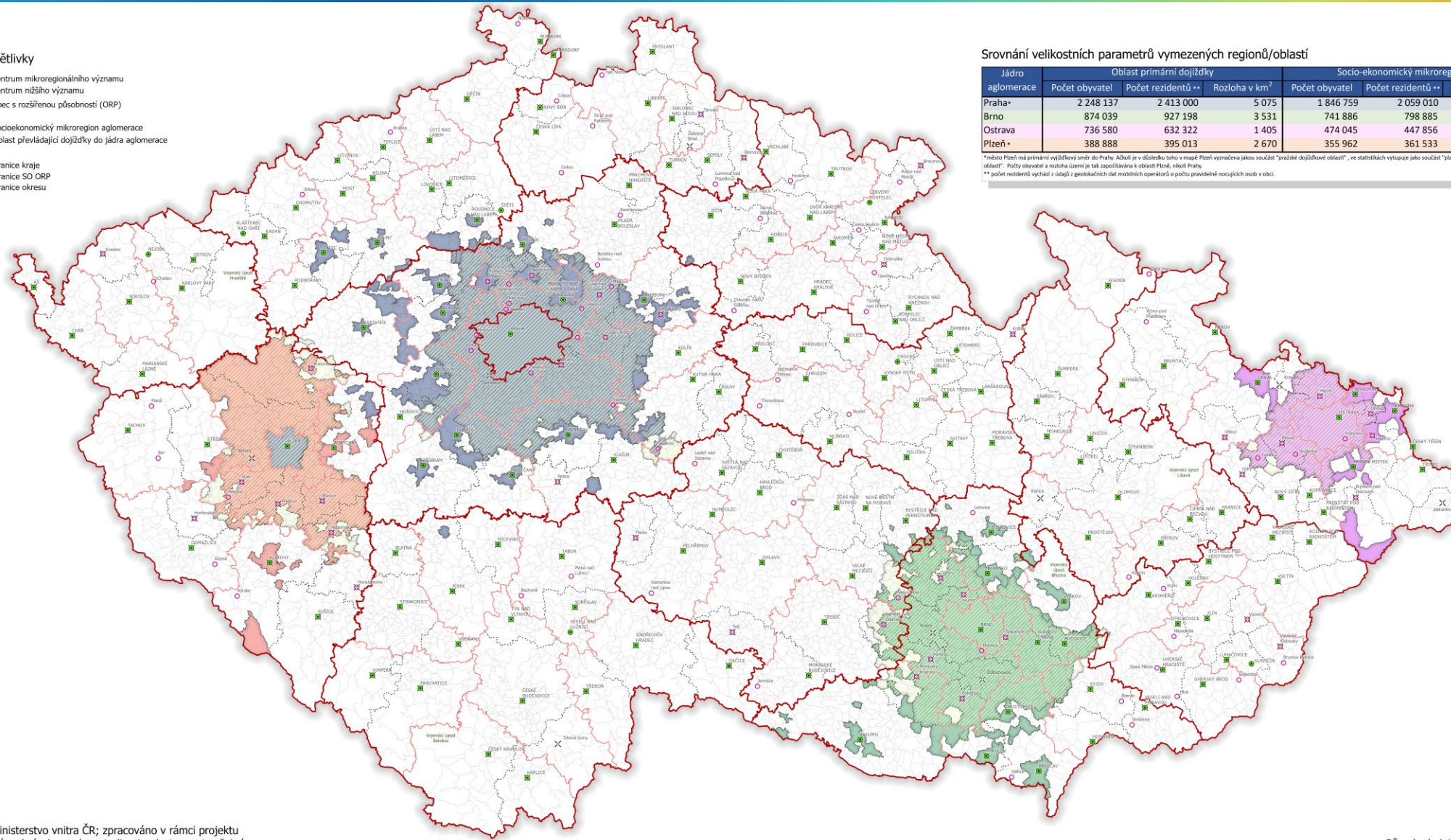
HLAVNÍ CENTRA OSÍDLENÍ ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

Funkční socioekonomické mikroregiony a dojížděkové oblasti 4 největších aglomeračních oblastí vymezené na základě geolokačních dat mobilních operátorů za podzim 2021 a jaro 2022

