



NATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY FRAMEWORK OBSERVATORY

Analytical Model *ITALY*

The content of this Analytical Model reflects the status as collected in 2016.

DIGIT

Directorate-General for Informatics

ISA² Programme

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Informatics

Directorate B — Interoperability Solutions for public administrations, businesses and citizens

Unit B6 — ISA² Programme

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Analysis of the NIFs

[See Alignment Examples in NIFO toolbox](#)

[See implementation and monitoring examples in NIFO Toolbox](#)

EIF Element - Reference - Category	Measurement	NIF-EIF Alignment		NIF implementation		NIF monitoring		
		NIF element present - Reference - (Text in English)	NIF-EIF alignment scoring 2: fully 1: partially 0: not aligned	Large scale implementation [describe if and how implementation of the element is a common practice]	Only implementation examples [describe an implementation example specific to each element]	Implementation scoring 2: Common practice 1: some examples 0: not observed	NIF monitoring [describe monitoring procedure here]	Monitoring scoring 2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed
Subsidiarity and proportionality EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles See reference: the European Interoperability Framework v2 See definitions listed in the ISA EIF brochure	Ref: Does the NIF contain the 'subsidiarity and proportionality' principle?	The CAD establishes the subsidiarity principles among National authorities and local levels. Chapter I - General Principles Section III - Organisational relationships of public administrations at state, regions and local level	2	The System for Public Connectivity (SPC) was applied by the 20 Italian Regions in the ICAR project http://www.progettoicar.it/home.aspx . For instance, at http://www.cart.rete.toscana.it/portal/view/section.jsp?S	[describe project here]	2	Through annual reports that monitor the use of some elements of the CART, such as the overall number of communications exchanged, and their distribution by type of service and by service provider.	2
User-centricity EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'user-centricity' principle?	In Italy, the requirements related to interoperability of public administration systems have been analysed in Italian digital agenda and the Digital Administration Code (CAD), which in its Article 73, defines Public Connectivity System (SPC). The CAD recommends to have an integrated vision of all the services of each central and local public administration, independent of the supply channel (multi-channels). The general principle of the CAD state that: "Chapter I - General Principles Section II - Rights of citizens and businesses Article 7 1. Governments provide for the reorganization and upgrading of services rendered; to this end, develop the use of information technology and communication, based on a preliminary analysis of the real needs of citizens and businesses, including using tools to assess the degree of user satisfaction." See: http://www.agid.gov.it/cad/qualita-servizi-resi-soddisfazione-dellutenza In addition the SPC states that services should be efficient, effective, pro-active and user-centric to respond quickly to the needs of stakeholders. See the SPC document: http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documenti_indirizzo/architettura_it_pa.pdf Reference: Art. 15, SPC_Rules_EN.pdf	2	The framework SPC is implemented in a unified way through national public tenders. The SPC services (e.g., web sites of Public Administrations) included in the past public tenders (e.g., http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documentazione_trasparenza/spc_lotto1_capitolato.pdf) and in the upcoming ones (http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2013/12/27/TX13BF184/55) are defined so as to implement this principle. An example of service where this principle is applied can be the following: http://www.inail.it/internet/default/MyInail/index.html . INAIL is one of the most active buyers of SPC services through SPC public tenders. It is likely that the first two parts of the tender (namely so-called Lotto1 and Lotto2) are assigned by the end of 2015	[describe project here]	2	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Inclusion and accessibility EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Recommendation 2 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'inclusion and accessibility' principle?	