

# Factsheet Greece

## Main interoperability activities

Greece has a National Interoperability framework that has been regulated in the Law 3731/2008<sup>1</sup>. A ministerial decision has been issued in the Government Gazette in order to define the concrete implementation guidelines (No. 1301 of April 12, 2012).

Also a ministerial decision was issued (No. 21469 of April 23, 2012) in settings for electronic public documents exchanged in the public sector. An internal regulation regarding the issuance and the exchange of e-Documents for the Ministry of Administration Reform and E-Governance as pilot Ministry was issued. Afterwards this regulation will be revised and expanded to all ministries and public bodies.

## Summary of the NIF

The Greek e-Government Interoperability Framework<sup>2</sup> defines standards, specifications and rules for the development and deployment of web-based front and back office systems for the Greek Public Administration, at National and Local level, which will accelerate the development of electronic collaboration of public agencies, for the delivery of high quality and secure one-stop e-Government services to businesses, citizens and other public bodies. This framework consists of the following components:

- The **Certification Framework for Public Administration Sites and Portals**: this framework specifies the guidelines and standards to be followed when designing, developing and deploying e-Government portals and supporting e-Government services;
- The **Interoperability and Electronic Services Provision Framework**: this framework defines the basic principles and the general strategy to be followed by the public agencies, when developing e-Government Information Systems;
- The **Digital Authentication Framework**: this framework sets the standards, the procedures and the technologies required for the registration, identification and authentication of the e-Government services users;
- The **Documentation Model for Public Administration Processes and Data**: this model is a practical guide which defines the notation, the rules and the specifications for the design, implementation and documentation of the Public Administration processes, documents and electronic data exchange messages.
- The **Interoperability Registry**: this registry is a web-based repository of service and document metadata, services process models in BPMN, standardized XML Schemas, as well as code lists for the most common information elements within governmental service provision in Greece;
- The **XML schema repository**.

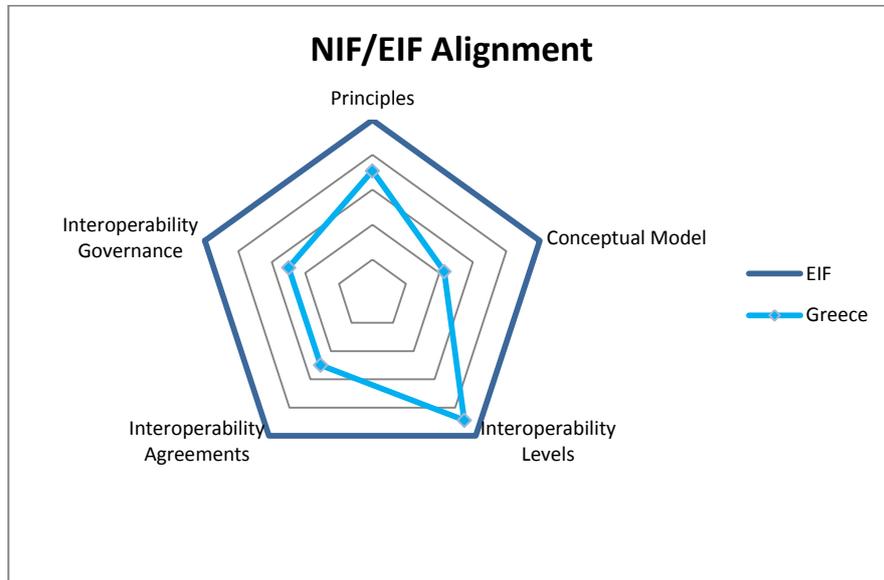
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<sup>1</sup> Government Gazette ΦΕΚ: 138/A/2011

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.e-gif.gov.gr>

## Alignment NIF/EIF

The Greek NIF has a very good alignment with the EIF on the 'interoperability levels'. The Greek NIF is well aligned on the 'Principles'. The alignment of the Greek NIF on the 'Conceptual model', the 'Interoperability Agreements' and 'Interoperability Governance' is fair.



The Greek NIF aligns with six of the twelve EIF **principles**. These six principles are: User-centricity, Inclusion and accessibility, Security and privacy, Transparency, Reusability and Effectiveness and efficiency. The Greek NIF partially aligns with the following principles: Multilingualism, Administrative simplification, Preservation of information, Openness and Technological neutrality and adaptability.

The Greek NIF contains the description of the parts of a **conceptual model**, there is no graphical representation. The conceptual model is based on SOA. The NIF encourages connecting loosely coupled services, however, no observations could be made as regards the usage of infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components. Evidences recommending the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components were not observed. The NIF advises reuse, but it does not describe the usage of authentic sources. The Digital Authentication Framework (DAF) sets the standards, the procedures and the technologies, compliant with privacy legislation, required for the authentication of the e-Government services users.

The **interoperability levels** described in the Greek NIF are very strongly aligned with the ones described by the EIF. The business processes are transparent and they are documented in a unified way at the various levels of the public administration. Semantic interoperability is achieved through the definition of core data components, data types, standard XML schemas, metadata, ontologies, and interoperability registries. Technical interoperability is achieved through the usage of technical standards. A lot of elements are present regarding the existence of change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery. There is however no common change management process defined.

There are **interoperability agreements** mentioned in the Greek NIF. They should however be based on existing formalized specifications/standards where applicable. Rules and standards are defined in the Greek NIF; however the process how these are selected is not defined. There is no specific mention of encouraging the public administrations to favour open specifications/standards. There are agreements for secure data exchange.

The **governance framework** for records management (concerning the standards) exists but there is no overarching body to ensure compliance with the general framework, implementation of the ministerial decision, or defining and enforcing the roles and responsibilities.

## Other initiatives on interoperability

The new e-Government law defines the concrete implementation guidelines (No. 1301 of April 12, 2012), a new holistic program that includes further action for the interoperability framework.

## NIF responsible for Greece

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