MAJOR SETTLEMENTS IN CZE

Vysvětlivky

- centrum mikroregionálního významu
- centrum nižšího významu
- × obec s rozšířenou působností (ORP)
- socioekonomický mikroregion aglomerace
- oblast převládající dojížděky do jádra aglomerace
- hranice kraje
- hranice SO ORP
- hranice okresu



Srovnání velikostních parametrů vymezených regionů/oblastí

Jádro aglomerace	Oblast primární dojížděky			Socio-ekonomický mikroregion		
	Počet obyvatel	Počet rezidentů **	Rozloha v km ²	Počet obyvatel	Počet rezidentů **	Rozloha v km ²
Praha*	2 248 137	2 413 000	5 075	1 846 759	2 059 010	3 831
Brno	874 039	927 198	3 531	741 886	798 885	3 229
Ostrava	736 580	632 322	1 405	474 045	447 856	1 038
Plzeň*	388 888	395 013	2 670	355 962	361 533	2 723

*Město Plzeň má primární vyjížděkovou směr do Prahy. Ačkoli je v důsledku toho v mapě Plzeň vyznačena jako součást "pražské dojížděkové oblasti", ve statistikách vypouje jako součást "plzeňské dojížděkové oblasti". Počty obyvatel a rozloha území je tak započítávána k oblasti Plzeň, nikoli Prahy.

** počet rezidentů vychází z údajů z geolokačních dat mobilních operátorů o počtu pravidelně nocujících osob v obci.



Q&A

Part IV – Towards a new monitoring mechanism: IEA novelties

- / Short introduction of the IEA
- / Presentation of the novelties introduced by the IEA, with emphasis on monitoring and evaluation

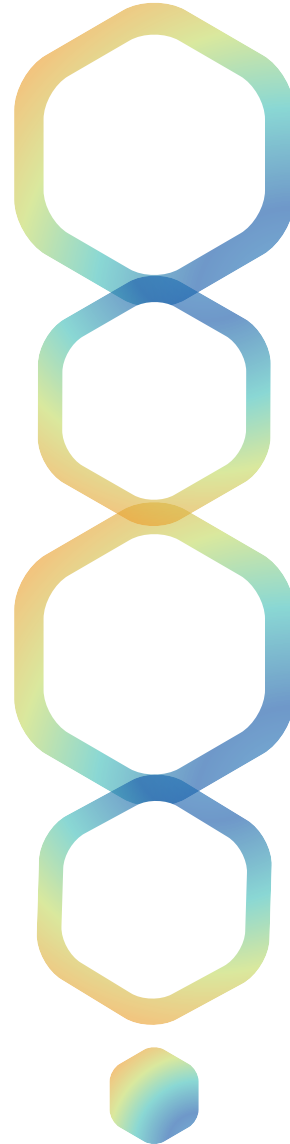
Interoperable Europe Act in a nutshell

What? Digital public services and their systems

All services requiring interaction across Member States' borders by means of their network and information systems.

Who? Union entities and public sector bodies

All entities that provide or manage digital public services.



Why? Better public services

By making people think about interoperability before they take decisions having impact on it.

When? Entry into force on 11 April 2024

Application after 3 months, except for Article 3 and 17 where application is after 9 months.

The Act helps EU and Member State administrations to deliver connected digital services to citizens and businesses across Europe.

Overview of the main elements



Mandatory interoperability assessment

- Interoperability assessments



Strengthened interoperability support

- GovTech and interoperability regulatory sandboxes
- Policy implementation support projects
- Trainings
- Peer reviews



Structured and co-owned EU cooperation

- Governance (Board, Community, competent authorities, coordinators)
- Interoperable Europe Agenda
- Monitoring



Recognised reusable interoperability solutions

- European Interoperability Framework
- Interoperable Europe solutions
- Mandatory share and reuse
- Interoperable Europe Portal



Key synergies within the EU digital legislation landscape

01

Digital Decade Policy Programme

Contributes to the target of having 100% key public services available online by 2030, and the related monitoring.

02

Data Governance and Sharing

Aligns with the European Data Strategy to facilitate secure and efficient data sharing and use between public administrations, businesses, and citizens, including coordination with the European Data Innovation Board and support to data spaces.