The CAD states that developed interoperability services shall permit the use of multi-channel data processing applications, which promote asynchronous communication between administrations and with citizens and businesses, developed on the basis of the Recommendations of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) concerning Web technologies and in accordance with the legislation in force on accessibility (Law No 4 of 9 January 2004 and Decree. of the Minister for Innovation and Technology of 8 July 2005). Principles of inclusion and accessibility are also reported in Law Decree 179/2012 (see art. 9) and for what concerns Smart Communities (see art. 20 of Law decree 179/2012). AgID releases every year web sites accessibility objectives (for 2015 see http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documenti_indirizzo/obiettivi_accessibilita_agid_2015.pdf). These objectives are considered as requirements in the technical documents of the SPC public tender that defines the service "PA web sites". Reference: Art. 15, SPC_Rules_EN.pdf; http://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto-legge:2012-10-18;179lvig	2	AgID releases every year the web sites accessibility objectives http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/pubblica-amministrazione/accessibilita/obiettivi-accessibilita . These objectives are considered as requirements in the technical documents of the SPC public tender that defines the service "PA web sites".	For instance, the web site of "Carabinieri" (the Italian police sector), http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/ has a logo at the bottom of the left-hand side of the home page which indicates that the web site respects all the accessibility requirements.	2	AgID collects the cases in which the accessibility objectives are not met. http://www.agid.gov.it/amministrazione-digitale/accessibilita/segnalazione-siti-inaccessibili	2
Security and privacy EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Recommendation 3 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Security and privacy' principle?	The CAD defines the general requirements relating to the security of the SPC; In addition, there exists a Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers concerning the national CERT and CERT-PA Reference: Art. 21, SPC_Rules_EN.pdf; http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/leggi_decreti_direttive/decreto_del_presidente_del_consiglio_dei_ministri_24_gennaio_2013.pdf	2	SPC services are constructed based on the security and privacy principles (see the general technical rules http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documentazione_trasparenza/dpcm_1_aprile_2008_-_regole_tecniche_spc_1.pdf).	Examples: https://serviziweb2.inps.it/RichiestaPin/jsp/menu.jsp?bi=32&link=il+PIN+online https://www.inps.it/portale/default.aspx?iiDServizio=315&bi=13&link=Servizi+ex-INPDAP	2	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Multilingualism EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Recommendation 4 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Multilingualism' principle?	The Prime Ministerial Decree of 01.04.2008, OJ 21.06.2008 on the public connectivity system (PSC), states in Article 15 services for interoperability and application cooperation, that " The SPC allows for interoperability and application cooperation between different government departments in accordance with these technical regulations, [...] d) allowing end users to have an integrated view of all the services of all central and local public administration, independent of the dispensing channel (MULTICHANNEL) and promoting multilingualism." Reference: Art. 15, SPC_Rules_EN.pdf	2	SPC web sites services are constructed based on this principle.	See for instance http://www.inail.it/internet_web/appmanager/internet/home - at the bottom at the right hand side and http://www.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/	2	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Administrative simplification EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Administrative simplification' principle?	The CAD recommends the use of new innovative ICT technologies for fostering the participation of citizens, even living abroad, in the democratic process. In addition, the CAD specifies that the digitalization process of PAs is realized with mechanisms that can guarantee the participation of Italy in trans-European networks for the electronic exchange of data and services between Member States of the European Union. Finally, the CAD recommends that data of a PA must be made available for the use by other PAs when that data is necessary in order to carry out PA's business, and indicates how the PAs can exploit those data. See: http://www.agid.gov.it/cad/partecipazione-democratica-elettronica Art 9, 12, 15 paragraph 3), 50, 58, CAD - D.Lgs. 7 marzo 2005, n. 82 [aggiornato al 10012013]	2	There exist national base registers that are connected with other Member States and with the European Commission in order to support interoperable data exchange (e.g., Companies Register - http://www.registroimprese.it/il-registro-imprese-e-altre-banche-dati#page=registri-europei , National Catalogue of metadata of geographical data- http://www.rndt.gov.it/RNDT/home/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=90:pubblicati-i-servizi-csw-del-rndt&catid=7&Itemid=225). In addition, AgID released in 2013 a new version of the technical guidelines for the implementation of art. 58 of CAD (http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/linee_guida/linee_guida_convenzioni_fruibilita_dati_delle_pa_art_58_cad_0.pdf)	[describe project here]	2	As for the implementation of art. 58 AgID collects the agreements set up by Public Administrations and checks the compliance with the technical guidelines. AgID is responsible for producing a report on this.	2

