

## Monitoring the digital transformation

A presentation by Sven SCHADE (JRC, Digital Economy Unit) based on contributions by DG CONNECT, DIGIT and the JRC

14 October 2022



#### JRC Mission

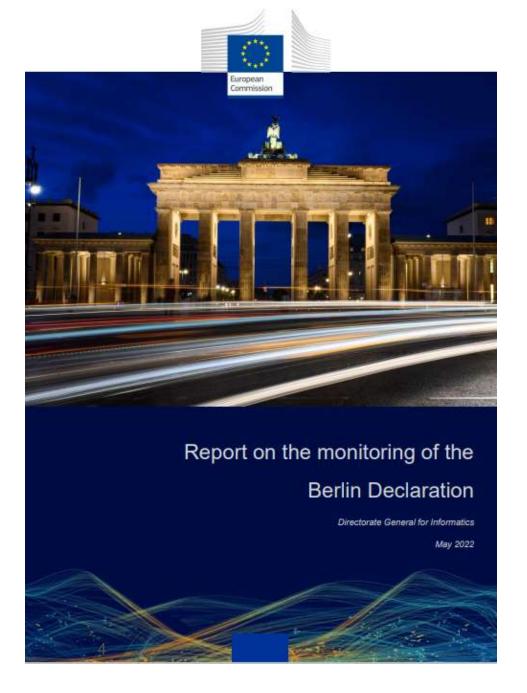
As the science and knowledge service of the European Commission our mission is to support EU policies with independent evidence throughout the whole policy cycle.



#### Outline

- 1. Introducing key monitoring schemes
- 2. Highlighting cross-cutting messages
- 3. Suggesting items for discussion



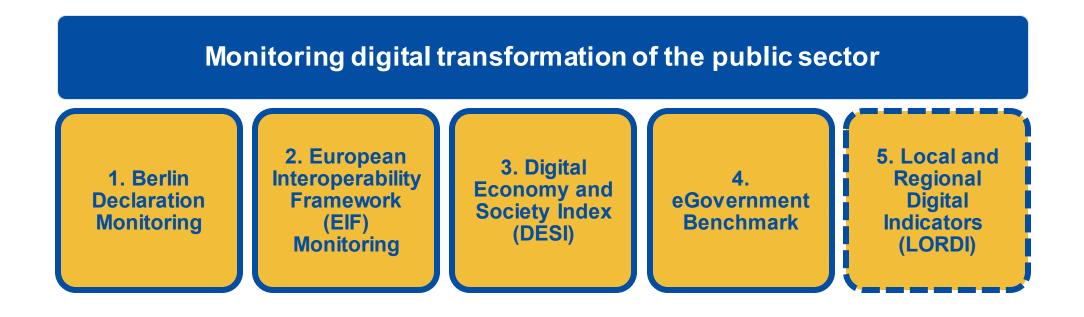




"We therefore invite the forthcoming EU Council Presidencies to pick up and improve this work, again with the support of all Member States and the European Commission - and in <u>close alliance</u> with other EU initiatives (e.g., DESI, eGovernment Benchmark, NIFO)"



#### Overview of key monitoring schemes









### Berlin Declaration Monitoring (2020-2024)



46

We, the signatories, will (...) annually present our implementation progress of this declaration in our countries annual progress reports as prepared by the respective EU council presidency until 2024 and ask the European Commission for support in setting up an appropriate mechanism.

- Led by the German Presidency of the Council of the EU and co-designed by the CIO Network, with monitoring setup by the EC and voluntary countries
- Monitors the Declaration's "policy action areas" showing Member State progress and sharing best practices
- <u>First annual progress report</u> (2021) published together by the Council Presidency and the EC
- Most ambitious digital government declaration since Tallinn (2017), monitoring political commitments on: respect of fundamental rights; digital inclusion; digital literacy; security & trust; digital sovereignty & interoperability; innovation; resilience & sustainability
- Reduces reporting burden by reusing data sources, as well as joint data collection with EIF monitoring

See the Berlin Declaration on Digital Society and Value-Based Digital Government



#### The EIF Monitoring



The EIF Monitoring Mechanism's goal is to provide each Member State with its level of implementation of the European Interoperability Framework (EIF), it is part of the National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO).

