

NIFO Implementation Examples

Interoperability agreements and governance

Public administrations, when establishing (European) public services, should base interoperability agreements on existing formalised specifications, or, if they do not exist, cooperate with communities working in the same areas. p.2

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EIF element: Interoperability Agreements

Public administrations, when establishing (European) public services, should base interoperability agreements on existing formalised specifications, or, if they do not exist, cooperate with communities working in the same areas.

Example: Spain

This NIF element is applied.

- There are at the moment 12 interoperability agreements.
- The NIF is extended through a number of Interoperability Agreements, a notion included in the European Interoperability Framework; those agreements are technical interoperability regulations which develop specific requirements necessary to guarantee the more practical and operational aspects of interoperability between public administrations and citizens.
- There are twelve interoperability agreements already published in the Official Gazette of the State about the following issues: catalogue of standards; electronic document; digitization of documents; electronic file; electronic signature policy; brokering protocols; data models; electronic documents management policy; requirements for the connection to the network of the Spanish public administration; procedures for authentic copies and conversion between formats; data model for the exchange of records between official input/output registries; and reuse of public sector information. See <http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/PAe/NTinteroperabilidad>
- These interoperability agreements have been developed in cooperation with all public administrations in Spain following the same cooperative approach which was used to develop the NIF.

EIF element: Interoperability Agreements

Public administrations should use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assessing and selecting formalised specifications.

Example: Spain

The interoperability of Spanish government services is established by the Resolution of the Secretary of State for Public Administration of 3 October 2012 regarding the Catalogue of Standards.

In particular, the Resolution establishes the National Interoperability Framework (NIF) , whereas Law 11/2007 of 22 June aims to create the basic elements of technical, semantic and organisational interoperability in the public administration in relation to the electronic access to public services. The law is complemented by the Royal Decree 4/2010 of 8 January introducing Additional Provision 1 on the development of the series of Technical Interoperability Standards, which should be used by the public administrations. Article 11 of the NIF is an article on standards, applicable to all public administrations. The article includes a paragraph on the criteria that are important for the selection of standards. They link the procurement framework of the EU and the EIF (European Interoperability Framework) together with additional criteria based on CAMSS v0.1 such as suitability, potential, openness or market conditions. The NIF provides the national adoption process for standards and specifications.

EIF element: Interoperability Agreements

When establishing (European) public services, public administrations should prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support.

Example: Poland

The Council of Ministers adopted the revised National Integrated Informatisation Programme (NPII). It features a detailed Action Plan of the Minister of Digital Affairs (PD MC) which provides for measures in order to:

- deliver in 8 priority areas: RP Portal, Digital ID, National Registers System, Electronic Documentation Management, Data and service integration platform, Integrated Analytical Platform, Common national IT infrastructure, Open Data;
 - Finally integrate the dispersed resources;
 - Provide standardisation of public information;
 - Provide the basis for public administration projects to be funded through the 2014-2020 EU financial perspective
- NPII's coordination mechanism is to be based on the concept of the Chief Information Officer

EIF element: Interoperability Agreements

Contribution to the standardisation process

Public administrations should lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs.

Example: Iceland

The newly implemented services and infrastructure that are based on the specifications in the NIF are practical examples.

See <https://www.island.is/>, <http://skilriki.is/>, <http://www.islandsrot.is/>, <http://www.audkenni.is/>, <https://www.rsk.is/>

The NIF is a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalized specifications. By agreeing to the NIF (establish and maintain), the interested parties (public and private sector, R&D and citizens) are participating in assessing and selecting formalized specifications, which will be the reference requirements in all implementations of electronic services. These specifications are open (requirement of the NIF) and include secure data exchange specifications and requirements. The assessment and selection of the specifications already published in the NIF was done in “grass-root” organizations (both ICEPRO Committee on Electronic Business and FUT-IT Sector of Icelandic Standards – and open expert groups) with participation of all interested parties w.r.t. the NIF. All this work is done in close co-operation of these organizations and the Icelandic Standards. The IS-NIF is therefore a venue for publishing this selection, based on agreement of all parties involved.

EIF element: Interoperability Agreements

Public administrations, when working together to establish (European) public services, should agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange.

Example: Germany

The German Federal Office for Security in Information Technology (BSI) provides a software tool, namely "GSTOOL", for authorities in order to efficiently assist the user in creating, managing and updating security concepts according to the IT-Grundschutz (IT baseline protection) of the BSI.

Through the development of the BSI IT-Grundschutz tool (GSTOOL), BSI provides an innovative and ergonomically usable software program that supports users in preparing, administrating and updating IT security concepts that meet the requirements of IT-Grundschutz.

After collecting the information required, the users have a comprehensive reporting system at their disposal that they can use to carry out structure analyses on all their compiled data and to generate reports in paper or in electronic form.

In particular GSTOOL provides support for the following tasks within the framework of security concepts:

- Modelling and layer models in accordance with IT-Grundschutz
- IT system recording / structural analysis
- Application recording
- Implementation of safeguards
- Cost analysis
- Protection requirement determination
- Reporting
- Revision support
- Basic security check
- IT-Grundschutz Certificate

GSTOOL: <https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Topics/ITGrundschutz/ITGrundschutzGSTOOL/gstool.html>

IT baseline protection:

https://www.bsi.bund.de/DE/Themen/ITGrundschutz/ITGrundschutzInternational/itgrundschutzinternational_node.html

EIF element: Interoperability Governance

Public administrations should establish a framework for the governance of their interoperability activities across administrative levels.

Example: Slovenia

The Strategic Council for the Development of IT is responsible for managing, coordinating and supervising the development of IT in public administration. The government of Republic of Slovenia has on 12th March by Decision No 01301-1/2015/20 established the Council for Development of IT in Public Administrations. The council manages the development of IT systems of public administration and its financial resources. By establishing the Council the state provides a Single working platform and consensus adoption on the highest possible level of decision-making, efficient coordination and intensive implementation at operational level.

The Council for the Development of IT in Public Administration currently operates in accordance with Rules of Procedure, which define the manner and organisation of the Council's work. The council consists of:

- Strategic Council,
- Coordination Working Group
- Operational working group.

Before setting up a project, procurement and capital cost, and upgrade involving any IT solution, competent authorities must acquire the Council's agreement. Solutions exempt from this classification are solutions in the sector of landline and mobile telephone services, IP telephone, photocopying apparatus, cameras, projectors, video surveillance systems, videoconference systems, uninterruptable power supplies, air-conditioning systems, generators and similar. Council gives its agreement for public procurements, the cost of which exceeds 20.000 EUR (excluding VAT). For this purpose and the purpose of procurement, competent authorities must fill out their project identification data (procurement and capital cost, as well as upgrade).

The new portal has a dual function. The first one is providing a [central catalogue](#) of all the records and databases of Slovenian public bodies. In this catalogue the metadata about all the Open Data from state authorities, municipalities and other public sector bodies is made available. The second function of the portal is representing a single site where users can find Data in a machine-readable format and with an Open Data licence. This includes Open Data collections which had already been published on different websites.