Factsheet Slovenia

Main interoperability activities

The Slovenian interoperability Portal (NIO – Nacionalni Interoperabilnostni Okvir)[1], launched on 23 October 2010, is the basic cornerstone of the national interoperability framework in Slovenia. The portal allows different stakeholders to publish standards and guidelines on interoperability, interoperability information, and interoperability assets important at the national level. Furthermore, a set of legal acts has been institutionalised on the area of electronic commerce.

Summary of the NIF

The currently available material on the Slovenian NIF describes the following topics:

- Legal acts on electronic commerce
- Slovenian interoperability Portal (NIO – Nacionalni Interoperabilnostni Okvir)

Legal acts on electronic commerce

On the legal level of interoperability, a set of legal acts has been institutionalised on the area of electronic commerce, such as infrastructure, equality between paper documents and electronic documents, electronic signatures, administrative procedures and accessibility of public information.

Slovenian interoperability Portal(NIO – Nacionalni Interoperabilnostni Okvir)

The NIO portal is a supporting tool for registering and certifying interoperability assets. The portal can be used to provide the following services: (1) publishing of interoperability assets, (2) publishing of information on interoperability, (3) systematic search, display and presentation of interoperability assets.
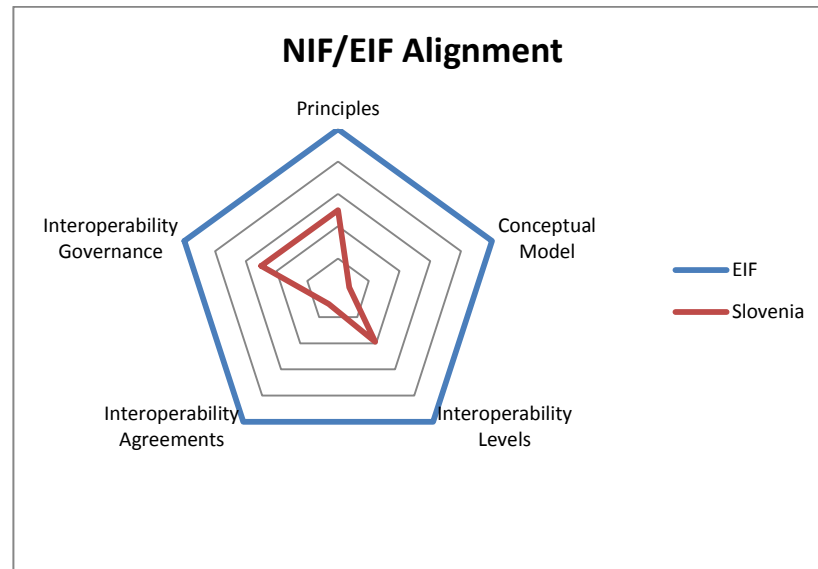
In this context, the NIO portal represents a meeting point of suppliers and users of interoperability assets, which are necessary for the coordinated development, building and maintenance of information systems in public administrations.

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[1] http://nio.gov.si/nio/

Alignment NIF/EIF

The Slovenian NIF is weakly aligned with the EIF for most dimensions.

The following paragraph discusses the NIF / EIF alignment as given by the figure above.

Firstly, the interoperability governance was started in April 2011, by nominating 27 authorized representatives of government institutions and technical experts for the editorial board of the NIO portal. Next to this governance structure, no explicit frameworks were found for interoperability governance.

Secondly, the NIO portal allows stakeholders to discuss all interoperability levels (legal, organisational, semantic, technical), and initiatives to stimulate the common use of policies and semantic methodologies were found (e.g. XML-schemas, naming and identification principles for data elements and e-documents). Nonetheless, explicit descriptions and in-depth specifications for all interoperability levels were not found.

Thirdly, all of the EIF principles are mentioned on the NIO portal, however no description of implementation of the principles was found.

Fourthly, no details about conceptual model or interoperability agreements have been communicated.

Other initiatives on interoperability

On 28/02/2011, a study was presented on the introduction of the Open Source Software on workstations in the Slovenian public administration[2], which was the first approach to a gradual migration of public administrations to open source. The study is available on the website of the Ministry of Public Administration[3].

A new interoperability information system was launched in January 2012, enabling electronic data exchange for the e-Social Security project. By using a set of special multipurpose application components (Tray, IO-module, Asynchronous module, Security Platform), data are being gathered from a large number of institutions and their data sources, containing the information on property and income of the applicants and their family members. Today, there are 15 governmental institutions involved with 27 data sources, plus 21 banks and 10 investment funds. Based on the resulting data, the social work centres are able to efficiently and transparently make decisions on following social rights: child allowances, cash so-

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[2] https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/news/si-slovenian-public-administrations-moving-open-source-desktops

[3] http://www.mpju.gov.si/en/

cial assistance, state student grants, additions to pensions, kindergarten subsidies, school meals subsidies, travel costs for students, exemption from the payment of social service, personal help, help to the family at home, help for paying rent, help for health insurance.

The system doesn't require any big changes and investments from the data sources, because of its exceptional flexibility and because it can encompass data source's specifics, in technical and organisational sense. The system is ready to be used also in other similar projects where there is need to electronically gather data from numerous heterogeneous data sources.

With the aim of intensifying the development of inter-sectorial and international interoperability, Slovenia has been establishing a Government Application Store (GAS) of applicative solutions for those interoperability products that the government would like to offer for use, for exchange and for re-use.

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