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Transparency EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Transparency' principle?	<p>The Legislative decree n. 33 of 2013 (http://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:2013-03-14;33 in Italian) reformed the entire law framework on transparency in the Public Administration Sector, changing accordingly the CAD articles referring to this principle. Currently PAs must publish in a specific area of their Web sites all the data included in the above mentioned legislative decree. This decree is part of the Italian NIF.</p> <p>Concerning feedbacks from citizens on administrative processes the Digital Administration Code (DAC) at article 9 entitled "online democratic participation" states that the Public Administrations encourage any sort of use of ICT technologies in order to foster a wider citizen participation to the democratic process and to promote the exercise of political and civil rights both individual and collective. In addition, art. 55 of DAC entitled "consultation on regulation initiatives of the Government" states that the Presidency of Council of Ministers can publish online news and laws ensuring participation of citizens. Finally, art. 63 of CAD entitled "online services" at paragraph 2 states that Public Administrations and providers of public services develop online services in order to guarantee the best satisfaction of the needs of the users. To this end, PAs and providers of public services shall adopt all the necessary means that permit to obtain an immediate, secure and continuous judgement of citizens (that is, customer satisfaction, which has been enforced by some governmental initiatives e.g., http://www.qualitapa.gov.it/)</p> <p>Legislative decree 33/2013 (http://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:2013-03-14;33) which modified art. 54 of CAD in order to include a precise list of data that are to be published by Public Administrations in a specific section of their web sites named "Transparent Administration" - "Amministrazione Trasparente".</p> <p>Reference: Chapter 2, NIFdocument_v1.2.pdf, art 54,55, 57 paragraph 2, DACno235_2011_IT.pdf https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/nifo/analytical/evidence/14420/2/17/146678/alignment Article 9, http://www.dplmodena.it/leggi/221-12%20viluppo.pdf</p>	2	<p>Legislative decree 33/2013 (http://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:2013-03-14;33) which modified art. 54 of CAD in order to include a precise list of data that are to be published by Public Administrations in a specific section of their web sites named "Transparent Administration" - "Amministrazione Trasparente".</p> <p>In addition, a Transparency portal is available - http://consultazionebanchedati.portaletrasparenza.it/. As for Open Data, AgID released a number of technical guidelines: (1) http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documentazione_trasparenza/cdc-spc-gdl6-interoperabilitasemopendata_v2.0_0.pdf (a summary in English is also available http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documentazione_trasparenza/semanticinteroperabilityod_en_3.pdf) and (2) http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/linee_guida/patrimoniopubblicol2014_v0.6.pdf.</p>	<p>There are many examples of PAs applying what the legislative decree prescribes. You can see for instance this example: http://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/export/MIBAC/sito-MIBAC/MenuPrincipale/Trasparenza/index.html.</p> <p>The technical guidelines have been implemented within some Municipalities such as Palermo and Matera (http://dati.comune.matera.it/dataset/linee-guida-opendata/resource/a020f4d6-47a9-4138-b960-b10862b54528 and http://www.comune.palermo.it/js/server/uploads/_17122013132329.pdf).</p> <p>As for user satisfaction, the Department of the Public Administration released the following guidelines http://qualitapa.gov.it/fileadmin/mirror/imif/strumenti/Linee_Guida_MLF_febbraio_2012.pdf. A report of the period of May-June 2015 is available at http://qualitapa.gov.it/nc/services/news/article/mettiamoci-la-faccia-i-dati-del-periodo-maggio-e-giugno-2015/</p> <p>As for the practical application of art. 55 an example is the following: http://www.partecipa.gov.it/ (public consultation on the Constitutional reforms).</p>	2	<p>As for open data, AgID is monitoring this and released an annual report on the implementation status of the technical guidelines on transparency. As for users' feedbacks see "Mettiamoci la faccia" http://www.mettiamocilafaccia.it/mappe/ where it is possible to monitor active feedbacks</p> <p>http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documenti_indirizzo/agendanazionalepatrimoniopubblico2014.pdf</p>	2
Preservation of information EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 5 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Preservation of information' principle?	<p>The CAD (chapter 3) is concerned with the formation, management and preservation of electronic documents including requirements for storage of electronic documents. The CAD states that the management of document conservation and the related process will be handled by an archive management entity that may make use of public or private bodies offering suitable guarantees</p> <p>See: http://www.agid.gov.it/agid/quadro-normativo/codice-amministrazione-digitale/capo-iii-formazione-gestione-conservazione</p> <p>Reference: Chapter 2, NIFdocument_v1.2.pdf</p>	2	<p>AgID released the technical guidelines on the qualification of archive management entities http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/pubblica-amministrazione/conservazione/accreditamento-conservatori and the technical rules for conservation of documents and information in general http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/pubblica-amministrazione/conservazione/accreditamento-conservatori</p>	<i>[describe project here]</i>	2	<p>AgID receives the voluntary requests for the qualification of the archive management entities</p>	1
Openness EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 6 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Openness' principle?	<p>The CAD states that the public administrations will need to make their public data available in open formats that can be reprocessed by third parties. In addition, the openness principle is enforced by art. 68 of CAD.</p> <p>See: http://www.agid.gov.it/agid/quadro-normativo/codice-amministrazione-digitale/capo-v-dati-pubbliche-amministrazioni-servizi and http://www.agid.gov.it/cad/analisi-comparativa-soluzioni</p>	2	<p>AgID released technical guidelines on this matter: (1) http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/allegati_tec/CdC-SPC-GdL6-InteroperabilitaSemOpenData_v2.0_0.pdf (a summary in English is also available http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/allegati_tec/SemanticinteroperabilityLOD_EN_3.pdf) and (2) http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/linee_guida/patrimoniopubblicol2014_v0.6.pdf</p>	<i>[describe project here]</i>	2	<p>An annual report is released by AgID in order to monitor the implementation of the guidelines on openness. In addition AgID maintains the national catalogue of open data of the PA (http://www.dati.gov.it)</p> <p>http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documenti_indirizzo/agendanazionalepatrimoniopubblico2014.pdf</p>	2
Reusability EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 7 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Reusability' principle?	<p>Reusability is a precise principle of the CAD. Specifically art 69 "Reusability of software programs" clearly defines such a principle and art 70 "base register of reusable software programs specifies how software programs can be made available for the reuse by other PA". Note that currently art 70 is enforced by the presence of an Italian repository which contains approximately 200 reusable programs for local administrations. The CAD states that the public administrations will need to make their public data available in open formats that can be reprocessed by third parties</p> <p>See: http://www.agid.gov.it/agid/quadro-normativo/codice-amministrazione-digitale/capo-vi-sviluppo-acquisizione-riuso-sistemi</p> <p>Reference: Art. 12, SPC_Rules_EN.pdf, art 69,70, CAD - D.Lgs. 7 marzo 2005, n. 82 [aggiornato al</p>	2	<p>AgID maintains a national catalogue of software reuse for the central public administrations http://www.agid.gov.it/catalogo-nazionale-programmi-riusabili and for the local public administrations.</p>	<i>[describe project here]</i>	2	<p>AgID monitors per each request if the solution can be inserted in the catalogue</p>	2

