

Managing the Public Sector Digital Transformation

CIMF WORKSHOP

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Tallinn Declaration: EIF & CIMF

New **EIF** – inspire public administrations to design and deliver borderless, interoperable, personalised, user-friendly end-to-end digital public services to all citizens and businesses

Recommendation 30:

Perceive data and information as a public asset which 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.

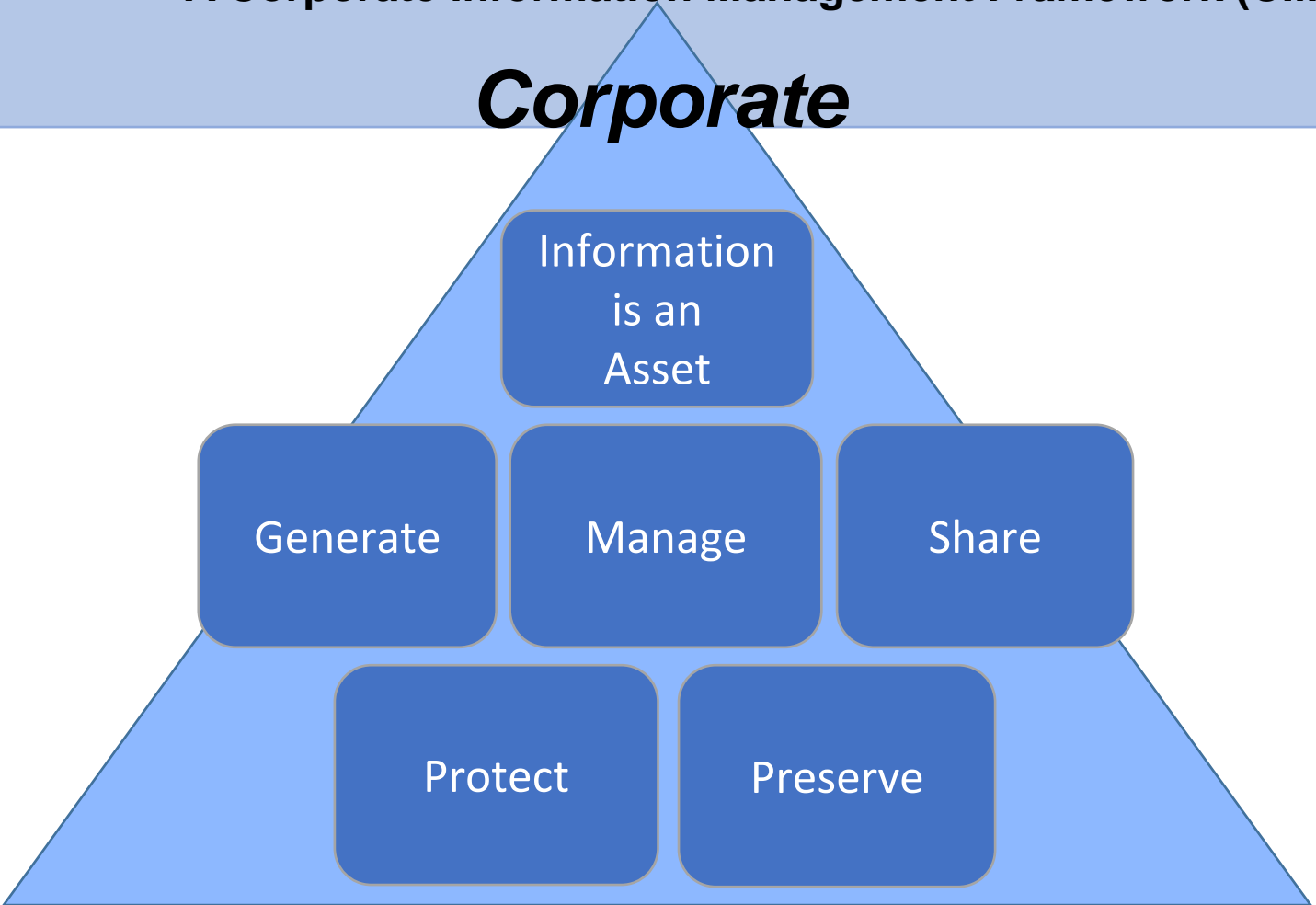
CIMF across the European Public Sector

Workshop – Agenda

- **Objectives & Enablers for each Principle (30 mins)**
- **Implementation Issues (20 mins)**
- **A model for a data-driven administration (30 mins)**

A Corporate Information Management Framework (CIMF)

