A Corporate Information Management Framework
for the European public sector
- the *sine qua non* for Information Interoperability

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eHealth

Reduce administrative burden

Seamless, end-to-end digital public services

Digital Single Market

Industry 4.0

Security

Public sector modernisation

Implementation of EU policies

Efficiency and effectiveness

Interoperability

Internet of things

Standards

Once-only principle

Cross-border by default

High Performance computing

Open data

Tackling global complex challenges

Transparency

Single access point

Accountability

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- EU Lisbon Treaty (2008)
- EU Charter on Fundamental Rights (2000)
- Public Sector Information Directive (2013)

- EU Ministerial declarations on eGovernment (2009, ...)
- Digital Single Market (2015)
- ISA^2 programme (2015)
- European Interoperability Framework (EIF) - ongoing revision (2016)

- European Council - modernisation of public administrations
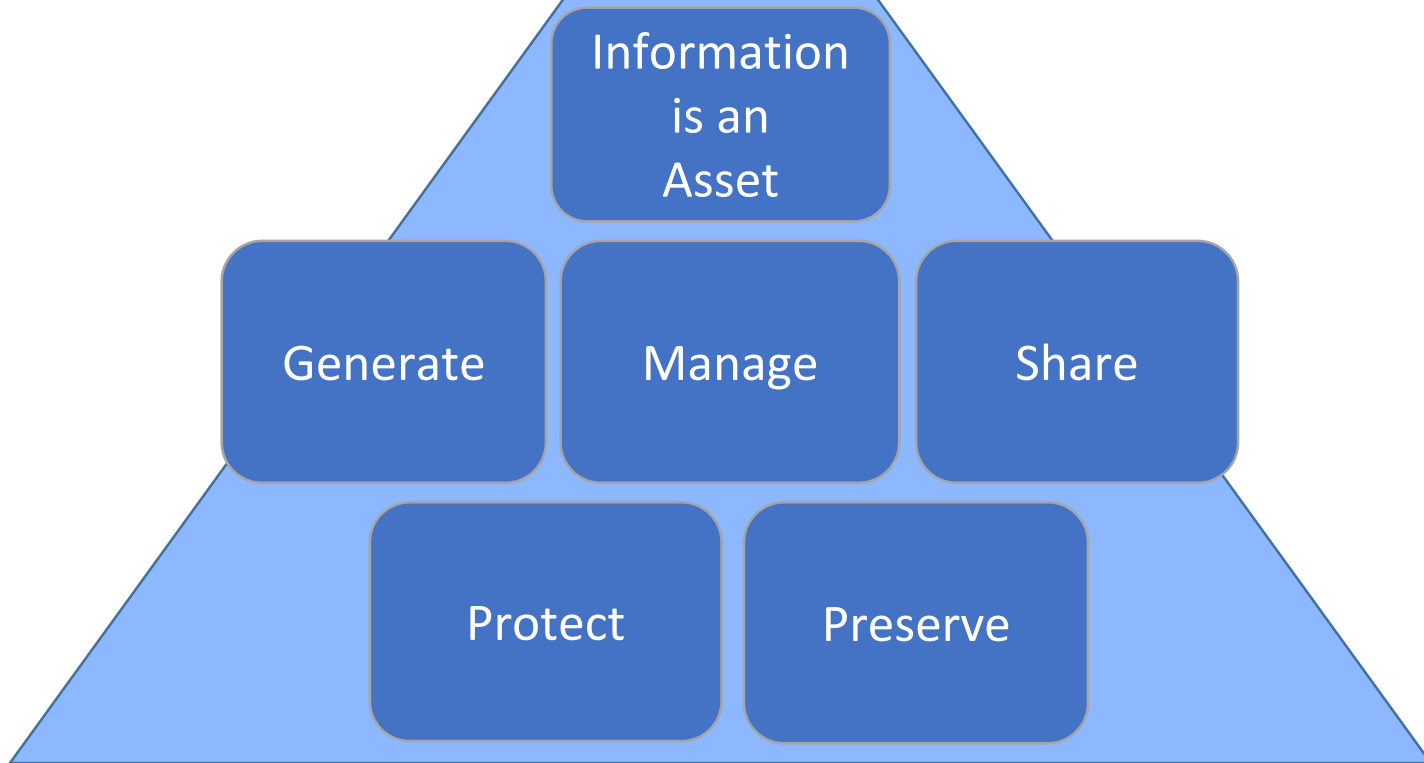- European Commission Annual Growth Survey (2015)

"a more Digital Approach to Public Administration"

Progress… but slower than expected... Particularly at EU level :

- Silos

- Lack of Interoperability

- Lack of Trust

- Global Challenges – Terrorism; Climate Change - Interdisciplinary Teams

Information management

Principle 1: Information is an Asset

Public Sector Information is a public asset held in trust for citizens. Public Administrations have an obligation to ensure that information retained by the public sector is accurate, integral, protected, accessible and up to date at all times.

Governance – Awareness campaigns – Data Standards Guidelines – Training

Principle 2: The Generation of Information

Information should be generated to aid policy formulation and to support policy execution using standardised formats and exploiting both internal and external sources.

Meta data systems – Once only – Interoperable by default

Principle 3: The Management of Information

Information should be managed so as to maximise its relevance to good public administration and the creation of public value applying 'once-only' strategies where appropriate.

Digital by default – Cross Border by design – Master Data

Principle 4: The Sharing of Information

Information should be shared in ways that make it easy to (re)use, deliver and exchange and it should be made available through multiple channels.

Transparency & Collaboration – Open by default – Base Registries

Principle 5: The Protection of Information

Information should be protected as prescribed by both EU and national legal codes as well as public administrations' data privacy and IT security policies.

Digital rights – Security & Availability – Public awareness campaigns

Principle 6: The Preservation of Information

Information should be preserved to ensure continued access for as long as is appropriate in accordance with national and international legal, regulatory and archival requirements.

Information which is unlikely to serve any future public purpose should be deleted.

Training – Long term digital solutions – Relevance Reviews

Implementation

- Tailored to each Administration's specific needs
- Cultural Change
- Corporate level ownership
- Raise awareness of all staff

- CIO

- Interoperability by design

CIMF principles underpin Digital Public Services

Opportunities

"The Information Layer... the stuff of information...we should think imaginatively about what it could be like for computer systems not only to make such stuff available to users, but to exploit it for themselves"
(Spärck Jones 2007)

Challenges

"As technology transforms businesses globally, it is clear that data management, specifically how data is used and secured is going to be crucial for companies, their investors and shareholders alike"
(Walsh 2016)

Vice-President Ansip in the U.S. March 10 & 11, 2016
"Data is the foundation of our digital future"
@Ansip_EU

EIF revision - draft version open for public consultation until **29 June**

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 highest possible level to avoid fragmentation and duplication. Metadata, master data and reference data management should be prioritised.

CIMF across the European Public Sector

Luxembourg adopts the CIMF

*"With the launch of Luxembourg's open data portal we recognized the need for mutual understanding by all stakeholders of the information management challenges facing our Administration. Adopting the CIMF provides us with a **holistic framework** creating a common space for discussion and facilitating follow up at corporate level of agreed actions. It will be a **paradigm shift** in how we manage information."*

- Gilles Feith
- Director Government IT centre
- LE GOUVERNEMENT DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG

References

Joinup: https://joinup.ec.europa.eu