

Factsheet France

Main interoperability activities

In France the *Référentiel Général d'Interopérabilité* (RGI)¹, published on 12 May 2009, functions as the source for the NIF. It is planned for 2012 that the NIF will be updated in alignment with the EIF.

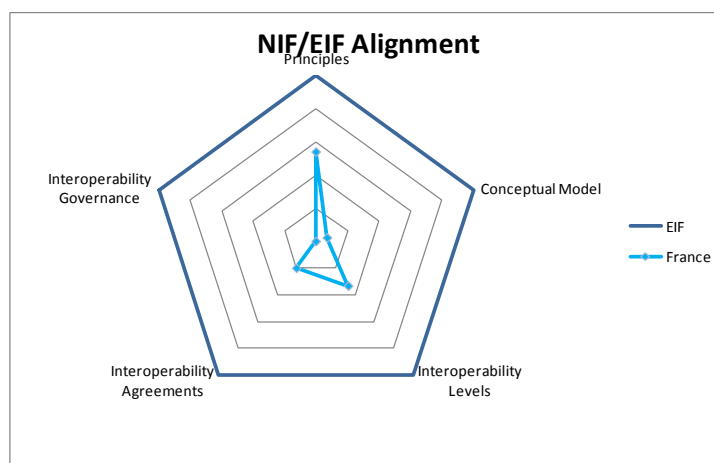
Summary of the NIF

The RGI consists out of three parts:

- The *avant-propos* introduces the problems of interoperability and addresses the expected benefits of the RGI. This part is directed to the decision-makers and the heads of administration.
- The *cadre d'interopérabilité* presents the context of the RGI together with principles and the scope. This part is intended for the heads of the public administrations who are involved in the field of organisation and information systems.
- The *guide d'interopérabilité* presents how the public administrations should implement interoperability by giving an overview of recommended and mandatory norms, standards and best practices. The focus of this part is on semantic, syntactical and technical levels of interoperability and is written for the project managers, enterprise architects, developers and others who are involved in the implementation of public services.

Alignment NIF/EIF

The main concepts of the EIF are poorly covered by the current RGI.



Some EIF principles are fully or partially covered under the part of the benefits in the first part of the document like openness, efficiency and effectiveness, reusability, technological neutrality and adaptability, and subsidiarity. Other EIF principles are mentioned in the second part of the document like inclusion and accessibility, security and privacy, transparency, and preservation of information.

A conceptual model is not mentioned in the RGI. The recommendation to encourage the sharing of authentic sources is briefly mentioned in the third part.

¹ https://docs.google.com/leaf?id=0B_aLijZmZM6xYzUzMzU4NjMtMjQ5Yy00MDNiLW14Y2EtZmUyMDY4NjYzNzcw

The RGI mentions 6 levels of interoperability: political, legal, organisational, semantic, syntactical and technical level. The RGI mentions the applicable legislations which apply to interoperability and data exchange. On organisational level they encourage the public administrations to use UML and BPMN notations to document business processes.

On interoperability agreements recommends RGI the public administrations to use the norms, standards and best practices in the specifications, some of these are even mandatory to use. The norms, standards and best practices are selected through the same method proposed in CAMSS².

Interoperability governance is not observed in the RGI.

Other initiatives on interoperability

No other initiatives on interoperability have been communicated.

NIF responsables for France

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No secondary contact

² <http://ec.europa.eu/idabc/en/document/7407.html>