Indicates where each Member State areas for improvement when implementing EIF's 47 recommendations, organised in three scoreboards: Principles, Interoperability Layers and Conceptual Model

EIF Monitoring aids policy evaluations and synergies across EC, facilitating interoperability



#### **Benefits**



Member States **gain intelligence** on which operation areas they can improve in.



Member States obtain **granular information** on their level of **EIF implementation**.



Simplified **evaluation process** through existing indicators.



Useful input for **ISA**<sup>2</sup> **programme** mid-term and final evaluations.

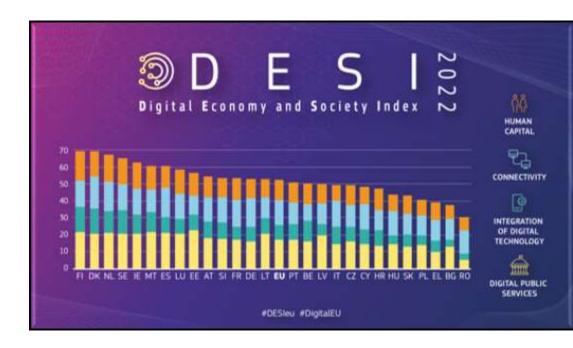


Identification of **synergies across EC** facilitating interoperability.

## Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)



- Assesses Europe's digital performance as an annual composite index
- Mirrors the Digital Compass structure, focusing on connectivity, digital skills, digitising businesses and digital public services
- DESI reports provide a comprehensive analysis for each Member State and a European overview for key policy areas, to embrace the full potential of digitisation





#### The eGovernment Benchmark

Annual measurement comparing four dimensions of digital public service delivery across Europe:

- User Centricity: the extent to which information and services are available online
- **Transparency**: transparency of service processes, user involvement in service design and personal data management
- Key Enablers: level of adoption of IT enablers (eIDs, eDocuments, Authentic sources, Digital post and security during services processes
- Cross-Border Services: online availability of information and services for users from other European countries







## Local and Regional Digital Indicators (LORDI)



- Living-in.EU movement's declaration commits to develop a framework of indicators on digital maturity of cities and regions
- Supporting European policies on digitalisation of relevance to Smart Communities, Data Spaces and Local Digital Twins...
- From an initial set of 175 indicators (in 2020) a scoping survey under the DIGISER project (in Q2/Q3 2021) involved inputs from 230 cities
- Currently, 24 indicators as a 'digital health check' intended as a first iteration in 2023, with a plan to cover at least 2/3 of EU population by end of 2024
- Monitoring is also networking, with peer-learning being one of the foreseen benefits, with evidence potentially contributing to the European Semester















## DESI & eGovernment Benchmark (re)use

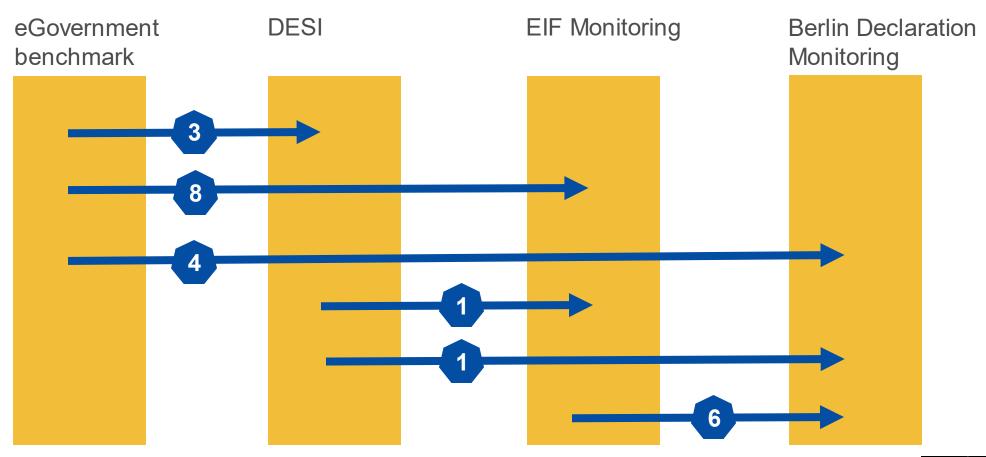


- DESI feeds the Digital Decade targets for 2030
- Both are reused by Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) country analyses and the European Semester
- Both aid DG REFORM's Technical Support Instrument (TSI) assessments
- Interoperability aspects are used for the EIF monitoring
- Member States are provided with guidance and fresh ideas helping digitalisation efforts that focus on specific assets, following proposals in DESI's country reports and the eGovernment Benchmark's best practices



