



NATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY FRAMEWORK OBSERVATORY

Analytical Model *SLOVENIA*

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

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Unit B6 — ISA² Programme

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Analysis of the NIFs

[See Alignment Examples in NIFO toolbox](#)

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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 [describe an implementation example specific to each element]	Monitoring scoring 2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed
<p>Subsidiarity and proportionality EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles</p> <p>Ref:</p> <p>See reference: the European Interoperability Framework v2 See definitions listed in the ISA EIF brochure</p>	Does the NIF contain the 'subsidiarity and proportionality' principle?	Strategy on development of local self-government in the Republic of Slovenia http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=STRA73	1	Regarding the connection of the state level with a local level 200 municipalities can provide their services through the main state portal for e-government. The services and building blocks for state level interoperability is available also to the local level. Main infrastructure in the form of State cloud will be accessible also to the municipalities.	[Implementacija oz. primeri dobrih praks: - http://obcine.nijz.si/ - E – volitve (informacijska podpora za izvedbo lokalnih volitev v Sloveniji) – uporabljajo vse občine - http://volitve.gov.si/lv2014/ - E – CRP – občinam omogočena uporaba podatkov (izbor podatkov) iz centralnega registra prebivalcev (uporabljajo vse občine) - https://nio.gov.si/nio/catalog/search.nio?keywords=crp&sort=&lang=en#search Geodetska uprava RS – podatki dostopni za vse občine in jih	2	The projects under these activities are regularly monitored by the project coordination.	0
<p>User-centricity EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles</p>	Does the NIF contain the 'user-centricity' principle?	<p>The Government of the Republic of Slovenia pays a lot of attention to clear and efficient communication with citizens. Its aim is to provide information in a transparent, comprehensive, concise and easily accessible manner. Therefore, a single digital gateway and a digital portal GOV.SI is already under development for citizens, foreigners, non-governmental organisations, business entities and public administrations. The structure of the content will be based on life events of the user, or areas identical to the user's needs. In the context of the Single Editorial Policy of national websites, a new concept for editing web content has already been developed. With this approach the quality of information provided will improve and duplication will be avoided.</p> <p>The Single Contact Centre (EKC) is a support system for the users of public administration services. This presents a direct two-way communication between users/citizens and the State via the telephone or electronically. Through EKC, the State receives and solves users' problems and ensures high quality information. It also receives user suggestions and proposals for improving their business, to which it provides feedback.</p>	2	<p>User centricity principle is one of the basic objectives of the Public Administration Development Strategy 2015-2020, adopted in 2015. The Strategy and the associated two-year action plan for the period 2015-2016 are aimed at creating an environment where decisions and activities will be based on the expected benefits for users together with their needs.</p> <p>Furthermore for citizens and the business sector to be satisfied, the consolidation and modernisation of contact points for citizens and the business sector will be carried out in order to provide reliable online information and simple e-procedures in one place by observing the needs of users (according to the life event principle) and introducing systematic measurement of user satisfaction.</p> <p>http://www.mju.gov.si/fileadmin/mju.gov.si/pageuploads/SOJ/STRATEGIJA_JU2020_IN_AKCIJSKI_PLAN/Strategija_EN_final_redakcija_popravki_politika_09092015-KKP.docx e-UPRAVA (E-GOVERNMENT PORTAL)</p> <p>At the end of 2015, the new and thoroughly renewed state e-Government portal e-Uprava was established. According to the concept of life events, the portal offers citizens 250 most frequently used electronic services, which are linked to more than 30 databases. In addition to submitting electronic applications, citizens also have insight into the status of their application, and insight into their personal data stored in the national data registries. During the renewal of the portal, special attention was given to persons with special needs, as well as those who swear on mobile technology.</p> <p>https://e-uprava.gov.si/</p> <p>The issues covered by this principle are covered also by the most projects for e-government services:</p> <p>- Portal for companies enables users to register a company through One-stop shop. More than 16 institutions are involved in the procedures in the back-office. Portal also allows to business persons to register a company at the physical points that are distributed all over the country. -</p>	<p>e-Uprava, http://e-uprava.gov.si/ EUGO, http://eugo.gov.si/ (according to the Testing days report from January 2015 Slovenian PSC reached 6th place among all MSs, run by DG GROW)</p>	2	<p>• Enotni kontaktni center (ekc@gov.si ali 080 2002) omogoča podporo delovanju javne uprave tako, da opredeli, ovrednoti uporabnike ter nudi kakovostno pomoč, zagotavlja posebjene storitve, učinkovit odzivni čas in ažurne informacije o statusu reševanja incidentov, sprejema in beleži klice uporabnikov, diagnosticira prijavljene težave za čim prejšnjo rešitev. EKC upravlja uporabniška imena ter omogoča odklepanje in zamenjavo gesel na daljavo, spremljanje zahtev uporabnikov in po potrebi usmeritev na naslednjo raven podpore, odpiranje »incidenta« in usmeritev nalsoge na naslednjo raven podpore, spremljanje reševanja glede na dogovorjeno raven storitev, obveščanje uporabnikov o statusu in poteku reševanja težav, izdelovanje poročil in analiz, delovanje v skladu z zapisanimi dogovori, zagotavljanje funkcionalnosti informacijske opreme namizja, proaktivna kontrola nad dogodki.</p> <p>In general the projects under eVem activities are regularly monitored by the project coordination. User-experience and user satisfaction is regularly monitored within some projects, like one-stop-shop portal for business e-VEM. At the end of every electronic procedure completed on the e-VEM portal, the user has the option of filling out a short questionnaire, which is used to gauge satisfaction with the service that was completed, gain more information on problems experienced while carrying out the service and gather suggestions for future improvements of the e-VEM portal. The</p>	2

