

NIFO Monitoring Examples

Interoperability levels

Interoperability levels p.2

Legal interoperability: Public administrations should carefully consider all relevant legislation relating to data exchange, including data protection legislation, when seeking to establish a European public service. p.3

Organisational interoperability - business process alignment. Public administrations should document their business processes and agree on how these processes will interact to deliver a (European) public service. p.3

Inter-governmental coordination p.4

Organisational interoperability - organisational relationships. Public administrations should clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service. p.4

Organisational interoperability - change management: Public administrations working together to provide (European) public services should agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery. p.5

Semantic interoperability: Public administrations, when working together to establish (European) public services, should use a common taxonomy of basic public services. p.5

Public administrations should support the establishment of sector-specific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and should encourage the communities to share results on national and European platforms p.6

Technical interoperability: Public administrations should agree on the formalised specifications to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services. p.6

EIF element: Interoperability Levels

Interoperability levels

Example: Spain

The Ministry of Finance and Public Administration monitors the implementation of the [National Interoperability Scheme](#). The General State Administration ([AGE](#)) has made significant adaptation in organizational and technical interoperability, infrastructure and services, common communications and electronic signatures.

See report:

<http://dataobsae.administracionelectronica.gob.es/cmobsae3/dashboard/Dashboard.action>

EIF element: Interoperability Levels

Legal interoperability: Public administrations should carefully consider all relevant legislation relating to data exchange, including data protection legislation, when seeking to establish a European public service.

Example: Malta

All actions and initiatives defined in the Digital Malta Strategy are monitored and reported publicly, allowing all stakeholders to track its success. Its alignment and execution are being monitored by a Governing Body within [MITA](#). Reports are made available through the Digital Malta portal at the following link:

<http://www.digitalmalta.gov.mt/en/Pages/Home.aspx>

The National Digital Economy Strategy defines the following with regards Interoperability and Standards:

"The fast pace of ICT development requires continuous review of industry standards. Government has a leadership role to play. It must ensure standards and policies produce optimal returns on investment in systems architecture and data that is open and interoperable."

Various actions have been defined that support Interoperability and Standards. The following are considered to be the most relevant from a legal interoperability aspect:

- Digital by default legislation - Government will evaluate all new laws at the drafting stage to ensure compatibility with the vision for Digital Malta.
- Standards and Good Practice - Government shall collaborate with stakeholders to support and promote:
 - National and EU cross-border interoperability.
 - ICT standards based on industry best practices.
 - Green ICT.

(See <http://www.digitalmalta.gov.mt/en/Pages/Home.aspx>)

EIF element: Interoperability Levels

Organisational interoperability - business process alignment.

Public administrations should document their business processes and agree on how these processes will interact to deliver a (European) public service.

Example: Estonia

Interoperability framework requirements (out of which also business process alignment) will be verified by the [RISO](#) (holders of information are required to get agreement for changing IT legislation from RISO). All changes in public sector information systems and their services are required to register in administration system for the state information system RIHA (<https://www.ria.ee/administration-system-of-the-state-information-system/> and <https://riha.eesti.ee/riha/main>). It is recommended to provide descriptions of processes

EIF element: Interoperability Levels

Inter-governmental coordination

Example: Denmark

The Steering Committee for Data and Architecture has the responsibility for governance of the cross governmental interoperability architecture (NIF). This includes overseeing the coordination across relevant domains included in the cross governmental digitization strategy.

The Danish NIF defines a steering committee for Cross-Government Cooperation (STS) to ensure coordination of the public sector digitization.

See: <http://www.digst.dk/ServiceMenu/English/Policy-and-Strategy/Digital-Strategy-2016to2020>

EIF element: Interoperability Levels

Organisational interoperability - organisational relationships.

Public administrations should clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service.

Example: Austria

Solutions/public services developed under the AIF/Austrian eGovernment cooperation agreement are continuously monitored by the respective cooperation board ([BLSG](#), [IKT-BUND](#)), ensuring full alignment with the definitions and policies stated within the Austrian Interoperability Framework (AIF).

The tracking of the alignment with the AIF basically is embedded in the overall process of monitoring the progress of a concrete project, which may vary on a per project-basis (e.g. depending on its actual scale). This means, that whenever the steering committee is informed about a project's status/progress by the responsible team, evaluation and rating of its adherence to the individual components of the AIF is included as a part of the report.

EIF element: Interoperability Levels

Organisational interoperability - change management

Public administrations working together to provide (European) public services should agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery.

Example: Denmark

The Steering Committee for Data and Architecture has the responsibility for governance of the cross governmental interoperability architecture (NIF). This is expected to include principles for change management regarding architecture.

A new cross governmental steering committee is responsible for operations management of the cross governmental infrastructure solutions.

The Basic Data Programme has a governance set-up responsible for design authority and monitoring.

The basic data committee ensures that interfaces and data models are coordinated.

See: <http://www.digst.dk/ServiceMenu/English/Policy-and-Strategy/Digital-Strategy-2016to2020>

EIF element: Interoperability Levels

Semantic interoperability

Public administrations, when working together to establish (European) public services, should use a common taxonomy of basic public services.

Example : Estonia

Interoperability framework requirements will be verified by the [RISO](#) (holders of information are required to get agreement for changing IT legislation from RISO). The chapter related to semantic interoperability and the common taxonomy is part of the list of requirements monitored. All changes in public sector information systems and their services are required to register in administration system for the state information system RIHA (<https://www.ria.ee/administration-system-of-the-state-information-system/> and <https://riha.eesti.ee/riha/main>).

EIF element: Interoperability Levels

Public administrations should support the establishment of sector-specific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and should encourage the communities to share results on national and European platforms.

Example : Denmark

The Steering Committee for the cross governmental digitisation strategy has the responsibility for governance of the cross governmental collaboration initiatives which are part of the strategy.

The Danish NIF defines a steering committee for Cross-Government Cooperation (STS) to ensure coordination of the public sector digitization.

See: <http://www.digst.dk/ServiceMenu/English/Policy-and-Strategy/Digital-Strategy-2016to2020>

EIF element: Interoperability Levels

Technical interoperability

Public administrations should agree on the formalised specifications to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.

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_Eschema_Nacional_de_Interoperabilidad/Informe-progreso-adequacion-eni-2013/Informe_progreso_adequacion_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

Soon, the interoperability page on [OBSAE](#) will provide indicators on the alignment with the NIF catalogue of standards.