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Technological neutrality and adaptability EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 8 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Technological neutrality and adaptability' principle?	Article 9 of Law Decree 179 clearly defines open data and specifies that the data should be expressed using neutral technologies. There is a process for protocol agreements. Art. 68 of Digital Administration Code currently in force states that Public Administrations acquire software programs respecting the economicity, efficiency, reuse and technological neutrality principles after having carried out a comparative technical-economical assessment of a number of solutions available on the market including open source solutions. Agency for Digital Italy (former DigitPA) has to release technical guidelines to guide PA in that kind of assessment. AgID(former DigitPA) has recently published the technical guidelines for a comparative assessment among different software solutions available on the market (for reuse, technological neutrality, economy principles) in order to implement art. 68 (http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/linee_guida/circolare_agid_63-2013_linee_guida_art_68_del_cad_ver_13_b.pdf). In order to implement article 9 of Law Decree 179/2012 AgID released a set of technical guidelines on public sector information and open data; the last version of the technical guidelines are the following http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/linee_guida/patrimoniopubblicol2014_v0.7finale.pdf . A report on the actual implementation by the PAs of the guidelines is expected to be produced by AgID in collaboration with other Public Administrations by the end of 2015. Reference: Article 9 of Law Decree 179, http://www.dplmodena.it/leggi/221-12%20Sviluppo.pdf ; Article 68 of Digital Administration Code http://www.agid.gov.it/cad/analisi-comparativa-soluzioni	2		AgID(former DigitPA) has recently published the technical guidelines for a comparative assessment among different software solutions available on the market (for reuse, technological neutrality, economy principles) in order to implement art. 68 (http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/linee_guida/circolare_agid_63-2013_linee_guida_art_68_del_cad_ver_13_b.pdf). In order to implement article 9 of Law Decree 179/2012 AgID released the technical guidelines on public sector information and open data http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/linee_guida/patrimoniopubblicol2014_v0.7finale.pdf that are still valid (this latter guidelines will be revised by the upcoming months in order to provide PAs with the necessary recommendations to implement the Italian transposition of the new European PSI directive).	1	AgID will monitor the implementation of the technical guidelines mentioned in G18 through a monitoring activity, which it is currently defining with other PAs (National Institute of Statistics, and Department of Territorial Cohesion)	0
Effectiveness and efficiency EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Effectiveness and efficiency' principle?	Public administrations in organizing their own activities using information and communication technologies for the realization of the goals of efficiency, effectiveness, cost, impartiality, transparency, simplification and participation in respect of the principles of equality and non-discrimination, as well as the guarantee of rights of citizens and undertakings referred to in Chapter I, Section II of this Decree (4 S). See: http://www.agid.gov.it/agid/quadro-normativo/codice-amministrazione-digitale/capo-i-principi-generalii Reference: Chapter 2, NIFDocument_v1.2.pdf	2	PAs are obliged to publish performance plans. See http://consultazionebanchedati.portaletrasparenza.it/performance/piani-performance	<i>[describe project here]</i>	2	See http://consultazionebanchedati.portaletrasparenza.it/performance/piani-performance to monitor the performance plans of the Pas	2
Conceptual model EIF, Chapter 3 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	In the description of the public connectivity system (Sistema Pubblico di Connettività, SPC) the main concepts are set out. Figure 1 illustrates the SPC framework and its principal actors. See: http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documenti_indirizzo/architettura_it_pa.pdf Reference: Chapter 3, NIFDocument_v1.2.pdf	2	SPC conceptual model is practically realized through the services included in the SPC public tenders. See a number of Domain gateways as examples http://www.indicepa.gov.it/report/n-rep-porte-dominio.php that have been qualified by PAs and http://spc.test.inail.it/pdd/ In addition, the SICA registry which contains the Service agreements is available at the following URL http://sica.spcoop.gov.it/ even if its content cannot be publicly viewed outside the PA domain.	<i>[describe project here]</i>	2	AgID, in collaboration with Consip for the future tenders, monitors the public contracts subscribed by PAs once the tender procedures are accomplished.	2
Public administrations should develop a component-based service model, allowing the establishment of (European) public services by reusing, as much as possible, existing service components. EIF, Recommendation 9 Category: Conceptual model	Is the conceptual model a component-based service model? (e.g. SOA)	SPCoop (Italian Public Application Cooperation System) is used to support PA e-government application services, is currently modelled as a Service Oriented Architecture (SOA), and is implemented using Web Service technologies. http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documenti_indirizzo/architettura_it_pa.pdf Reference: Chapter 3, NIFDocument_v1.2.pdf	2	<i>[describe here]</i>	There exists some open specifications of SPCoop http://www.openspcoop.org/openspcoop/ with some successful use cases: http://www.openspcoop.org/openspcoop/success/	1	Through SPC contracts subscribed by Public Administrations in the context of the SPC public tender and using the SICA register (http://sica.spcoop.gov.it/) which includes the Service Agreements of SPCCoop.	1
Public administrations should agree on a common scheme to interconnect loosely coupled service components and put in place the necessary infrastructure when establishing (European) public services. EIF, Recommendation 10 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components?	The SPCoop - Sistema Pubblico di Cooperazione [Public Cooperative System] presents the enterprise architecture that has been adopted for the realization of a nationwide system See: http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/infrastrutture-architetture/sistema-pubblico-connettivita/cooperazione-applicativa and http://www.spcoop.it/spcoopit/?sel=spcoop-overview Reference: Page 1, Introduction, SPC v3.pdf	2	<i>[describe here]</i>	There is a data sharing agreement which regulates the interactions with the cadastral base register based on the SPCoop system and schema. See the following: http://www.agenziaentrate.gov.it/wps/wcm/connect/a72f3d004ee62b8fa412e451e4dc1dbf/allegatoB-allegato_tecnico_definitivo.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=a72f3d004ee62b8fa412e451e4dc1dbf page 3. The entire Italian e-invoice system can be exploited through SPCoop system as documented here (http://www.fatturapa.gov.it/export/fatturazione/sdi/ws/trasmissione/v1.1/SPCoop_trasmissione_v1.1.pdf)	1	Through SPC contracts subscribed by Public Administrations in the context of the SPC public tender and using the SICA register (http://sica.spcoop.gov.it/) which includes the Service Agreements of SPCCoop.	1
Interconnection of service components. EIF, Recommendation 10 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage to put in place the infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components?	The network integrates administration domains implemented on four backbones belonging to four telco providers. Backbones are interconnected via a Qualified Exchange Node (QXN). See: http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/infrastrutture-architetture/sistema-pubblico-connettivita/connettivita Reference: Chapter 3, NIFDocument_v1.2.pdf	2	There is a society that consists of telco providers which maintains the QXN network http://www.qxn-scpa.it/print.php?sid=18 . In the future SPC public tender the QXN will be managed by AgID directly.		2	AgID monitors the functioning of the QXN through the activities foreseen in the context of the SPC connectivity public tender	2