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Inclusion and accessibility EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Recommendation 2 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'inclusion and accessibility' principle?	Public administrations should ensure that public services are accessible to all citizens, including people with disabilities and older persons, as defined specifications for e-accessibility, which are generally recognized at European and international level. - Guidelines for the development of inclusive e-commerce will be prepared guidelines for the development of inclusive e-services. The guidelines specifically address the social vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Into account the recommendations of the W3C WAI to ensure the availability of electronic services for people with disabilities, followed specially the directive on the accessibility of the sector bodies' websites and mobile apps.	1	SINGLE BUSINESS POINT, e-DEM, SLOVENIA BUSINESS POINT Slovenia has recognised the importance and benefits of the "Once-Only" principle, whereby the citizens, organisations and businesses provide their information only once. The Single Business Point project provides business entities with all the necessary information through the e-DEM Portal in a simple and transparent manner. In the future it will be upgraded, so it will be even more effective in providing renewed electronic procedures for dealing with the State, as well as in offering support for simple obligatory reporting, which would save the State at least EUR 10 million per year. In the context of this concept, the existing e-DEM Portal already efficiently functions as a business portal where companies and entrepreneurs can carry out electronic services when establishing a company, as well as several those most common and mandatory by law, which the business entity can carry out upon or after establishing a company. e-DEM today no longer applies solely to independent entrepreneurs and businesses. The range of users is expanding; in addition to business entities, some services provided by e-DEM (application for compulsory health insurance, insurance application against the risk of injury at work and occupational disease, and advertising a vacant post) are being used by public administration institutions as well. The Slovenia Business Portal is in the final stage of completion. This portal is already available to foreign entrepreneurs, but from 2017 onwards, it will ensure conducting all cross-border electronic procedures and establishing a foreign business in Slovenia. STOP THE BUREAUCRACY A single set of measures for providing an improved legislative and business environment on the STOP Bureaucracy Portal offers the user an overview of all measures and control for realising measures for a better	[The eGovernment is a public portal of the Republic of Slovenia for citizens and an electronic entry point for various services provided by state bodies or public administration bodies. The portal is administered by the Ministry of Public Administration. The basic purpose of the portal is to provide online administrative services to users and thus provide an additional, electronic path for the provision of these services in addition to standard ones. Since we want to ensure an excellent user experience, the portal has been designed in accordance with modern technological and design guidelines and is user-oriented. Information on services is collected as per substantive fields which accompany all important events in the life of an individual from birth to education, employment and retirement. Individual services are described in a manner that allows users to be guided through the procedures that need to be carried out in one or more bodies of the public administration in an understandable and transparent way. After the basic information about where and how to get a service, the application or form for the service will be made available to users. Users can fill out and submit applications in various ways depending on the nature of the service and information capacity of the relevant body. A condition for the submission of electronic applications and access to services of the My eGovernment module is that users have a qualified digital certificate from Slovenian issuers installed on their devices. Electronic applications are available in the Slovenian language version of the portal, and those intended for members of both autochthonous ethnic communities are published in the Italian and Hungarian language versions of the portal. Descriptions of individual services are prepared by bodies competent for individual fields which are also responsible for	2	0	
Security and privacy EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Recommendation 3 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Security and privacy' principle?	Electronic identity management is becoming a key element of e-business but lack of common approaches raises many questions regarding the privacy and security. In Slovenia, qualified digital certificates are used for user authentication and electronic signature since 2000 when the legal basis for e-commerce and e-signature was introduced. https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/analiza+moznosti+za+vedbo+varnejsih+in+uporabniku+prijaznejsh+eidentitet?lang=en https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/informacijska+varnostna+politika Electronic Commerce and Electronic Signature Act regulates electronic commerce which encompasses the commerce in electronic form using information and communication technology and the use of electronic signature in legal transactions including electronic operations in juridical, administrative, and other similar procedures. Protection of citizens' privacy (imposed by the Personal Data Protection Act) and confidentiality of information provided by businesses to the public administration is on the general level regulated by the Decree on Administrative Operations (§ 80-91) and in more detail by the Information Security Policy of the Public Administration (ISPPA), derived from this decree. ISPPA expresses the policy which goal is the protection of information assets of the public administration. This document is mandatory for all the employees in the public administration, for the contractors and for all those who have or wish to have access to these assets. It sets the basic grounds for the protection of the public administration information and services confidentiality, integrity and availability. Each agency's own information security policies, rules and procedures must be brought in line with ISPPA. New, updated decree on information security which will replace the provisions on information security from the Decree on Administrative Operations and ISPPA is in preparation. References: Decree on Administrative Operations: http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED3602 Information Security Policy of the Public Administration: http://www.mpu.gov.si/fileadmin/mpju.gov.si/pageuploads/DIES/VPJU_01.pdf Electronic Commerce and Electronic Signature Act: http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO1973	2	More detailed provisions on management and control of and access to the national communication network (HKOM) are written in Management and Control Policy of the National Communication Network. HKOM network provides to the entities connected to this network an access point to the Internet, and to networks owned by EU institutions, for electronic services operation, and for publishing of general information of the public administration. Regarding the trust services and authentication the Ministry of Public Administration is providing these solutions as central building blocks for systems in public administration. Strategic framework: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2015-2020, http://www.mju.gov.si/nc/en/media_room/news/article/6505/ References: Strategy on IT and electronic services development and connection of official records - SREP: https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+elektronskega+poslovanja+ter+zmenjave+podatkov+iz+uradnih+evidenc+srep-524?lang=en strategy for public administration, http://www.mju.gov.si/fileadmin/mju.gov.si/pageuploads/SOI/STRATEGIJA_UJ2020_IN_AKCIJSKI_PLAN/Appendix_3_Politika_EN.docx	The primary purpose of SI-CAS is to integrate the functionality of the electronic identification into IT solutions of the public sector. It is established as a central service for identity verification that is available to web applications. Central service makes sense, since it is a universal solution for all services in order to ensure security and trust that are needed for a reliable user identification. The central support enables easier management and allows the usage of different electronic identifiers of various issuers and the support of various technical solutions (eg. support for the reliable authentication via mobile phones) and their development. Users can authenticate using different e-identities of domestic and foreign identity providers. E-identities can have different trust assurance levels from the lowest level (user names and passwords, FB profile, ...) to the highest levels (e-identity on a secure token, eg. on a smart card) provided by different identity providers. The required trust assurance level is always determined by the service provider that uses the SI-CAS for authentication purposes. The only user data stored in SI-CAS are his e-mail address and appropriately protected (encrypted or protected by the hash function) basic identifiers. Instead, only the information of the registered identity providers and available attributes providers are stored in the system. If the service provider decides to use the SI-CAS it doesn't have to integrate with each identity provider and attribute provider separately but only with SI-CAS. In the process of authentication SI-CAS acts as a trusted intermediary. On the	2	Information security and privacy compliance is monitored by the Information Security Sector of the Ministry of Public Administration (which includes a CERT unit) as well as by the Public Sector Inspectorate and Government Office for the Protection of Classified Information (NSA). On the Agencies' level information security compliance is monitored by Agencies' Information Security Officers. Privacy issues on the national level are monitored by the Information Commissioner. Projects for trust services and authentication monitoring is based on new (2015-2020) Strategy for public administration two year action plan.	2