03

Innovation and technology

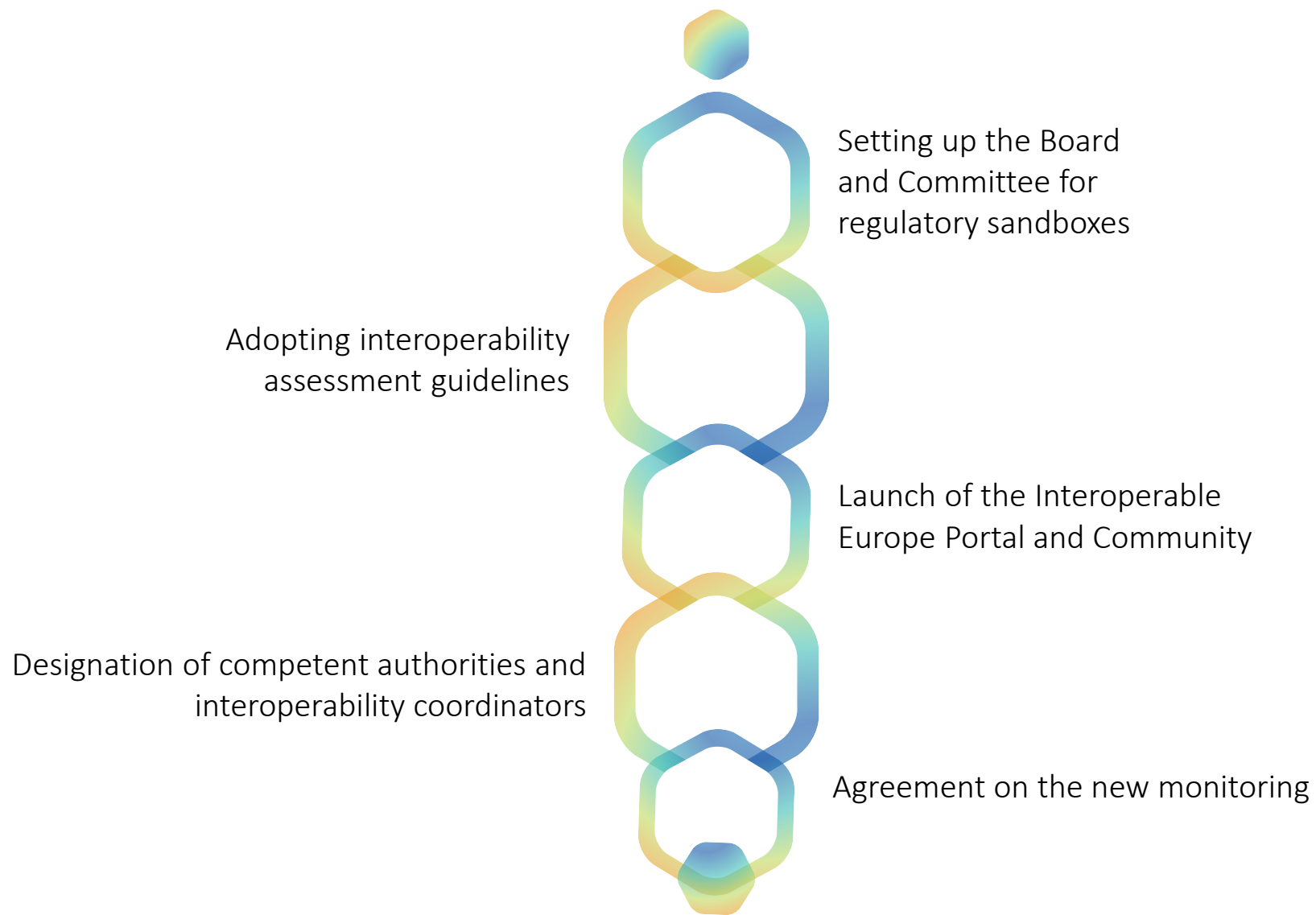
Supports the EU's digital innovation goals, including the Digital Europe Programme, by supporting GovTech cooperation and interoperability regulatory sandboxes.

04

EU sectorial policies and digital identity

Making available reusable interoperability assets, trainings and support measures to support the implementation and uptake of common interoperability solutions.

2024 milestones



In addition, the launch of preparatory actions on several other topics, such as the EIF, the Agenda, recommended solutions, etc.