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Public administrations should make their authentic sources of information available to others while implementing access and control mechanisms to ensure security and privacy in accordance with the relevant legislation. EIF, Recommendation 11 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?	The Schemas/Ontologies Repository is the software component offering functionalities to deal with the service and information semantics, in order to find out services that are more suitable to provide required functionalities. The CAD (art., 60) identifies a number of Italian authentic sources. The new Italian CAD mentions: 1. The electronic access to data, documents and processes and the reuse of data and documents is governed by the persons referred to in Article 2, paragraph 2, accordance with the provisions of this Code and in compliance with force. Public administrations publish on its website, within the "Transparency, evaluation and merit," the catalogue data, metadata and related data bases in their possession and regulations governing the exercise of the right of access electronic and reuse, subject to the tax data in Registry (1 6 1). 2. The data and documents which the authorities hold publicly available, any manner without the express adoption of a license referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, letter h) of Legislative Decree 24 January 2006, n. 36, data are released as open-ended in accordance with Article 68, paragraph 3, of this Code. The possible adoption of a license referred to in that article 2, paragraph 1, letter h), is motivated in accordance with the lines national guidelines referred to in paragraph 7 (1 6 2). 3. In defining the specifications or drawings of contracts relating to products and services involving the collection and management of data public, the public authorities referred to in Article 2, paragraph 2, clauses suitable for ICT access and reuse, by natural and legal persons of such data, the metadata, the diagrams of the data structures and related databases. Furthermore the new Italian DAC Mentions - Art. 57bis: A registry of public administrations and one for enterprises that provide public services. - Art 59 par 7bis: A base register of cadastral data to be developed following technical rules in context of SPC. - Art 62: A national base register of residential people - Art 62bis: the national register of public contracts subscribed by public administrations. Law decree 179 mentions - Art. 2: the creation of a national base register of resident people, - Art 2bis: the Agency is responsible for identifying national authentic sources among those included into DAC so as to define for them the procedures required for their continuous update and quality, following international standards. - Art 5 p 3: a register of certified electronic mail addresses of enterprises and professionals, - Art 20: smart communities with the creation of a national platform with the catalogue of data and information's systems, included into the context of SPC	2	AgID maintains the Catalogue of metadata of geographical data (http://www.rndt.gov.it/RNDT/home/index.php) and the national base register on Public Administrations which is also available in Linked Open Data (http://spcdata.digitpa.gov.it/dataIPA.html). These authentic sources are managed following the security and privacy principles of SPC and can be accessed by other Public Administrations. The other authentic sources are maintained by other PAs following the SPC technical rules (e.g., http://www.registroimprese.it/ , http://www.avcp.it/portal/public/classic/Comunicazione/News/_news?id=5334cf910a7780a500731f1eefb10b6). A further example of interaction with one of the authentic sources through the SPCoop system is represented by the following technical rules that at page 54 (section 4.3.2) clearly indicate the way to interact with the RDNT via SPCoop http://www.rndt.gov.it/RNDT/home/images/struttura/documenti/DM_RNDT.pdf (in Italian)). As for the implementation of art. 2-bis of law decree 179/2012 AgID published the technical rules for the identifications of the critical authentic sources among those included in CAD at art. 60 http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/circolari/dt_cs_n68_-_2013dig_regole_tecniche_basi_dati_critiche_art_2bis_dl_179-2012_sito.pdf . As for the national base register of resident people it has been published a decree that defines the functioning of the register. A pilot project related to this register will be started in December with a set of municipalities participating in the pilot. http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2015/01/08/15G00002/sg	<i>[describe project here]</i>	2	<i>[describe monitoring procedure here]</i>	0
Access control EIF, Recommendation 11 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?	The administrations holding databanks will be required to enter into publicly disclosed agreements for ensuring the accessibility of their information to the other administrations. The agreements will govern the limits and the conditions of access to the databanks, including for ensuring the confidentiality of personal data. See: http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/codice-amministrazione-digitale Reference: Chapter 2, NIFdocument_v1.2.pdf In addition very recently, Italy defined the technical rules for the Italian public system of e-ID that incorporates the necessary identification and authorization mechanisms to access Italian public services. There are three security level identified for the access to the services; namely, credentials, one-time password and the use of biometric data (http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/infrastrutture-architetture/spid)	2	AgID issued technical guidelines for implementation of art. 58 of CAD. See: http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/linee_guida/linee_guida_convenzioni_fruibilita_dati_delle_pa_art_58_cad_0.pdf Technical rules for the Italian public system of e-ID http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/circolari/spid-regole_tecniche_v1.pdf	<i>[describe project here]</i>	2	AgID collects the agreements set up by Public Administrations and checks the compliance with the technical guidelines. AgID is responsible for producing a report on the implementation of this action.	1
Public administrations, when working to establish (European) public services, should develop interfaces to authentic sources and align them at semantic and technical level. EIF, Recommendation 12 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage the development of interfaces to authentic sources that are aligned at semantic and technical level?	By means of service agreements that regulates the relationships of an application service between a supplier and a client in the following aspects: (i) service interface, (ii) conversations admitted by the service, (iii) access points, (v) Service Level Agreements (SLAs), (v) security characteristics and (vi) descriptions of the semantics of the service. See: http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/infrastrutture-architetture/sistema-pubblico-connettivita/cooperazione-applicativa Reference: Page 7, Overview of SPCoop Enterprise Architecture, SPC v3.pdf	2	The authentic sources can be accessed using the main conceptual model of SPCoop where the interface of the service are specified in service agreements. AgID issued technical guidelines for implementation of art. 58 of CAD. See: http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/linee_guida/linee_guida_convenzioni_fruibilita_dati_delle_pa_art_58_cad_0.pdf	<i>[describe project here]</i>	2	<i>[describe monitoring procedure here]</i>	0
Interoperability levels EIF, Chapter 4 Category: Interoperability levels	Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	The SPC discusses every level in detail See: http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/infrastrutture-architetture/sistema-pubblico-connettivita Reference: All pages, SPC v3.pdf	2	<i>[describe here]</i>	At the regional level there are implementations where it is possible to clearly see the technical and semantic interoperability. Examples: http://www.cart.rete.toscana.it/portal/view/section.jsp?SEC_ID=13701 . In particular, each service agreement available at the above URL is associated with a document with the technical and semantic specifications.	1	<i>[describe monitoring procedure here]</i>	0
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. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 14 Category: Interoperability levels, legal artefacts	Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?	The Government issued in February 2005 a Law Decree, named the digital administration code (CAD) (Law decree n. 82/05), that defined the legal interoperability framework. CAD, in more fields, revised previous laws and defined a comprehensive set of rules regarding the digitalization of the PAs, grouped in the following sectors: a) The rights of citizens and enterprises on Public Administration; b) Citizens and enterprises must be placed at centre of PAs services; c) Digital signatures and legal validity; d) Contracts, payments and accounting deeds; e) Development, acquisition and reuse of software in PAs; f) The Public Connection and Cooperation System. See: http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/codice-amministrazione-digitale Reference: Page 2, The Legal Interoperability Framework, SPC v3.pdf	2	<i>[describe here]</i>	<i>[describe project here]</i>	0	<i>[describe monitoring procedure here]</i>	0