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Multilingualism EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Recommendation 4 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Multilingualism' principle?	The general guide for public services development is under preparation and will be finished by December 2017. It will guide also to the development of the services, that will be accessible also to non-nationals. For the IT and HU minorities there are some content available also in those languages.	0	Nov portal je v uporabi od 22.11.2015 dalje in je na voljo v slovenskem, angleškem, italijanskem in madžarskem jeziku. New Guidelines for IT system development (prepared by the Ministry of Public Administration in the collaboration with Chamber of Commerce) will be adopted by the Slovenian Government until December 2017. This principle will be one of the underlying principles.	The eGovernment State portal of the Republic of Slovenia offers some of its content in English. Content, published on the English version of the portal, is slightly modified to better suit our foreign users. People, belonging to the Italian or Hungarian national minorities in the Republic of Slovenia, can use the Italian or Hungarian version of the portal. Main portal for business (eVEM, http://evem.gov.si) has its english version (http://eugo.gov.si/). As in the case of main Governmental portal english version is adapted to the foreign users.	1	In general the projects under these activities are regularly monitored by the project coordination and strategic council for informatics. https://nio.gov.si/nio/cms/page/doc?lang=en	1
Administrative simplification EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Administrative simplification' principle?	Businesses compile large amounts of information, often solely due to legal obligations, which is of no direct benefit to them and not necessary for achieving the objectives of the legislation imposing the obligations. This creates a considerable administrative burden, which can be expressed as a cost incurred by businesses. For this reason, the European Commission proposed in January 2007 to reduce the administrative burden on businesses by 25% by 2012. To achieve this target, public authorities across Europe will have to act together when establishing European public services. This principle is closely linked to underlying principle 2, user-centricity. Description of the EIF element included in our NIF (POLICY DOCUMENTS, GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES): (The main activities to ensure administrative simplification principle implementation began in 2009, with the adoption of the Programme of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for eliminating administrative barriers and reducing administrative burdens by 25%. It was fundamental strategic and operational document for reducing administrative burdens and eliminating administrative barriers, which is part of the endeavour for better public administration. In October 2013 the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Single document to ensure better regulatory and business environment and increase competitiveness. It represents key measures and areas that are perceived as such by experts and other interested public. Measures which are included in the document are logically grouped according to 16 key areas. With the realization of these measures primary intentions could be achieved. Single document, among others, provide a basis for the Government and line ministries to prepare policies, strategies and programs for the fiscal period 2014-2020.) http://www.stopbirokraciji.si/en/home/ http://www.eugo.gov.si/en/	2	The programme of measures to eliminate legislative barriers has been systematically implemented in Slovenia since 2009 with the help of ESF funds, and has had significant results in simplifying the business environment; however, in order to ensure a friendly and stimulating environment for entrepreneurs, and boost their competitiveness, Slovenia has to accede more intensively to the implementation of the key measures. Based on the systematic Action programme for the elimination of administrative burdens, 3,500 regulations and EUR 1.5 billion worth of administrative burdens have been measured in Slovenia using the CMMC methodology. The Government set the objective of reducing the established administrative burdens by 25 per cent by the end of 2015, which amounts to EUR 375 million. To eliminate administrative burdens, enhance the competitiveness of the economy and strengthen the trust in the rule of law, the Government adopted the single document to enable better regulation and business environment, and increase competitiveness (hereinafter referred to as 'Single document') which is being regularly amended based on proposals by stakeholders and the expert public. The responsibility for the realisation of individual measures is clearly defined taking into account the content of an individual line ministry. The deadlines for the implementation of these measures are also clearly defined. To realise the objectives of adopted action programmes in relation to the single document, a suitable mechanism for coordinating regulations, and a dialogue at the level of the inter-ministerial working group have been established. Individual members of the working groups report about the realisation to the Ministry of Public Administration as the coordinator, which then submits the report to the Government for discussion three times per year. The realisation of the measures is published on the websites of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and at the STOP the Bureaucracy website	[describe project here Projekt STOP birokraciji V okviru V. zaključne faze izvajanja projekta STOP birokracije je bilo merjenih 146 ukrepov, in sicer gre za realizirane ukrepe od leta 2009 do leta 2015. Ključni kvantitativnih podatki: - 146 izmerjenih ukrepov - 365 mio EUR realiziranih prihrankov - 59,3 mio EUR potencialnih prihrankov - Znižanje zakonodajnih bremen v višini več kot 25 % od ugotovljenih bremen - Največji delež prihrankov izhaja iz ukrepov v pristojnosti MDDSZ, MF in MP, in sicer v višini 244 mio EUR - Stroški projekta 1,7 mio EUR (od tega 1,44 mio EUR financiranih s strani Evropskega socialnega sklada 2007 – 2013) Vsak vložen evro v izvedbo Akcijskega programa za odpravo zakonodajnih bremen, prihrani za gospodarstvo in državljane 215 EUR v smislu razbremenitve teh deležnikov. Kvalitativni učinki V končnih poročilih so prikazane tudi spremembe oziroma ali so ukrepi v praksi pravilno implementirani in ali jih državljeni in poslovni subjekti zaznavajo oziroma ali je potrebno v nadaljevanju sprejeti še kakšne korektivne ukrepe, da bi se stanje izboljšalo. Te podatke sta zunanja izvajalca pridobivala terensko z anketiranjem populacije, ki mora opraviti določene obveznosti, ki jim jih nalaga država in so pri posameznih ukrepih, kjer je bilo to mogoče tudi predlagane nadaljnje možne poenostavitve. Promocija rezultatov še vedno poteka, pričeli smo jo z obravnavo na seji Vlade RS in tiskovno konferenco (po seji Vlade RS), vsem ministrstvom smo posredovali informacijo, da je dokumentacija, vključno s promocijsko brošuro, ki je pred-nastavljena tudi za tiskanje, dostopna na spletnem mestu STOP birokraciji, oziroma na posebni strani, ki bo odprta tudi posebej za rezultate znižanja zakonodajnih bremen v obdobju med 2009 in 2015. Na portalu STOP birokraciji in facebook profilu se redno objavljajo realizirani	2	Reports on the realisation of the programme implementation will be regularly published on the STOP the bureaucracy website, which is intended for communication with the general public (collecting proposals, providing information on the measures realised) and, consequently, the more successful implementation of the programme for eliminating administrative barriers, and for monitoring the realisation and news regarding the simplifications performed, while special communication will also be intended for the procedures linked to the amendments to legislation in the future. Also working group has been established and co-ordinated by the Cabinet of the Prime Minister and Secretary-General of the Government of RS. This group is headed by the Minister responsible for Public Administration and Minister responsible for the economy. The main task of the working group is implementation of measures and commitments to improve business environment and competitiveness, and regular reporting to the government on the objectives achieved. Sodelovanje z resorji in spremljanje napredka na področju Enotne zbirke ukrepov Sodelovanje z resorji v okviru Enotne zbirke ukrepov poteka v okviru medresorske delovne skupine za boljše zakonodajno in poslovno okolje, v katero so imenovani t.i. koordinatorji in njihovi namestniki iz vseh ministrstev, GSV in SVZ. Njihova naloga je, da na svojem ministrstvu delujejo kot enotna točka in spremljajo napredek na področju priprave	2
Transparency EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Transparency' principle?	The emphasis in the field of IT support, enhancing the use of e-services, digitalisation and interoperability will be put on easier communication and better information provision for citizens and business entities. The modernisation of the digitalisation of business processes will significantly improve flexibility, connectivity and transparency in public administration, and the increased use of electronic channels will lower the costs for end-users and service providers. For citizens and the business sector to be satisfied, the consolidation and modernisation of contact points for citizens and the business sector will be carried out in order to provide reliable online information and simple e-procedures in one place by observing the needs of users (according to the life event principle) and introducing systematic measurement of user satisfaction. http://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?	2	Open and transparent public administration ensures the public to monitor the work of public authorities and have an impact on their work via cooperating in decision-making processes and holding the decision-makers responsible. The Ministry of Public Administration, as the competent ministry in the field of transparency, has access to public information and public procurement. It carries out a number of systemic activities to achieve greater openness in the functioning of wider public sector authorities, with the intention to prevent corruption risks. The main objective is to establish a system in which the authorities act open and transparent: - where regulations are adopted in a transparent manner, and - where contracts are concluded in a transparent manner and	In addition to regulatory frameworks, transparency of the public sector in the Republic of Slovenia is ensured by the following online applications: • Public Sector Authorities Register - RZUIZ – managed by The Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services. It is a register of public information, i.e. a register which offers an overview of all business entities who use public funds (state authorities, local community authorities, public agencies, public funds and other entities of public law, holders of public authorisations and public service providers) or operate with assets owned by the State or municipalities (companies largely owned by the State or municipalities). The information from the register is available free of charge and for re-use (XML format). • Publication of public sector transactions by the Public Payments Administration of the Republic of Slovenia. The Public Payments Administration of the Republic of Slovenia	2	State bodies and local authorities are obliged to prepare an annual report on the implementation of the Law on Access to Public Information Act (Ur. L. RS, no. 51/2006, UPB2; hereinafter ZDIJZ) for the previous year and forward it to the Ministry of Public Administration (Article 37 ZDIJZ), which is the line responsible for the area of access to public information and perform promotional and developmental tasks in order to open and transparent work of the bodies (Article 32 ZDIJZ). The Government of the Republic of Slovenia draw up a joint annual report based on the reports received from the authorities and submit it to the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia for discussion. A joint report on the implementation of the Law on	1
Preservation of information EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 5 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Preservation of information' principle?	In Slovenia, the field of long-term preservation of documents and archives has since 2006 been regulated by the Protection of Documents and Archives and Archival Institution Act (PDAAIA) as well as by its subordinate regulation and uniform technological requirements. Based on these regulations the Slovenian public archival service (consisting of the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia and six regional archives) adopted the Strategy of Development of the Slovenian Public Electronic Archive (e-ARH.si) which was in 2010 also confirmed by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. Within the Digital Agenda for Europe guidelines for	2		Slovenian electronic archive e-ARH.si project represent a complex archiving environment and procedures (digitized and originally digital form) for professional treatment, long-term storage, in accordance with the applicable legislation. There is in accordance with ISO 14721: 2003 (OAIS reference model) and realized in the framework of the Slovenian public archives services (SIAS) on its own organizational and	1	0	

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Openness EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 6 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Openness' principle?	The principle of openness allows the public administration and use of the results obtained, which can be interconnected, reused and shared in order to improve efficiency. Public administrations should strive for openness, while participating for establishing European public services, taking into account their priorities and constraints.	1	The amendments to the law transposing the EU directive were adopted in December 2015 (Article 10.b of the Access to Public Information Act). See the obligations of the public sector bodies above. http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO7087 . The metadata and marginal costs were defined by the new Decree on the delivery and re-use of information of public character. Finally, the Manual on opening up PSI has been published on the web site of the Ministry of Public Administration: http://www.mju.gov.si/en/media_room/news/browse/1/article/12447/7539/ under the first heading "PRIROČNIK ZA ODPIRANJE PODATKOV JAVNEGA SEKTORJA - JUNIJ 2016", click the link "Priročnik" The Strategy on development of public administration 2015-2020 was adopted at the end of April 2015. The amendments to the law transposing the EU directive were adopted in December 2015 (Article 10.b of the Access to Public Information Act). See the obligations of the public	At the end of 2016, the Slovenian Ministry of Public Administration presented their new Open Data portal. On this portal, called 'OPSI - Odprti podatki Slovenije', Open Data of the whole Slovenian public sector is brought together and made available to the public. The portal, built on Open Source software, is an indirect successor of the National Interoperability Framework Portal. While NIO portal since 2013 presented an extensive number of Open Data sets, providing Open Data was not its core activity. To ensure a primary focus on the users and on Open Data, this new portal is solely dedicated to Open Data activities. 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.	2	Monitoring is based on new (2015-2020) Strategy for public administration two year action plan (page 21, 4.3.); Number of bases of open data published on the open data portal: http://www.mju.gov.si/en/areas_of_work/public_administration_2020/	1
Reusability EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 7 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Reusability' principle?	In developing electronic services will be in terms of providing greater access to public information nature of the institutions of public administration and facilitating re-use of such information into account the starting point of the re-use of public sector information 2003/98/EC and the Law on Access to Public Information Act (APIA), in particular the principle of active dissemination information. Through the transmission of information to the World Wide Web will allow the public to simple, direct and rule, free access to information. Most public information character, the institutions need to publish will be made available in electronic format and accessible via single national e-government portal or through the websites of individual institutions, under which the institution must also make you their catalogue of public information, which presents an overview of main information which the institution holds. Will also be considered Council of Europe Convention on Access to official documents (Council of Europe Convention on Access to Official Documents). For re-use geographic data will also be considered the starting point of the INSPIRE Directive	2	This principle is well covered also in the new strategy for public administration, http://www.mju.gov.si/fileadmin/mju.gov.si/uploads/SOJ/STRATEGIJA_JU2020_IN_AKCIJSKI_Plan/Appendix_3_Politika_EN.docx and will be one of the main principle of the new guidelines for e-services development, whose publication is expected in December 2016. On the NIO portal, http://nio.gov.si/nio/ Reusable information building blocks for key enablers: for example central authentication system, e-signature component, private network. Catalogue search: http://nio.gov.si/nio/catalog/search.nio?sort=#search - examples: Interoperability component IO-module, Interoperability module, Asynchronous component Security Platform, Interoperability component Tray etc. See more on portal NIO http://nio.gov.si/nio/catalog/search.nio?keywords=&sort=&io=3#search	http://www.djn.mju.gov.si/index.php?t=news&l=PLAN/Appendix_3_Politika_EN.docx and will be one of the main principle of the new guidelines STATIST http://ejn.gov.si/statist contains all information on contracts awarded since January 2013, all in one place. The user can examine the contracts awarded according to the ten largest contracting authorities, the ten largest providers who received the contract and the most frequently awarded contracts according to the purpose and legal basis for the current year. Finally, the public, media and public authorities can, for the purpose of research and surveillance, export the data in an Open Data - a .csv format	2	In general the projects under these activities are regularly monitored by the project coordination following the Rules of Procedures of Strategic Council. http://www.mju.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/svet_za_razvoj_informatike_v_drzavni_upravi/koordinativna_delovna_skupina/	1
Technological neutrality and adaptability EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles, Recommendation 8 Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Technological neutrality and adaptability' principle?	Access to public services should in principle be independent of any specific technology or product. Public administrations, when establishing European public services should not impose any specific technology solutions to citizens, businesses and other administrations.	1	Neutrality is defined in GTZ (Generic Technical Specifications for implementation of information systems), mandatory document, included as technical specification for RFPs (Requests for proposals). https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/dokument+genericne+tehnikoloske+zahteve+gtz-732?lang=en	(link to bulk data: http://www.enarocanje.si/objavaPogodb/izvozi.aspx)	2	Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration	1

