NIFO Monitoring 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

Public administrations should use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assessing and selecting formalised specifications. p.3

When establishing (European) public services, public administrations should prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support. p.3

Contribution to the standardisation process: Public administrations should lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs. p.4

Public administrations, when working together to establish (European) public services, should agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange. p.4

Public administrations should establish a framework for the governance of their interoperability activities across administrative levels. p.5

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

The Sectoral Conference of public administrations is the body to give a boost to proceedings and common projects aimed at cooperation and quality improvement in the provision of public services between the General administration of the state and the administrations of the autonomous communities and cities of Ceuta and Melilla. See:

http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae_Home/pae_Organizacion/ambito-nacional.html?idioma=en#.VgApE5Mt1CE

The sectoral committee currently has nine working groups:

- Digital identity

- Integrated telecom

- Centre, indicators and measures

- Interoperability

- Brokering and services

- Security

- Suppliers and contración ICT

- Reuse and RISP

- Planning and governance

See:

http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae_Home/pae_Organizacion/ambito-nacional/comite-sectorial.html?idioma=en#.VgApiZMt1CE

Moreover, the Central Government signed cooperation agreements with regional governments for the provision of mutual basic solutions, including service level agreements

See

http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2008/04/29/pdfs/A22095-22117.pdf

More than 100 agreements, protocols and other cooperative projects signed by the Secretary of State for Public Administration with other administrations or agencies are currently inforce. Updated information can be found in the agreements section of the eAdministration observatory, see:
http://dataobsae.administracionelectronica.gob.es/cmobsae3/dashboard/Dashboard.action?selectedScope=A13

EIF element: Interoperability Agreements
Public administrations should use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assessing and selecting formalised specifications.
Example: Spain
The uptake of standards and technical specifications is monitored and the resulting report is available online.

See

http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae_Home/dms/pae_Home/documentos/Estrategias/pae_Interoperabilidad_Inicio/pae_Esquema_Nacional_de_Interoperabilidad/Informe-progreso-adecuacion-eni-2013/Informe progreso adecuacion eni 2013.pdf

And

https://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae_Home/dms/pae_Home/documentos/OBSAE/pae_Notas_Tecnicas/2014-06_nota-tecnica-estado-eni-ens.pdf

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: Lithuania
Once per year the Information Society Development Committee under the Ministry of Transport and Communications is in charge of monitoring the interoperability framework requirement and verify, revise and update the list of recommendation (among which also the preference for open specifications in the procedure of establishing European public service) if needed. See: https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.E6B3CA284A0F/DHWUmuJcAQ

EIF element: Interoperability Agreements

Contribution to the standardisation process

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

Example: Lithuania

Before creating any technological solution there is an obligation to do public procurement. Then Central project management agency (http://www.cpva.lt/en/home.html) reviews technical specification for the sake of standardisation work and monitors also (when relevant and possible) if open specification is used, if relevant and possible.

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: Slovenia

In the context of the electronic data exchange using our standard set of common application building blocks, there are special inter-organizational agreements signed, also in compliance with the guidelines of our Information Commissioner. These agreements are covering the organizational, semantic and technical details of the data exchange. All agreements are tripartite - signed by the relevant data source institution, data user institution and technical middle-institution (Ministry of public administration).

https://nio.gov.si/nio/catalog/asset/search.nio?keywords=&sort=&type=2&io=1#search

EIF element: Interoperability Governance

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

Example: Denmark

The Steering Committee for Data and Architecture has the responsibility for governance of the cross governmental interoperability architecture (NIF). This includes review of cross governmental projects and relevant coordination of review processes across the governmental governance tiers.

More specialized monitoring of compliance is also done with focus on selected aspects and within selected areas, typically related to specific initiatives such as mandatory self-service or mandatory digital post, where monitoring focuses on meeting deadlines for implementation of common requirements, recommendations and solutions.