Interoperable Europe Act: Article 20 – Monitoring and evaluation

“The Commission shall monitor the progress of the development of trans-European digital public services to support **evidence-based policymaking** and actions needed in the Union at national, regional and local levels. The monitoring shall give priority to the reuse of existing international, Union and national monitoring data and to automated data collection.[...]”. (Article 20, paragraph 1, Interoperable Europe Act)

What is changing with Article 20 of the Interoperable Europe Act?

01

DATA COLLECTION

Priority to the **reuse of existing** multi-level monitoring **data** and to **automate data collection**

02

SCOPE

Monitoring of :

- Progress on **cross-border interoperability**
- **EIF Implementation**
- **Interoperability Solutions Uptake**
- **Open-Source Solutions and GovTech Cooperation**
- **Skills**

03

REPORTING

Introduction of a new report to:

- Assess the **cross-border interoperability progress**
- Identify cross-border interoperable public services **barriers and drivers**
- Cover the **results achieved over time**

Comparing the EIF and the new monitoring mechanism



TARGET



SCOPE

EIF VS the new
Interoperability
Monitoring
Mechanism
foreseen under
the IEA

EIF

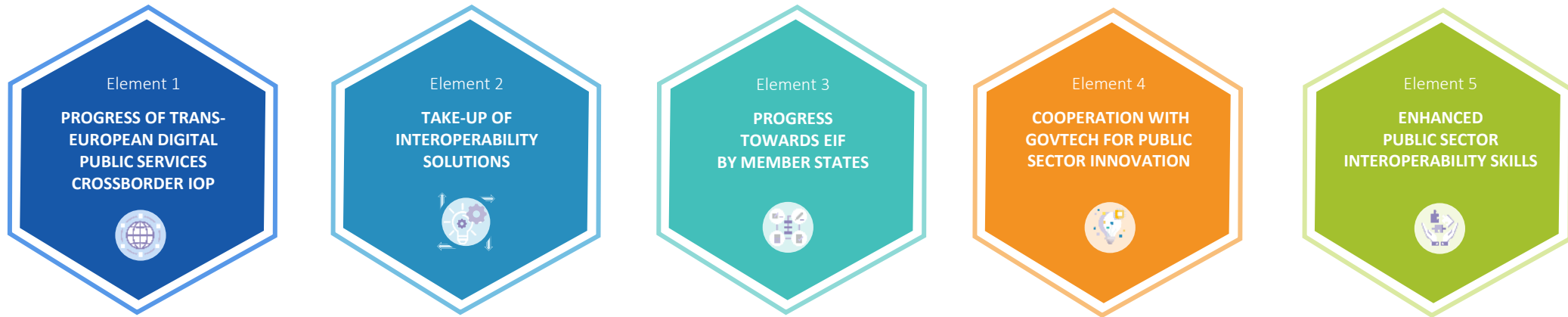
- National public administrations (mainly).
- Interoperability and the framework's principles.

New IoP MM

- Member States' public administrations and their public services at **different levels** of government.
- EU Entities that also need to apply the Act, including their TDPS and solutions.
- **Going beyond the EIF**, considering topics such as **public sector innovation**, GovTech and **public sector skills related to interoperability**, taking into account the **private sector and academia**.

Developing the new Interoperability Monitoring Mechanism (IoP MM)

In alignment with the Act, the new **IoP MM** will be divided into **five** elements:



- In order to design this new IoP MM, the JRC has been conducting work, based on a **co-creation approach** and the organisation of **Implementation and Design workshops** with relevant stakeholders. During these events, stakeholders noted the value of monitoring and pointed to knowledge-based approaches, automation and data-reuse.
- Following these consultations, the JRC is currently discussing the indicator proposal for Article 20 with experts from the Member States.



Based on the work conducted by the JRC, a selection of indicators will be tested under NIFO, either as part of a **pilot exercise** (for the more mature indicators) or as part of a **feasibility assessment** to determine if and how these indicators could be piloted/monitored in the future.



Part V – Q&A

/ Interactive discussion on the EIF MM and novelties introduced by the Interoperable Europe Act

Closing remarks and next steps



The slides of today's webinar will be shared on Joinup.



The **results** of the 2023 edition of the EIF monitoring mechanism will also be available shortly on Joinup. We will inform you of their publication.



A **dedicated webinar to present the BDM results** will be organised in the upcoming weeks – stay tuned!



The **Digital Public Administration factsheets** and the **repository of good practices** will be published in the upcoming weeks on Joinup.



Thank you