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		
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Effectiveness and efficiency EIF, Chapter 2, Underlying principles Category: Principles	Does the NIF contain the 'Effectiveness and efficiency' principle?	public services must be available to users in the most efficient and effective way that its solutions showed the best value for taxpayers' money. EU efforts to develop interoperability already back in the early nineties of the last century (see, e.g., BANGEMANN Report). EIF 2 defines interoperability framework as " an agreed approach to interoperability for organizations that wish to participate in joint delivery of public services "and notes that it" in its scope, define a set of common elements such as vocabulary , concepts, principles, policies, guidelines, recommendations, standards, specifications and practices . " http://nio.gov.si/nio/cms/page/standards Some of the key goals of the Public Administration Strategy 2014 – 2020 is effective informatics, increased use of e-services, digitalisation and interoperability.	2	The way to achieve the goals of the Public Administration Strategy 2014 - 2020 is through the State Informatics Centralization, which will deliver following improvements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Government Cloud with provision of modern services and enhanced development of informatics, • Modernization of Government Central Communication System (HKOM) with more secured transfer of data and higher bandwidth/throughput, • Higher level of standardization by setting up secure Reference Architecture for Cloud Computing along the development the appropriate Reference Development Environment with priority on security, • Centralization of resources and development of core unit of knowledge and expertise, • Centralization of finances with lowering expenditure for informatics, • "Quick win" - solutions delivered quickly with visible improvements and immediate benefit , • Supporting projects with clear ROI and rigorous supervision, • Increased innovation opportunities for service providers, including SMEs and public administrations, evidenced through implementations of advanced cloud infrastructures and services, • Promotion of the re-use of open data and open service solutions in cloud environments, in particular published by public administrations, • Enhancing trust and privacy protection: the improvement of solutions for e-identification and trust services, like e-signature, e-delivery, e-documents, related to the new EU Regulation on e-identification and trust services on the internal single market (eIDAS), In the next four to five years, Slovenia intends to provide a single point of access for Cloud services, brokering a coherent Cloud-based service catalogue to cope with	Publication of electoral campaigns organisers: http://www.ajpes.si/eObjave/default.asp?s=57	1	Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration	1
Conceptual model EIF, Chapter 3 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	The reference architecture EKT2 provides guidelines for the definition of information architecture solutions EKT2 based on best practice integration, service-oriented architecture and business process management. Reference architecture has been adopted and reference sample application is provided to support and assist IT projects encouraging them to develop and integrate modular, loosely coupled service components. New Guidelines for IT system development (prepared by the Ministry of Public Administration in the collaboration with Chamber of Commerce in the end of 2016) has been adopted by the Slovenian Government in January 2017. Guidelines encourage the usage of such model. Guidelines for information solution development covers all project phases, from specifications, best development practices, usage of reusable building blocks, to steps toward production. https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/smernice+mju+za+razvoj+informacijskih+resitev-734?lang=en https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/referenca+arhitektura?lang=en The key goals of the Public Administration Strategy 2014 – 2020 are effective informatics, increased use of e-services, digitalisation and interoperability. This will be achieved through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Government Cloud with provision of modern services and enhanced development of informatics, • Modernization of Government Central Communication System (HKOM) with more secured transfer of data and higher bandwidth/throughput, • Higher level of standardization by setting up secure Reference Architecture for Cloud Computing along the development the appropriate Reference Development Environment with priority on security, • Centralization of resources and development of core unit of knowledge and expertise, • Centralization of finances with lowering expenditure for informatics, • "Quick win" - solutions delivered quickly with visible improvements and immediate benefit , • Supporting projects with clear ROI and rigorous supervision, • Increased innovation opportunities for service providers, including SMEs and public administrations, evidenced through implementations of advanced cloud infrastructures and services, • Promotion of the re-use of open data and open service solutions in cloud environments, in particular published by public administrations, • Enhancing trust and privacy protection: the improvement of solutions for e-identification and trust services, like e-signature, e-delivery, e-documents, related to the new EU Regulation on e- 	2		Reference architecture has been adopted and reference sample application is provided to support and assist IT projects encouraging them to develop and integrate modular, loosely coupled service components. New Guidelines for IT system development encouraging them to develop and integrate modular, loosely coupled service components. The usage of service-oriented architecture (SOA) are provided to the other components by application components, through a communication protocol over a network. . Guidelines for information solution development covers all project phases, from specifications, best development practices, usage of reusable building blocks, to steps toward production. https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/smernice+mju+za+razvoj+informacijskih+resitev-734?lang=en https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/referenca+arhitektura?lang=en	1	Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration	1

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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)	Reference architecture –provides guidelines for the definition of information architecture solutions based on best practice integration, service-oriented architecture and business process management. Reference architecture has been adopted and reference sample application is provided to support and assist IT projects encouraging them to develop and integrate modular, loosely coupled service components. New Guidelines for IT system development (prepared by the Ministry of Public Administration in the collaboration with Chamber of Commerce) and Guidelines for Public Procurement has been adopted by the Slovenian Government in January 2017. Guidelines encourage the usage of such model. https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/smernice+mju+za+razvoj+informacijskih+resitev-734?lang=en	2		Reference architecture provides guidelines for the definition of information architecture solutions based on best practice integration, service-oriented architecture and business process management. see: https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/referencna+arhitektura?lang=en Reference architecture has been adopted and reference sample application is provided to support and assist IT projects encouraging them to develop and integrate modular, loosely coupled service components. New Guidelines for IT system development (prepared by the Ministry of Public Administration in the collaboration with Chamber of Commerce) and Guidelines for Public Procurement has been adopted by the Slovenian Government in January 2017. Guidelines encourage the usage of such model. https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/smernice+mju+za+razvoj+informacijskih+resitev-734?lang=en Ministry of Public Administration is involved in different large-scale pilots implementing cross-border e-services, like STORK 2.0 and SPOCS (already finished) and e-SENS projects. Data sharing is performed to identify the applicant and to exchange other attributes required to complete the formalities. Ministry of Public Administration is also one of the partners in the application for Horizon 2020 call for Once Only Principle implementation on the EU level	1	Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration	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?	Reference architecture –provides guidelines for the definition of information architecture solutions based on best practice integration, service-oriented architecture and business process management. see: Reference architecture has been adopted and reference sample application is provided to support and assist IT projects encouraging them to develop and integrate modular, loosely coupled service components. New Guidelines for IT system development (prepared by the Ministry of Public Administration in the collaboration with Chamber of Commerce) will be adopted by the Slovenian Government until December 2016. Guidelines encourage the usage of such model.	2		[Reference architecture provides guidelines for the definition of information architecture solutions based on best practice integration, service-oriented architecture and business process management. see: https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/referencna+arhitektura?lang=en Reference architecture has been adopted and reference sample application is provided to support and assist IT projects encouraging them to develop and integrate modular, loosely coupled service components. New Guidelines for IT system development (prepared by the Ministry of Public Administration in the collaboration with Chamber of Commerce) and Guidelines for Public Procurement has been adopted by the Slovenian Government in January 2017. Guidelines encourage the usage of such model. https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/smernice+mju+za+razvoj+informacijskih+resitev-734?lang=en Ministry of Public Administration is involved in different large-scale pilots implementing cross-border e-services, like STORK 2.0 and SPOCS (already finished) and e-SENS projects. Data sharing is performed to identify the applicant and to exchange other attributes required to complete the formalities. Ministry of Public Administration is also one of the partners in the application for Horizon 2020 call for Once Only Principle implementation on the EU level[describe here]	1	Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration	1