Analysis of the NIFs

[See Alignment Examples in NIFO toolbox](#)

[See implementation and monitoring examples in NIFO Toolbox](#)

EIF Element - Reference - Category	NIF-EIF Alignment			NIF implementation		NIF monitoring		
	Measurement	NIF element present - Reference - (Text in English)	NIF-EIF alignment scoring 2: fully 1: partially 0: not aligned	Large scale implementation [describe if and how implementation of the element is a common practice]	Only implementation examples [describe an implementation example specific to each element]	Implementation scoring 2: Common practice 1: some examples 0: not observed	NIF monitoring	Monitoring scoring 2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed
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. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 15 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts	Does the NIF describe that the business processes are documented in an agreed way in order for other administrations to understand the overall business process?	Italy is starting to face the organizational interoperability. In particular, we started through the definition of the business processes necessary to construct the national base register of the resident people. The defined business processes, and the different interactions with the various levels of the PAs, will be used and shared where possible for constructing other base registers such as the registry for the healthcare assistance. Description of the architecture, business processes as starting point to share business process between different levels of government, mainly for base registers (eHealthcare, other ...) Open data ; organisational model to have interoperability in the open data domain; our Agency releases annually guidelines of the valorisation of the public sector information where aspects of organisational interoperability and identified business processes are discussed. Municipalities are implementing these guidelines. (technical guidelines, see other cells) Reference: http://www.diritto.it/system/attachments/151/original/anagrafe_popolazione_testo_decreto.pdf?1380783082 http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/leggi_decreti_direttive/nuovo_regolamento_anagrafico.pdf http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/presentazioni/timeline_18-08-15.pdf In addition in the context of eHealth business processes have been identified: http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documenti_indirizzo/processi_di_business_sovra-regionali_relativi_ai_sistemi_regionali_di_fse_-_versione_1.0.pdf Finally, in the context of e-payments, AgID recently published the technical guidelines for the definition of the national platform for e-payments in the PA sector. The platform is based on the use of Italian interoperability framework SPC and in particular on SPCoop (see http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/pubblica-amministrazione/pagamenti-elettronici and http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/linee_guida/lineeguidapagamenti_v_1_1.pdf)	1	[describe here]	In the case of the civil registry, which is one of the pillars of the Italian ICT strategy for the digitalisation of the Public Administrators, clear business processes are defined.	1	AGID releases annually guidelines of the valorisation of the public sector information where aspects of organisational interoperability and identified business processes are discussed. [describe monitoring procedure here]	1
Inter-governmental coordination. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 15 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts	Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?	Making possible the integration of the processes, procedures and data of various Administrations, involved in inter-administrative procedures, ensuring that each Administration maintains responsibility for the services that it provides and for the data that it supplies; Reference: http://www.diritto.it/system/attachments/151/original/anagrafe_popolazione_testo_decreto.pdf?1380783082 http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/leggi_decreti_direttive/nuovo_regolamento_anagrafico.pdf	1	[describe here]	The interactions within the context of the civil registry proper agreements between all the public administrations involved are to be signed. The same approach is used in the new Italian e-ID system called SPID (Sistema Pubblico di Identità Digitale), where clear business processes have been defined, where different roles are identified and agreements with the public administrations are to be signed in order to be part of the system and agree on its rules (http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/infrastrutture-architetture/spid).	1	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Organisational interoperability - organisational relationships. Public administrations should clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 16 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?	The CAD recommends PAs that own data of interest for other PAs to clearly define and manage the services necessary in order to make available those data. In addition, an important element of the SPCoop system is the Service Agreement, that is, a legally binding agreement established between a provider of a service and a client of the service. It defines the rules for the provision of PA's e-government application services and it is currently specified using the XML language. When generalized to cooperation among multiple PAs, the agreement is named Cooperation Agreement. A cooperation agreement defines the application services offered by the so-called Cooperation Domain, i.e., a set of different subjects that wish to cooperate for administrative processes automation purposes. See: http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/codice-amministrazione-digitale , Art 50 paragraph 3), CAD - D.Lgs. 7 marzo 2005, n. 82 Reference: Art 50 paragraph 3), CAD - D.Lgs. 7 marzo 2005, n. 82 [aggiornato al 10012013].pdf, page 4 NIFODocument_v1.2.pdf	2	[describe here]	A number of PAs have published some Service Agreements in the SICA registry http://sica.spcoop.gov.it/ . However, this registry is accessible by Public Administrations only through the use of assigned credentials.	1	This is monitored through the SICA registry	2
Organisational interoperability - change management. Public administrations working together to provide (European) public services should agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 17 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery?	Two articles are dedicated to this topic, i.e. art. 33 (Change planning) and art. 34 (Implementation of changes) Art. 33 & 34, see: http://www.agid.gov.it/agid/quadro-normativo/codice-amministrazione-digitale	2	[describe here]	[describe project here]	0	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Semantic interoperability. Public administrations, when working together to establish (European) public services, should use a common taxonomy of basic public services. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 13 Category: Interoperability levels, semantic artefacts.	Does the NIF encourage the usage of a common taxonomy of basic public service?	The document on the new model for the SPC described the model for cooperation, see also figure 2 Interoperability model for cooperation. See: http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documenti_indirizzo/architettura_it_pa.pdf The data and metadata schemas and the domain ontologies used within the SPC framework shall be published and made available by the administrations through the schemas and ontologies catalogue service, in accordance with the procedures described in the documentation referred to in Article 13, in order to ensure the integration of information and processes, as well as access to the public administrations' data. Art. 20, SPC_Rules_EN.pdf Currently, AgID is defining the national profile of metadata that describe public services as the main data model to be used in the construction of the national public services catalogue. A paper describing the public service metadata profile defined by AgID has been provided in the context of the European project Share-PSI 2.0 (https://www.w3.org/2013/share-psi/wiki/images/7/73/AgID_BerlinWorkshop.pdf)	2	[describe here]	In the context of SPCData a number of common ontologies are used in order to describe open data produced in the context of SPC (http://spcdata.digitpa.gov.it). In addition, the technical guidelines published by AgID list a number of ontologies to be used and where they can be applied (see: http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/linee_guida/linee_guida_convenzioni_fruibilita_dati_delle_pa_art_58_cad_0.pdf). Currently, AgID is defining the national profile of metadata and the national profile of public services; that are, common schemas for defining metadata of datasets and public services	2	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0