## Cross-cutting analyis: Data flows and dependencies

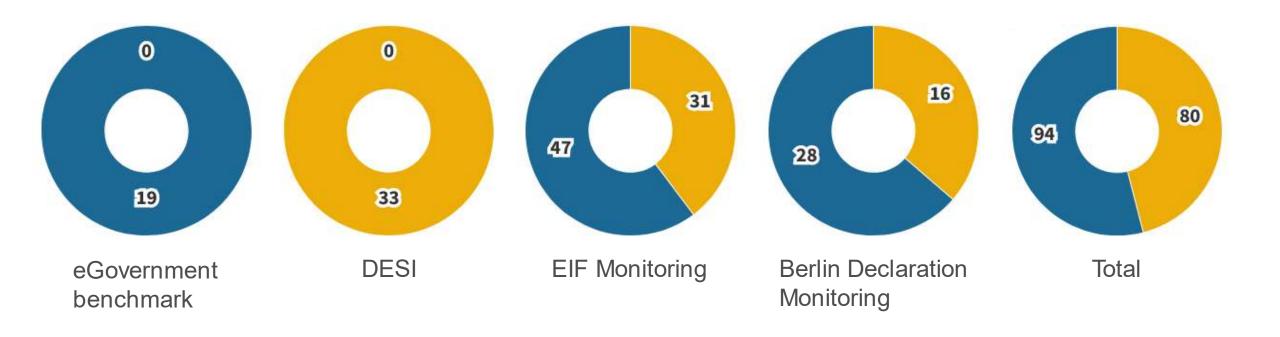






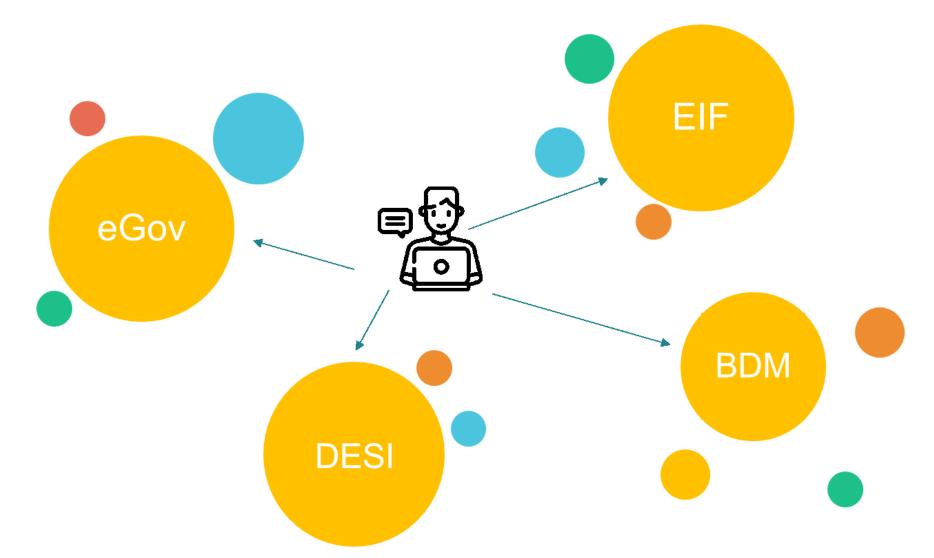
## Cross-cutting analyis: Data source origin







## Cross-cutting analysis: Stakeholder mapping

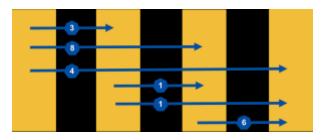




#### Outline (recap)

- 1. Introducing key monitoring schemes
- 2. Highlighting cross-cutting messages
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# Increase of benefits

### A two-fold way ahead for Member States and the European Commission

- Providing evidence for domestic decision making
- Filling knowledge gaps
- Increasing coordination
- •

- Streamlining content
- Streamlining timelines
- Anticipate emerging needs
- •





# Increase of benefits

#### A two-fold way ahead for Member States and the European Commission

- Which kind of indicators would you need to support your daily decisions?
- How can available data be made available to you for re-use?

- How might the current monitoring practices become more efficient/efficiently organised?
- Do you have best practices on how to provide required monitoring data in your country?
- Which monitoring-related activities are the most burdensome and why?





#### Thank you!

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