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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?	<p>Reference architecture provides guidelines for the definition of information architecture solutions based on best practice integration, service-oriented architecture and business process management.</p> <p>Reference architecture has been adopted and reference sample application is provided to support and assist IT projects encouraging them to develop and integrate modular, loosely coupled service components.</p> <p>New Guidelines for IT system development (prepared by the Ministry of Public Administration in the collaboration with Chamber of Commerce) has been adopted by the Slovenian Government in January 2017. Guidelines encourage the usage of such model. https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/smernice+mju+za+razvoj+informacijskih+resitev-734?lang=en</p>	2		<p>[Reference architecture provides guidelines for the definition of information architecture solutions based on best practice integration, service-oriented architecture and business process management. see: https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/referencna+arhitektura?lang=en</p> <p>Reference architecture has been adopted and reference sample application is provided to support and assist IT projects encouraging them to develop and integrate modular, loosely coupled service components.</p> <p>New Guidelines for IT system development (prepared by the Ministry of Public Administration in the collaboration with Chamber of Commerce) and Guidelines for Public Procurement has been adopted by the Slovenian Government in January 2017. Guidelines encourage the usage of such model. https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/smernice+mju+za+razvoj+informacijskih+resitev-734?lang=en</p> <p>Ministry of Public Administration is involved in different large-scale pilots implementing cross-border e-services, like STORK 2.0 and SPOCS (already finished) and e-SENS projects. Data sharing is performed to identify the applicant and to exchange other attributes required to complete the formalities. Ministry of Public Administration is also one of the partners in the application for Horizon 2020 call for Once Only Principle implementation on the EU level[describe here]</p> <p>Reference architecture provides guidelines for the definition of information architecture solutions based on best practice integration, service-oriented architecture and business process management. see: https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/referencna+arhitektura?lang=en</p> <p>Reference architecture has been adopted and reference sample application is provided to support and assist IT</p>	1	Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration	1
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?	<p>The "General Administrative Procedure Act" serves as the legal basis for e-government services. In the article 139/3 it defines that the officials handling a specific administrative case should gather the necessary data by themselves, from all the existing public records. They mustn't put that burden to the citizen.</p> <p>Among the strategic goals of the Public Administration Development Strategy from 2015 to 2020 there are also goals of ensuring that data are only once inserted into the system and that these data are reused as much as possible.</p> <p>Several measures in the strategy are specifying these goals in even more details: access and reuse of data from official records and exchange of such data between institutions, fostering the use of data from authentic data sources</p> <p>This system ("Reusable IT building blocks for electronic data exchange - implementation for e-Social Security") was also awarded UNPSA 2013 winner in the category 4 (Promoting Whole-of-the-Government Approaches in the Information Age) in the region of Europe and North America. The system is also ready to be used in other similar contexts where data from numerous heterogeneous data sources have to be gathered.</p> <p>See The "General Administrative Procedure Act": http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO1603#</p> <p>This approach is also encouraged in the new guidelines for IT development, adopted by Slovenian Government until December 2016.</p>	2		<p>[Ministry of Public Administration is involved in different large-scale pilots implementing cross-border e-services, like STORK 2.0 and SPOCS (already finished) and e-SENS projects. Data sharing is performed to identify the applicant and to exchange other attributes required to complete the formalities. Ministry of Public Administration is also one of the partners in the application for Horizon 2020 call for Once Only Principle implementation on the EU level</p> <p>A concrete example of the system developed in accordance with above mentioned rules and concepts is new system for e-Social security that was put into the production in January 2012. The decisions on social transfers are based on detailed data about the income and property of the applicants and their family members and that data is being automatically gathered from 50+ data sources within public sector and wider. The technical mechanism for executing these data enquiries consists of reusable building blocks that are in practice ensuring interoperability between the involved institutions and their data sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of the Interior (Register of households) - Maritime administration (Register of ships and boats) - Defence Ministry (Participation in civil protection etc.) - Tax administration (Data on taxable income) - Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning (data on vehicle ownership) - Central securities clearing corporation (central register of dematerialized securities) - Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia (value of real property - land register, lots, buildings, apartment surface) - Health Insurance Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (data on insured persons, included in compulsory health insurance) - Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (data on insured persons, integrated in pension and disability insurance) - Employment Service of Slovenia (data on insured 	1	[Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration]	1

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Access control EIF, Recommendation 11 Category: Conceptual model	Does the NIF encourage access and control mechanisms to ensure compliance to security and privacy legislation?	Electronic Commerce and Electronic Signature Act regulates electronic commerce which encompasses the commerce in electronic form using information and communication technology and the use of electronic signature in legal transactions including electronic operations in juridical, administrative, and other similar procedures. In its 3th subchapter this act stipulates responsibilities of the information society service providers which include data access services. In the Information Security Policy of the Public Administration, the basic principles for information systems access are stipulated in chapter "Information Systems Access" (§ 40-49). Electronic Commerce and Electronic Signature Act: http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO1973 Information Security Policy of the Public Administration: http://www.mpju.gov.si/fileadmin/mpju.gov.si/pageuploads/DIES/VPJU_01.pdf Reference architecture EKT2 (Single Contact Point) and other new information systems of e-government and is based on the best practices of integration, service oriented architecture (SOA) and business process management. In the domain of support services this architecture defines security and access control, identity management and single sign-on. EKT2 Reference Architecture: https://nio.gov.si/nio/cms/download/document/26b329b61f839415333cb7a5347b1bbfa74886f6-1397480714337 Regarding the trust services and authentication the Ministry of Public Administration is providing these solutions as central building blocks for systems in public administration. Strategic framework: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2015-2020, http://www.mju.gov.si/nc/en/media_room/news/article/6505/	2	More detailed provisions on control of the access to the national communication network (HKOM) are written in Management and Control Policy of the National Communication Network. HKOM network provides an access point to the Internet, and to networks owned by EU institutions, for electronic services operation, and for publishing of general information of the public administration. Central building blocks for trust services and authentication for all the IT systems in public administration, implementing eIDAS regulation.	Central authentication system SI-CAS went alive with main State Government Portal (as SI-PASS solutions), https://e-uprava.gov.si/en/ ("SIGN-UP")	2	Public Key Infrastructure is monitored by national certification agencies (SIGEN-CA and SIGOV-CA). Access control is monitored by the Information Security Sector of the Ministry of Public Administration as well as by the Public Sector Inspectorate and Government Office for the Protection of Classified Information (NSA). On the Agencies' level access control is monitored by Agencies' Information Security Officers. Access to personal information is monitored by the Information Commissioner. https://www.ip-rs.si/en/legislation/ https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/smernice+informacijaskega+pooblastenca?lang=en	2
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?	In April 2015 the government of Slovenia has adopted the new Public Administration Development Strategy 2015-2020 (http://www.mju.gov.si/nc/en/media_room/news/article/1328/6505/) (https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?lang=en) where there are special measures under the strategic goal "Effective informatics, increased use of e-services and interoperability of information solutions" also targeted at the electronic data exchange and accessibility of data sources.	2	The Public Administration Development Strategy 2015-2020 (https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?lang=en) has special measures under the strategic goal "Effective informatics, increased use of e-services and interoperability of information solutions" also targeted at the electronic data exchange and accessibility of data sources. Action plan to the new strategy was adopted in July 2015, where more detailed measures are specified.	A concrete example of the system developed in accordance with above mentioned rules and concepts is new system for e-Social security that was put into the production in January 2012. Several of the 50+ data sources being gathered from within public sector and wider, are using standardized interfaces and modules/components for the data gathering are reusable and fostering interoperability: - Tray (smart, reliable and powerful transport channel that communicates with the data sources, adapting to the individual technical particularities and limitations of these data sources, dynamic and flexible, allowing to add new data sources and clients by GUI interface without additional programming, supported by the state-of-the-art BPM neutralizing technical complexity and local disturbances) - IO-module (powerful, dynamic and reliable platform for standardized data distribution, enabling institutions to use secure common central infrastructure to replicate their primary data to be synchronously accessible to legitimate users, while offering all the necessary tools for the data owners) - Asynchronous module (enabling electronic enquiries to special data sources where synchronous access is not possible for security or other reasons, e.g. banks or defence, providing efficient bridge through a special secure "waiting room" for communication between the data source and the client, tailored to the specific context) - Security Platform (standardized authentication and authorisation system, managing access control for users of various applications, their modules and specific functionalities) See Reusable interoperability components used in the e-Social Security project: - Tray: http://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/interoperabilnostna+komponenta+pladenj-368?lang=en - IO-module: http://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/interoperabilnostna+komponenta	1	[Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration]	1
Interoperability levels EIF, Chapter 4 Category: Interoperability levels	Does the NIF describe the four levels of interoperability?	Within the framework of performance of public services, it means the ability of unequal and various organisations and systems of information and communication technology to achieve through interoperability levels (political, legal, organisational, semantic, technical), mutually agreed and useful aims through exchange of information, data and knowledge, while the European Interoperability Framework (EIF) is used only to define, together with organisations that wish to ensure on the basis of cooperation, joint implementation of public e-services, joint elements like vocabulary, concepts, principles, guidelines, standards, specifications and practice. At this, we have to encourage the multilingualism and daily updating of these elements. The NIO portal repositories can be used as catalogues, containing information on collections and structures of data, their use, administrators or persons, responsible for data, et al. NIO represents the national concept of public administration functioning, directed towards sustainable development and management of electronic business. The users of NIO are	1		The National Interoperability Framework Portal = NIO is intended for the exchange of public sector interoperability solutions and assets, as well as for publication of open data. The NIO Portal is a platform which primarily serves as an intermediary for the exchange of solutions, applications and building blocks between public authorities. On one hand, the portal brings together a catalogue of electronic services, and on the other hand, establishes a central point for the publication of open data in the public sector in way that promotes good practice and re-use. In the coming years the system for publishing open data will be renovated. This year, a pilot portal will be launched, which will base on the source code of the EU open data portal. The NIO portal project was developed by the Ministry of	1	[Monitoring procedure is provided by Editorial Board of experts]	1