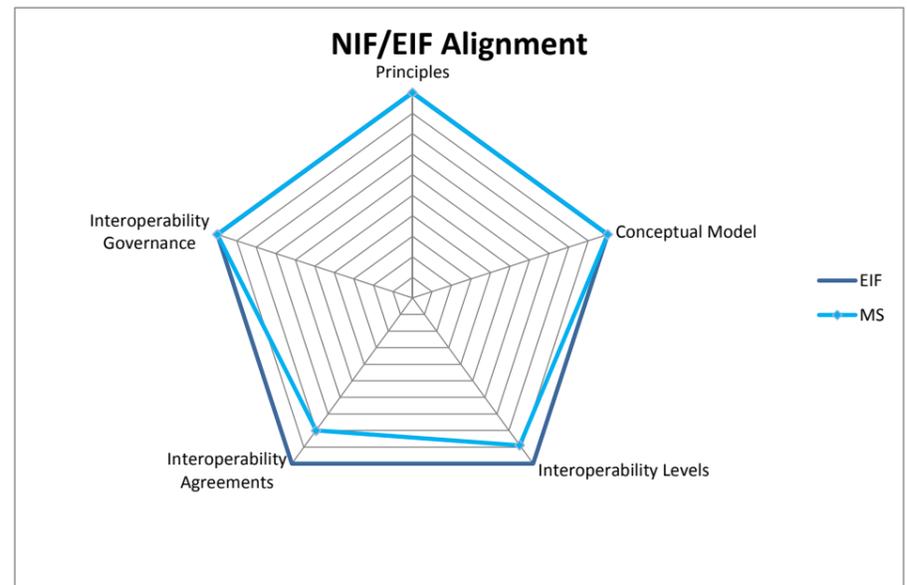
Analysis of the NIFs

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[See implementation and monitoring examples in NIFO Toolbox](#)

EIF Element - Reference - Category	Measurement	NIF-EIF Alignment		NIF implementation		NIF monitoring		
		NIF element present - Reference - (Text in English)	NIF-EIF alignment scoring 2: fully 1: partially 0: not aligned	Large scale implementation [describe if and how implementation of the element is a common practice]	Only implementation examples [describe an implementation example specific to each element]	Implementation scoring 2: Common practice 1: some examples 0: not observed	NIF monitoring	Monitoring scoring 2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed
Contribution to the standardisation process Public administrations should lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs. EIF, Chapter 5, Recommendation 23 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	The CAD recommends PAs to (i) use ICT solutions capable of guaranteeing interoperability and cooperation at the application level; and (ii) timely communicate to DigitPA the adoption of innovative ICT solutions, standards and technological and organizational best practices in order to offer useful information for the use by other PAs. The law decree 179/2012 at article 19 states that AgID (former DigitPA) promote the development of large research and innovation projects with the aim of develop new technology or to integrate existing technology within innovative complex systems and in general to carry out research activities for developing services or products that satisfy the Public Administrations' needs. Art 68 paragraph 2 and 3), CAD - D.Lgs. 7 marzo 2005, n. 82, see: http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/codice-amministrazione-digitale	2	There are a number of Italian Public Administrations (InfoCamere, Consip, AgID, Politecnico di TO, CSI Piemonte, LISPA, Ministry of Justice, etc.) directly involved in European projects and pilots on eProcurement, eHealth, eJustice, Business lifecycle (http://www.lispa.it/cs/Satellite?c=Redazionale_P&childpage=Liste%2FDetail&cid=1213377420514&pagename=LIVrapper). Within these projects and pilot activities, the PAs are actively participating in a standardization work (see PEPPOL, STORK2.0, ePSOS, SPOCS, eSENS, eCODEX). In addition, AgID (former digitPA) is involved in a number of standardization works on core vocabularies in collaboration with W3C and on the management of geographical data (see https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/core_public_service/document/core-public-service-working-group).	[describe project here]	2	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Public administrations, when working together to establish (European) public services, should agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange. EIF, Recommendation 13 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	Security is a non-functional QoS property that must be guaranteed at all the abstraction levels of SPC. On the top of the earlier mentioned connectivity network, a set of security services are implemented so as to enforce trust among Administrations connected to that network. In addition, the PA e-government application services are designed so as to meet security and privacy requirements, as currently prescribed by the DAC and the Italian legislation on data confidentiality. Article 64 of CAD has been recently modified in order to enable the creation of the national system of digital identities. See: http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/codice-amministrazione-digitale Reference: Chapter 3, NIFDocument_v1.2.pdf	2	[describe here]	[describe project here]	0	[describe monitoring procedure here]	0
Governance Public administrations should establish a framework for the governance of their interoperability activities across administrative levels. EIF, Recommendation 25 Category: Interoperability Governance	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	A governance model, placed under the direct control of AgID, is defined and implemented.	2		A governance model, placed under the direct control of AgID, is defined and implemented.	1	[describe monitoring procedure here, Precise if monitoring procedures include stimulating and/or corrective measures]	0

