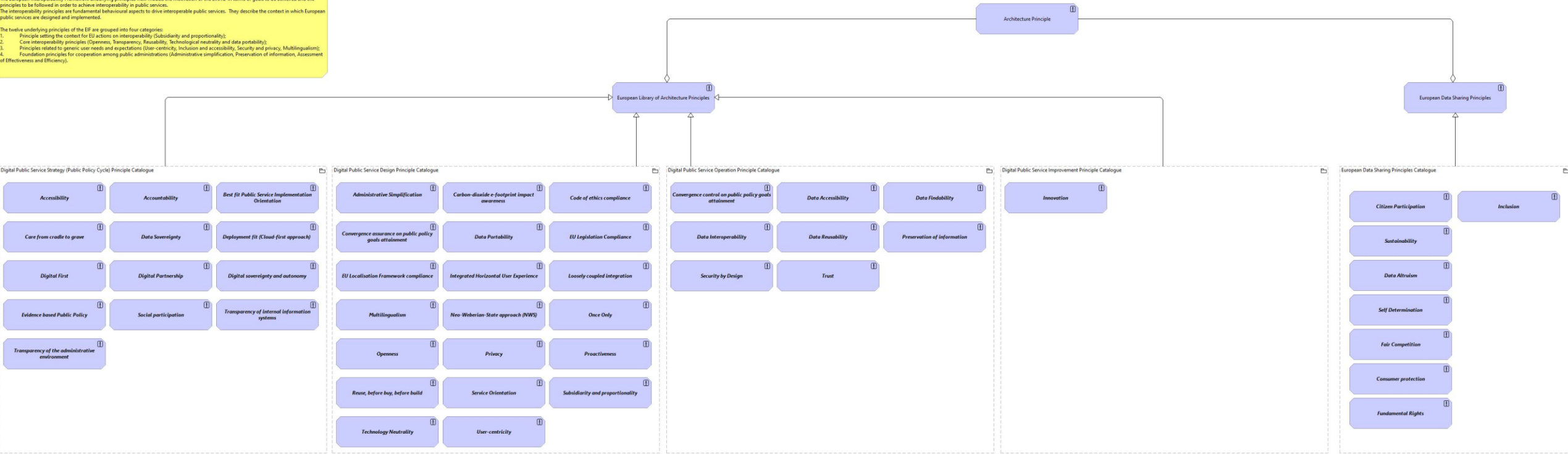


The European Interoperability Framework underlying principles view models the motivation of the ERA© in terms of goals to be achieved and the principles to be followed in order to achieve interoperability in public services.

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

The twelve underlying principles of the EIF are grouped into four categories:

1. Principle setting the context for EU actions on interoperability (Subsidiarity and proportionality);
2. Core interoperability principles (Openness, Transparency, Reusability, technological neutrality and data portability);
3. Principles related to generic user needs and expectations (User-centricity, Inclusion and accessibility, Security and privacy, Multilingualism);
4. Foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations (Administrative simplification, Preservation of information, Assessment of Effectiveness and Efficiency).



Not Implemented Architecture Principles Catalogue

The "Not Implemented Architecture Principles Catalogue":

Despite the vital role architecture principles play, there are situations where certain principles may not be employed within a specific solution architecture. It is important to maintain transparency and ensure that these omissions are duly noted and communicated. The "Not Implemented Architecture Principles Catalogue" serves as a repository for documenting such cases.

Including explanatory notes alongside each omitted principle is crucial. These notes should provide a clear rationale for the exclusion, explaining the context, constraints, or trade-offs that led to the decision. By doing so, the documentation acts as a reference for future architects, fostering a deeper understanding of the architectural choices made and promoting informed decision-making.

Benefits of Documenting Omitted Principles:

Knowledge Sharing: The catalogue facilitates knowledge sharing among architects by capturing the context and rationale behind each omitted principle. This ensures that valuable insights are not lost, enabling future architects to make informed decisions based on prior experiences.

Governance and Compliance: The documentation of omitted principles helps ensure that architectural decisions align with organizational governance frameworks and compliance requirements. It provides visibility into the reasons behind deviations from standard architectural practices, allowing stakeholders to assess risks and make informed judgments.

Risk Management: Identifying and acknowledging the absence of certain architecture principles helps uncover potential risks and trade-offs associated with the solution architecture. It enables architects to proactively address these risks and develop mitigation strategies.

Continuous Improvement: The documentation of omitted principles promotes a culture of continuous improvement. It encourages architects to revisit decisions, reassess trade-offs, and learn from past experiences, ultimately refining their approach to solution architecture.