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<p>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</p>	<p>Does the NIF impose to consider all relevant legislation related to data exchange?</p>	<p>On the legal level of interoperability is a set of laws institutionalized on the area of electronic commerce, such as infrastructure / equality paper documents and electronic documents, electronic signatures, administrative procedures and accessibility of public information. The interconnection of government databases containing personal data is furthermore regulated in Personal Data Protection Act. Guidelines of the Information Commissioner (supervisory authority for protection of personal data) have been prepared and disseminated in public administration to assure that legal provisions are taken into account. Information Commissioner is consulted by relevant ministries in cases of establishing European public services. The General Administrative Procedures Act is a legal basis for two-way electronic communication between G2G, G2C and G2B. The legal basis for the availability of public sector information, including re-use of PSI and including publication of PSI on the web, represents the Access to Public Information Act. Slovenia's Access to Public Information Act has been ranked by the international NGO-s (Access Info) as second (third) best in the world. The Act represents a legal basis for proactive publication of information and data on the web by the public sector bodies. It also regulates the re-use of public sector information and in principle provides that all generally accessible public information is also re-usable (it already includes the re-use right from the new 2013 PSI Directive). Slovenia has already implemented the provision in relation to the strong supervisory body in the filed of re-use – the Information Commissioner. The full implementation of the new EU Open Data rules is planned for 2014. The provisions on privacy are included in the Slovenian Data Protection Act and are aligned with the EU legislation in the field (Directive 95/46/ES). The Information Commissioner acts as a supervisory authority in the field of access to public information and data protection; it has also issued various guidelines, among others, the Guidelines on Data Protection and the Connectivity of Databases in the Public Sector, Guidelines for the development of the IT solutions etc.</p> <p>See: (as a Core component) Information Commissioner guidelines https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/smernice-informacijskega-pooblastenca?lang=en and on Commissioner website: https://www.ip-rs.si/?id=195</p>	2		<p><i>[The State is developing central building blocks for the provision of horizontal services which will be available to various information systems providers. At present, services for the management of identities are being developed, i.e. trust services, such as e-Authentication, e-Signature, e-Delivery, EIDAS. The central authentication system (SI-CAS) offers the possibility of verifying an electronic identity in one place. It has been successfully integrated into the state e-Government portal e-Uprava. https://e-uprava.gov.si/en https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/portal+euprava-702?lang=en]</i></p> <p><i>[About the eGovernment is a public portal of the Republic of Slovenia for citizens and an electronic entry point for various services provided by state bodies or public administration bodies. The portal is administered by the Ministry of Public Administration.</i></p> <p><i>The basic purpose of the portal is to provide online administrative services to users and thus provide an additional, electronic path for the provision of these services in addition to standard ones. Since we want to ensure an excellent user experience, the portal has been designed in accordance with modern technological and design guidelines and is user-oriented.</i></p> <p><i>Information on services is collected as per substantive fields which accompany all important events in the life of an individual from birth to education, employment and retirement. Individual services are described in a manner that allows users to be guided through the procedures that need to be carried out in one or more bodies of the public administration in an understandable and transparent way. After the basic information about where and how to get a service, the application or form for the service will be made available to users. Users can fill out and submit applications in various ways depending on the nature of the service and</i></p>	1	<p>Information Commissioner is consulted by relevant ministries in cases of establishing European public services. The General Administrative Procedures Act is a legal basis for two-way electronic communication between G2G, G2C and G2B. The legal basis for the availability of public sector information, including re-use of PSI and including publication of PSI on the web, represents the Access to Public Information Act. Slovenia's Access to Public Information Act has been ranked by the international NGO-s (Access Info) as second (third) best in the world. The Act represents a legal basis for proactive publication of information and data on the web by the public sector bodies. It also regulates the re-use of public sector information and in principle provides that all generally accessible public information is also re-usable (it already includes the re-use right from the new 2013 PSI Directive). Slovenia has already implemented the provision in relation to the strong supervisory body in the filed of re-use – the Information Commissioner. The full implementation of the new EU Open Data rules is planned for 2014. The provisions on privacy are included in the Slovenian Data Protection Act and are aligned with the EU legislation in the field (Directive 95/46/ES). The Information Commissioner acts as a supervisory authority in the field of access to public information and data protection; it has also issued various guidelines, among others, the Guidelines on Data Protection and the Connectivity of Databases in the Public Sector, Guidelines for the development of the IT solutions etc.]</p>	1
<p>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</p>	<p>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?</p>	<p>In public administration, business processes are standardized by regulations, in Republic of Slovenia by the Decree on administrative operations. Based on the decree a platform called SPIS was set up to support business processes throughout the public administration. Same kind of processes (administrative procedure, the conduct of documentary material, the process of drafting regulations, the process of financial management) are largely uniform in all public administration bodies.</p>	1	<p><i>[- we systematically centralise the State's key information infrastructure, which is the only way for effectively managing it;</i></p> <p><i>- the technology has been updated by implementing cloud computing, thus making solutions accessible to a practically unlimited range of users;</i></p> <p><i>- we are opening up public data, because we believe that data which do not impinge on the interests of an individual or a business entity are public good. This is increasingly called the "oil of the future";</i></p> <p><i>- we are encouraging the reform of educational processes, so that they would be oriented more into understanding modern technologies, particularly in functional competences with which we would easily implement and use new technologies;</i></p> <p><i>- we especially focus on the use of big data which are essential in terms of understanding and wise management of complex social systems, as they can effectively prevent irrationalities, social distress, and disease. They also increase the effectiveness of managing energy systems, public finances, economy, agriculture and many others.</i></p>	<p><i>[describe project here]</i></p>	0	<p>Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration]</p>	1
<p>Inter-governmental coordination. EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 15 Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts</p>	<p>Does the NIF encourage to agree on how these processes will interact among the different levels of public administrations?</p>	<p>Development of information technology increasingly encroaches upon the field of document management. In the forefront the public administration development is integration of databases and registries. E-government of Republic of Slovenia gives priority to strengthening and integration of computerized databases, which are essential for the implementation of reform processes</p> <p><i>Our public administration policy is driven by the needs of stakeholders and administrative service users, principles and values of law, and the rule of law, professionalism, cooperation, transparency, integrity and corruption prevention, responsiveness and user-orientation, inclusion, fairness, innovation, success and optimal use of resources, and act in a lawful, independent, politically neutral, professional, unbiased, transparent, ethical and responsible manner. See more:</i></p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?lang=sl https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/dvoletni+akcijski+nacrt+izvedbe+strategije+razvoja+javne+uprave+za+obdobje+od+2015+do+2016</p>	1		<p><i>The Development Office has their focus on: innovation, development processes, project work, with Wide and clear, constructive and creative, systematic and professional work. The adoption of Rules of Procedure contribute to change management process more efficient and effectively.</i></p> <p>http://www.mju.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/razvoj_projektov/_kakovost_javne_uprave_in_kohezivna_politika/</p> <p><i>[In 2016 Ministry of Public Administration has been established the Development Office and adopted Rules Of Procedure approving ICT projects to support efficient change management process.</i></p> <p><i>(only in Slovene: http://www.mju.gov.si/fileadmin/mju.gov.si/pageuploads/IA_VNA_UPRAVA/DIES/Postopkovnik_DRO.pdf http://www.mju.gov.si/fileadmin/mju.gov.si/pageuploads/SO/J/slike/ORGANIGRAM_MJU/2016-oktober_MJU-organigram_EN.pdf])</i></p>	1	<p>The establishment of the Development Office and Rules of Procedures has been set up a horizontal function as a project office, which will monitor the implementation of projects and provide assistance when needed.</p> <p><i>[only in Slovene : http://www.mju.gov.si/fileadmin/mju.gov.si/pageuploads/IAVNA_UPRAVA/DIES/Postopko_vnik_DRO.pdf (http://www.mju.gov.si/pageuploads/SO/J/slike/ORGANIGRAM_MJU/2016-oktober_MJU-organigram_EN.pdf)]</i></p>	1