Corporate



Information
is an
Asset

Generate

Manage

Share

Protect

Preserve

CIMF Principles

Principle 1: Information is an Asset

Public Sector Information is a public asset held in trust for citizens. It should be treated as a strategic resource, the quality of which is paramount. 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**

CIMF Principles

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

CIMF Principles

Principle 3: The Management of Information

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

Digital by default – Cross Border by design – Master Data

CIMF Principles

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

CIMF Principles

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

CIMF Principles

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

CIMF Implementation

- Tailored to each Administration's specific needs
- Cultural Change - create a common Information Culture
- Corporate level ownership
- Raise awareness of all staff
- Skills, Training

- CIO, CDO

- New Development Paradigm placing the '**Information Layer**' and Information Interoperability at the centre of the design process

CIMF principles underpin Digital Public Services

CIMF Implementation

Development Paradigm:

Interoperability-by-Design

Privacy-by-Design

Security-by-Design

Digital-by-Default

Cross-Border-by-Default

Open-by-Default

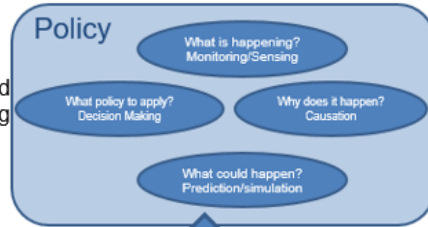
A model for a Data-Driven Administration

- Ongoing work with the Uruguay Government +DD, VP, DL
- Objective is to develop a model which will be the basis for their National Data Strategy
- Model should 'speak' to senior managers and should be understood by all stakeholders
- Based on EIF & CIMF
- Translatable into horizontal actions across Government and vertical actions within Ministries

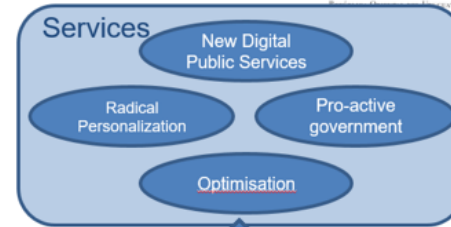


Digital Transformation

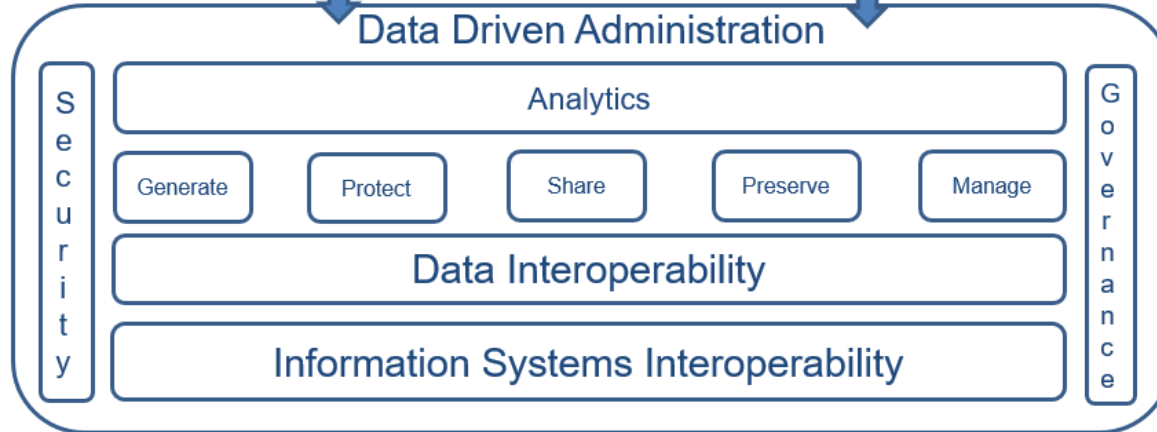
Evidence-based
policy making



Data-driven
services



Data Driven Administration



A model for a Data-Driven Administration

Open Questions:

- Does the model make sense?
- How should the Data Interoperability layer be expanded?
- Should shared data, personal data and non-personal data be presented?
- What other recommendations from the EIF should appear?
- Anything else to be added?

Data is the last Frontier


Data is the reusable raw material of the 21st Century

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)

A portrait of Vice-President Ansip, a middle-aged man with short brown hair and blue eyes, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and blue tie. He is positioned in the center of the frame, looking directly at the camera with a slight smile. Behind him are the flags of the United States (stars and stripes) on the left and the European Union (blue with yellow stars) on the right.

Vice-President Ansip in the U.S. March 10 & 11, 2016

“Data is the foundation of our digital future”



@Ansip_EU

References

[Joinup: https://joinup.ec.europa.eu](https://joinup.ec.europa.eu)

- https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/eif_en