I. Introduction

IT Rationalisation is a global process within an organisation mainly aiming at a higher level maturity of IT services to achieve the predefined goals, which can be different, but are generally to increase the efficiency of the IT and prepare it for the future. At the MSIS 2014 (See Ref1), we have presented a paper on IT Rationalisation initiatives where Eurostat is involved. The focus of the paper and the presentation was mainly on the IT portfolio rationalisation process and its effect on the service culture. This poster presentation broadens the scope and examines the other components of the IT Rationalisation process in Eurostat.

II. IT Rationalisation: the global view

Introduction

There are several reasons why IT Rationalisation takes place:

- **Financial reasons**: Budget cuts and resource constraints create a need to reduce costs and increase efficiency.
- **Technical reasons**: Changes in the available technologies, eliminating legacy systems, evolution of the IT tools; end of the lifetime of the available server technologies, etc.
- **Organisational reasons**: Centralisation of IT services, introduction of corporate tools.
- **Business reasons**: Changes in the business workflow, new workflows.
- **Architectural reasons**: Introduction of new technologies, standards and architectures (e.g. service-oriented architecture, following CSPA recommendations.)

In the global view we can identify the following interrelated aspects of IT Rationalisation:

- **IT Governance and Strategy**
- **IT Infrastructure rationalisation**
- **IT Portfolio rationalisation**
- **IT Hosting services rationalisation**
- **Business process harmonisation**

III. Conclusions

The IT Rationalisation in a data oriented organisation like Eurostat is a complex process with many different aspects. The gradual implementation of the rationalisation steps with due regard to business constraints and opportunities is the key of success.