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		
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<p>Organisational interoperability - organisational relationships.</p> <p>Public administrations should clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service.</p> <p>EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 16</p> <p>Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts.</p>	<p>Does the NIF encourage public administrations to clarify their organisational relationships as part of the establishment of a (European) public service?</p>		0		<p>[Slovenia has recognised the importance and benefits of the "Once-Only" principle, whereby the citizens, organisations and businesses provide their information only once. The Single Business Point project provides business entities with all the necessary information through the e-VEM Portal in a simple and transparent manner. In the future it will be upgraded, so it will be even more effective in providing renewed electronic procedures for dealing with the State, as well as in offering support for simple obligatory reporting, which would save the State at least EUR 10 million per year.</p> <p>In the context of this concept, the existing e-VEM Portal already efficiently functions as a business portal where companies and entrepreneurs can carry out electronic services when establishing a company, as well as several those most common and mandatory by law, which the business entity can carry out upon or after establishing a company. e-VEM today no longer applies solely to independent entrepreneurs and businesses. The range of users is expanding; in addition to business entities, some services provided by e-VEM (application for compulsory health insurance, insurance application against the risk of injury at work and occupational disease, and advertising a vacant post) are being used by public administration institutions as well.</p> <p>The Slovenia Business Portal is in the final stage of completion. This portal is already available to foreign entrepreneurs, but from 2017 onwards, it will ensure conducting all cross-border electronic procedures and establishing a foreign business in Slovenia.</p> <p>A single set of measures for providing an improved legislative and business environment on the STOP Bureaucracy Portal offers the user an overview of all measures and control for realising measures for a better business environment, and a review of the savings in municipalities in Slovenia. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia is continuously verifying the progress of the implementation of measures, and [The web portal provides:</p>	1	<p>Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration</p>	1
<p>Organisational interoperability - change management.</p> <p>Public administrations working together to provide (European) public services should agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery.</p> <p>EIF, Chapter 4 Recommendation 17</p> <p>Category: Interoperability levels, organisational artefacts</p>	<p>Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on change management processes to ensure continuous service delivery?</p>	<p>Two-year action plan for the implementation of the 2015–2020 Public administration development strategy has been designed and adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. The action plan follows the same areas and implements the measures set out in the strategy in detail for the years 2016 and 2017.</p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/dvoletni+akcijski+nacrt+izvedbe+strategije+razvoja+javne+uprave+20152020?lang=en</p> <p>Change management is defined in GTZ (Generic Technical Specifications for implementation of information systems), obligatory document, inc. as technical specification for RFP. https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/?lang=en</p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/smernice+informacijskega+pooblastenca?lang=en</p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/politika+napredka+in+kakovosti+sodobne+javne+uprave-678?lang=en</p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?lang=en</p>	0	<p>[</p> <p>A single set of measures for providing an improved legislative and business environment on the STOP Bureaucracy Portal offers the user an overview of all measures and control for realising measures for a better business environment, and a review of the savings in municipalities in Slovenia. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia is continuously verifying the progress of the implementation of measures, and keeps the data in the Single Database up to date.</p> <p>MOPED (Modular Framework for the Preparation of Electronic Documents)</p> <p>With the aim of improving the process for adopting regulations and assessment of the implications of this regulation in different areas in the developmental stage, application MOPED (Modular Framework for the Preparation of Electronic Documents) is already prepared. Under this application, all documents in the legislative procedure will be prepared. As from June 2016, its use will be obligatory for all departments. It is mainly an assessment of implications of the regulations on the economy. (i.e. SME test for small and medium sized businesses). In the future it will also be updated to assess the effects of regulations on the citizens, environment etc. http://www.stopbirokraciji.si/domov/</p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/portal+stopbirokraciji?lang=en (and Related Assets)</p>	<p>- current information on the programme implementation, publish best practices (both at national and EU levels) and reports on administrative burdens in an individual regulation (act, rule,...) as measured in the programme</p> <p>- insight into the application containing all the information on administrative burdens</p> <p>- access to the national database of the measured administrative burdens which are imposed on citizens and entrepreneurs by legislation. Selection between various extracts regarding individual burdens (regarding costs and time) is also possible.</p> <p>- additional proposals from users for simplification in order to achieve the greatest effect possible regarding the pursuit of the objective of reducing administrative burdens and simplifying procedures by 25 per cent and consequently, of simpler and more transparent legislation.</p> <p>The portal is intended for all entrepreneurs and citizens who, either in the business process or everyday life, have contact with administrative procedures where they encounter obligations they have to fulfil to meet the requirements of legislation. In addition to entrepreneurs and citizens, the portal is also intended for persons preparing regulations and others employed in the state administration encountering administrative procedures.</p> <p>Within the scope of its better legislation policy, the Republic of Slovenia has started to actively implement the principles of preparing regulations better in order to achieve greater competitiveness for small and medium-sized companies, as well as to increase the satisfaction of citizens who cooperate with the state due to various life-related events. In July 2012,</p>	0	<p>[Cooperation with departments in the framework of a Single Collection of Measures is carried out by the interdepartmental working group to improve the regulatory and business environment in which they are designated so-called coordinators and their deputies from all ministries, GSV and SVZ.</p> <p>Their task is to act on their own ministry as a single point for preparation of better regulations and eliminating administrative barriers. Coordinators report to us through the web application 3 times a year on implementation of measures from a single collection of measures. On them, we address all suggestions we receive through the STOP bureaucracy, they are also involved in the implementation of the project SME test - a single editorial policy and public participation in drafting regulations. Two times a year we also have meetings with the coordinators. We meet with the coordinators of each ministry separately and reviewed any delays, current status and planned activities in the future</p> <p>Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration]</p> <p>I'm sorry, I don't understand Slovenian language. Please translate to EN</p>	0

Analysis of the NIFs

[See Alignment Examples in NIFO toolbox](#)

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

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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?	There will be various initiatives to stimulate the common use of policies and semantic methodologies (e.g. XML-schemas, naming and identification principles for data elements and e-documents). These are all available on https://nio.gov.si/nio/# .	2		<p><i>[Currently activities on the level on semantic interoperability are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the public administration information systems with an aim of extending scope of centralized Base Registries. • Building of the data dictionary (Meta data repository), which will contain information about all Base Registries which exchange information among public administration bodies. • Activities for establishing of organizations that will be responsible for the maintenance and development of Base Registers and Data dictionary. <p><i>Planned activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities for the systematic integration of official records, information systems and administrative and other processes within the National Interoperability Framework (NIF). The aim of this integration is not only providing an integrated flow of data and information, but also provide better, faster and more economical operation of the public administration. • Project of technical and semantic renovation registers and records. The project will establish common technology platform for the operation of registers and records. The project will also set standards and legal basis for the uniform treatment of registration procedures, optimized on the basis of common data dictionary. New registers and records will be placed on modern cloud infrastructure. <p><i>List of Base Registries are available on NIO portal. They are in different format. At the moment most semantically defined are Base Registries NIO, CRP, RPE, PRS, GURS, MRVL, UIKS, MSS, GSP, RTR, ZZS, VS, ZPIZ, ZK, ZRSZ, DURS</i> https://nio.gov.si/nio/catalog/asset/search.nio?keywords=&ort=&type=2&io=2&sort=&lang=en#search]]</p>	1	<i>[Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration</i>	1
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. EIF, Recommendation 18 Category: Interoperability levels, semantic artefacts	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to support the establishment of sector specific and cross-sectoral communities that aim to facilitate semantic interoperability and that share results on national and European platforms?	<p>The Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration consists of Strategic Council, Coordinating working group and Operational working group.</p> <p>Operational Working Group aim is implementing activities and preparing implementing and other documents based on the action plans; Preparing reports on the work which are then sent to the Coordinating Working Group for information and the Strategic Council for review and approval; Reviewing good practices and preparing measures for improvements; Providing technical assistance to the Strategic Council and the Coordinating Working Group in decision-making;</p> <p>Operational Working Group is participating in the work of other operational working (sub-)groups in IT and preparing opinions for the Strategic Council on the projects or public procurements of the authorities which have to acquire approval from the Strategic Council, before establishing every project, procurement, investment management, and upgrade that involves any IT solution.</p> <p>Portal NIO represents a support tool for registering and certifying of interoperability assets. The portal can be used to present the following key topics and information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - publishing of interoperability assets - publishing of information on interoperability - the systematic search, display and presentation of interoperability assets. <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/#</p>	2		<p><i>[The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Public Administration Development Strategy from 2015 to 2020 as a uniform umbrella strategic document which includes development guidelines for the next six years. The basic objectives of the Strategy will be focused on the quality and efficiency, transparency and responsibility of public administration. The attainment of the objectives of this Strategy will enhance the business environment for the development of the economy and boost competitiveness, which will in turn improve Slovenia's ranking in such international charts. More:</i></p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?lang=en Pri posodabljanju slovenske javne uprave v obdobju 2015–2020 se bodo upoštevali tudi cilji, usmeritve in zaveze na mednarodni ravni ter dobre prakse držav članic EU. Pomembno je zavedanje, da je učinkovita in uspešna javna uprava temelj za razvoj gospodarstva in družbene blaginje. Page 4, and More: Page 77:</p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?lang=sl]</p> <p><i>[The Slovenian interoperability Portal NIO as the basic cornerstone of the national interoperability framework in Slovenia allows various stakeholders to publish standards and guidelines on interoperability, interoperability information, and interoperability assets important at the national level and wider, encourages them to publish open data and applications, developed in the reuse of the public sector information on different collaborative platform. (See Results NIO assets https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/?lang=en ; NIO on Joinup platform https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/node/70676/).]</i></p>	1	<p><i>Strategy : Page 13 - In the field of quality management, certified models adjusted to the public sector will be introduced, which will include constant improvements at all levels, regular monitoring of process indicators, and periodic external assessment of public administration bodies effectiveness." Page 29 - In line with the adopted Strategy, action plans for the realisation of measures by individual strategic objectives will be drafted on the basis of the analysis of the existing situation and the recognition of discrepancies between the desired and actual situation in individual thematic fields. Performance indicators and target values in 2020 are defined for each strategic objective. Individual indicators and the attainment of the strategic objectives will be regularly monitored on the basis of the results of the implementation of two-year action plan. To attain the objectives, evaluations, adjustments and revisions of the planned measures are expected to be carried every two years. See Two-year ActionPlan for the Implementation of the 2015–2020 Public Administration Development Strategy:</i></p>	1