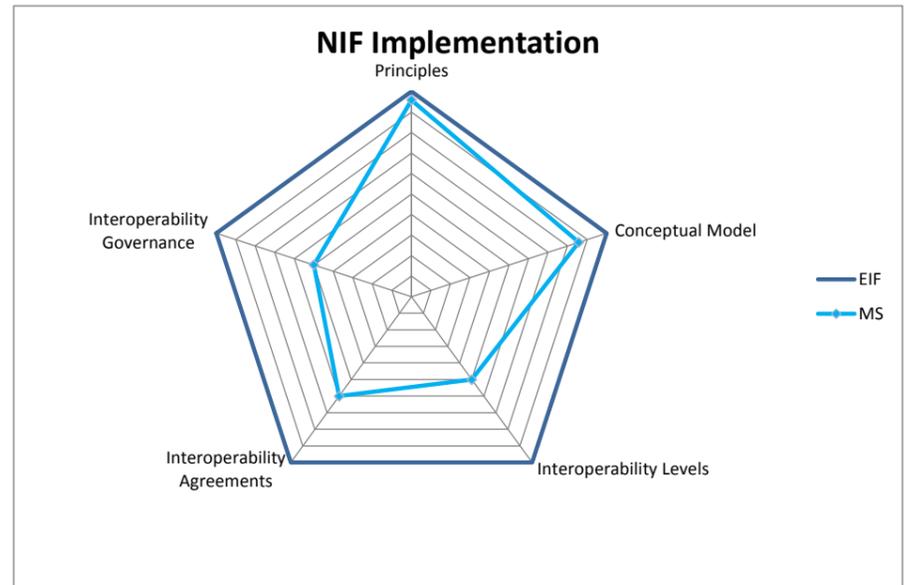
Category	EIF	MS
Principles	100%	100,0%
Conceptual Model	100%	100,0%
Interoperability Levels	100%	88,9%
Interoperability Agreements	100%	80,0%
Interoperability Governance	100%	100,0%



Category	EIF Element	Scoring		
		Max	MS	
Principles	Subsidiarity and proportionality	2	2	
	User-centricity	2	2	
	Inclusion and accessibility	2	2	
	Security and privacy	2	2	
	Multilingualism	2	2	
	Administrative simplification	2	2	
	Transparency	2	2	
	Preservation of information	2	2	
	Openness	2	2	
	Reusability	2	2	
	Technological neutrality and adaptability	2	2	
	Effectiveness and efficiency	2	2	
	Total		24	24
	Conceptual Model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	2	2
Is the conceptual model a component-based service model? (e.g. SOA)		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components.		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage to put in place the infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components?		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage the development of interfaces to authentic sources that are aligned at semantic and technical level?		2	2	
Total		14	14	
Interoperability Levels		Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	2	2
	Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?	2	2	
	Does the NIF describe that the business processes are documented in an agreed way in order for other administrations to understand the overall business process?	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery.	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage the usage of a common taxonomy of basic public service?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to support the establishment of sectorspecific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and that share results on national and European platforms.	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.	2	2	
	Total	18	16	
Interoperability Agreements	Does the NIF encourage: - Interoperability agreements to be based on existing formalised specifications? Or - if they do not exist, to cooperate with communities working in the same areas.	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourages public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	2	2	
Total	10	8		
Interoperability Governance	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	2	2	
	Total	2	2	

Category	EIF	MS
Principles	100%	95,8%
Conceptual Model	100%	85,7%
Interoperability Levels	100%	50,0%
Interoperability Agreements	100%	60,0%
Interoperability Governance	100%	50,0%

Category	EIF Element	Scoring		
		Max	MS	
Principles	Subsidiarity and proportionality	2	2	
	User-centricity	2	2	
	Inclusion and accessibility	2	2	
	Security and privacy	2	2	
	Multilingualism	2	2	
	Administrative simplification	2	2	
	Transparency	2	2	
	Preservation of information	2	2	
	Openness	2	2	
	Reusability	2	2	
	Technological neutrality and adaptability	2	1	
	Effectiveness and efficiency	2	2	
	Total		24	23
	Conceptual Model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	2	2
Is the conceptual model a component-based service model? (e.g. SOA)		2	1	
Does the NIF encourage the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components.		2	1	
Does the NIF encourage to put in place the infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components?		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?		2	2	
Does the NIF encourage the development of interfaces to authentic sources that are aligned at semantic and technical level?		2	2	
Total			14	12
Interoperability Levels		Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	2	1
		Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?	2	0
	Does the NIF describe that the business processes are documented in an agreed way in order for other administrations to understand the overall business process?	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery.	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage the usage of a common taxonomy of basic public service?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to support the establishment of sectorspecific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and that share results on national and European platforms.	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.	2	2	
	Total		18	9
Interoperability Agreements	Does the NIF encourage: - Interoperability agreements to be based on existing formalised specifications? Or - if they do not exist, to cooperate with communities working in the same areas.	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?	2	0	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourages public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	2	2	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	2	0	
Total		10	6	
Interoperability Governance	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	2	1	
	Total	2	1	



Category	EIF	MS
Principles	100%	62,5%
Conceptual Model	100%	50,0%
Interoperability Levels	100%	27,8%
Interoperability Agreements	100%	20,0%
Interoperability Governance	100%	0,0%

Category	EIF Element	Scoring	
		Max	MS
Principles	Subsidiarity and proportionality	2	2
	User-centricity	2	0
	Inclusion and accessibility	2	2
	Security and privacy	2	0
	Multilingualism	2	0
	Administrative simplification	2	2
	Transparency	2	2
	Preservation of information	2	1
	Openness	2	2
	Reusability	2	2
	Technological neutrality and adaptability	2	0
	Effectiveness and efficiency	2	2
	Total		24
Conceptual Model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	2	2
	Is the conceptual model a component-based service model? (e.g. SOA)	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components.	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage to put in place the infrastructure to interconnect loosely coupled service components?	2	2
	Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage the development of interfaces to authentic sources that are aligned at semantic and technical level?	2	0
	Total		14
Interoperability Levels	Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	2	0
	Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?	2	0
	Does the NIF describe that the business processes are documented in an agreed way in order for other administrations to understand the overall business process?	2	1
	Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?	2	2
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage the usage of a common taxonomy of basic public service?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to support the establishment of sectorspecific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and that share results on national and European platforms.	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.	2	2
	Total		18
Interoperability Agreements	Does the NIF encourage: - Interoperability agreements to be based on existing formalised specifications? Or - if they do not exist, to cooperate with communities working in the same areas.	2	2
	Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourages public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	2	0
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	2	0
Total		10	2
Interoperability Governance	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	2	0
	Total	2	0