Analysis of the NIFs

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

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<p>Technical interoperability. Public administrations should agree on the formalised specifications to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services. EIF, Recommendation 19 Category: Interoperability levels, technical artefacts.</p>	<p>Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.</p>	<p>Key goals of the "Strategy on IT and electronic services development and connection of official records - SREP", are oriented towards encouraging the development and use of common functional building blocks including the functionalities for access to the authentic data sources: goal 5.1.6 (using common central infrastructure, building blocks, solutions and services). All the strategic goals in the section "e-services to enable the efficient and effective public administration" are also encouraging such approach: goal 5.3.1 (ensuring interoperability on the legal, organizational, semantic and technical level), goal 5.3.2 (ensure support and cooperation with the national interoperability framework), goal 5.3.3 (ensure one-time data capture with the natural and business persons and maximize reuse of the collected data), goal 5.3.4 (sharing knowledge regarding the use of horizontal functions). Also several measures in the SREP strategy are specifying these goals in even more details: using central horizontal functions (measure 6.1.1), publishing the common central building blocks (measure 6.5.4). In relation to the Open Data Standards, the important aspect of the new EU Open Data rules, the Ministry of the Interior has been involved, as a partner institution, in the EU Share PSI 2.0 project the main goal of which is to prepare the common Guidelines in the field of Open Standards for web publication of the public sector data and will be in charge of preparing the</p>	1	<p>Main activities to encouraging public administrations are: we systematically centralise the State's key information which is the only way for effectively managing it; the technology has been updated by implementing cloud computing, thus making solutions accessible to a practically unlimited range of users; we are opening up public data, because we believe that data which do not impinge on the interests of an individual or a business entity are public good. This is increasingly called the "oil of the future"; we are encouraging the reform of educational processes, so that they would be oriented more into understanding modern technologies, particularly in functional competences with which we would easily implement and use new technologies; we especially focus on the use of big data which are</p>	<p>[According to this year's Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI 2016), the Republic of Slovenia ranked 18th in the European Union. This presents a considerable challenge for the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, as it aims to rank significantly higher in the future. In accordance with the adopted strategies the Government will accelerate the development activities and collaboration, and in the next period reduce the development gap to the most developed countries.</p> <p>At the beginning of 2016, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia has adopted a long term strategy on the development of information society, the objectives of which are targeted at a secure digital future. The detailed objectives of the strategy are:</p>	0	<p>A board of supervising editors on the NIO portal evaluates proposed interoperability assets by consulting the CAMSS questionnaire: https://nio.gov.si/nio/cms/page/standards Those assets are categorised as mandatory, recommended or accepted.</p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/catalog/asset/search.nio?keywords=&sort=&type=2&io=1&lang=en#search</p>	1
<p>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. EIF, Recommendation 20 Category: Interoperability agreements.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Public administration establishing public services on the basis of the Cross-sectorial agreements, Terms of use for Interoperability component Security Platform,</p> <p>Project Management Methodology in the Public Administration, https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/metodologija+vodenja+projekto+v+drzavni+upravi+projekti+informacijske+tehnologije-713?lang=en</p> <p>Slovenian guidelines for ingest, digital preservation, and access to cultural heritage e-contents,</p> <p>Common Methodology for Measuring Administrative Costs, Contact Centre of the Slovenian Government (EKC), STORK - system building blocks and pilot services, Information security policy for public administration (IVPUJ)</p>	0		<p>Modernisation of public administration is one of the priorities of the Government of Slovenia. ICT will play the key role in achieving all planned strategic objectives. Therefore, the Government has developed and intensified the execution of several projects with the intention of improving efficiency of public administration and creating a favourable environment for the development of the economy.</p> <p>The adoption of Guidelines for information solution development and Guidelines for Public Procurement has been covered all project phases, from specifications, best development practices, usage of reusable building blocks, to steps toward production taking into account the realization of two-year action plan 2016-2017.</p>	1	<p>In the context of the electronic data exchange using our standard set of common application building blocks, there are special inter-organizational agreements signed, 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).</p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/catalog/asset/search.nio?keywords=&sort=&type=2&io=1&lang=en#search</p>	1
<p>Public administrations should use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assessing and selecting formalised specifications. EIF, Recommendation 21 Category: Interoperability agreements.</p>	<p>Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Administration has also developed a standardized technological document that is used when developing or procuring new IT solutions. This document is called GTZ (generic technological requirements) and aims to specify functional requirements in a technologically neutral way. Solutions compliant to these requirements should be compatible with wide variety of different technological environments. Since the Ministry of Public Administration is the provider of many important horizontal services, among these is also hosting the IT systems of other governmental institutions, these standard requirements are also valid as a standard in public administration.</p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/dokument+genericne+tehnoloske+zahteve+gtz-732?lang=en</p> <p>Portal NIO is the basic cornerstone of the national interoperability framework in Slovenia developing the National Interoperability Framework with its four levels of interoperability: legal, organisational, semantic and technical.</p> <p>Portal NIO enable full electronic support for the workflow from the proposing the new interoperability assets, commenting, to the final decision as adopted, recommended or mandatory.</p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/cms/page/purpose</p> <p>https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/dokument+genericne+tehnoloske+zahteve+gtz-732?lang=en</p>	2	<p>[The NIO portal is one of the central national portals which is as a unified national point, dedicated to the access to interoperability assets which the public administration offers to the interested public. All information and data are in compliance with the Law on access to public information and relevant acts for free use and reuse, both for commercial or non-commercial purposes. The NIO portal mission is to encourage transparency and responsibility of institutions for data for which they are competent by law. It should be taken into consideration that all data of public administration are not open (in compliance with the PDPA and other relevant acts).</p> <p>Catalogue of published IoP assets: https://nio.gov.si/nio/catalog/asset/search.nio?keywords=&sort=&type=2&sort=&lang=en#search</p>	<p>[Reusable IT building blocks for electronic data exchange – first implementation for e-Social Security - has enabled efficient interoperable electronic data from different sources now has to be successfully used in other similar projects where data is requested from numerous diverse and scattered data sources. These data on the income and property are being collected electronically, with a great respect to the personal data protection. The reusable components that support these data gathering processes are Tray, IO-module, Asynchronous module and Security platform. The project has enabled interoperable electronic data collecting from more than 50 data sources within public sector and wider (from the banks also) - for the specific purposes of the e-Social Security. The decisions on social support and other social benefits are performed based on the income and property of the applicants and their family members. These data on the income and property are being collected electronically, with a great respect to the personal data protection. The costs for such an extensive data gathering would be enormous if that process would be carried out in the classical way (paper questions, paper answers, scanning, postal costs...) but the operating costs for the new ITsupported and automated data gathering were now lowered to the marginal minimum. The reusable components that support these data gathering processes (Tray, IO-module, Asynchronous module and Security platform) and were primarily developed for e-Social Security will also be used in other similar projects where data is requested from numerous diverse and scattered data sources.</p> <p>All reusable IT building blocks for electronic data exchange developed for project eSocial Security has been successfully reused in renewal version of State Government portal eUprava</p> <p>(See also all related assets: https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/partal+euprava-702?lang=en)</p>	0	<p>In general the projects under these activities are regularly monitored by the project coordination monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration.</p>	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	Monitoring scoring 2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed	
When establishing (European) public services, public administrations should prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support. EIF, Recommendation 22 Category: Interoperability agreements.	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support?	Among the strategic goals of the "Strategy" there are also goal of improving the transparency of public administration and improving the public trust in the public administration goal of using the common central infrastructure, building blocks and solutions and goal of respecting the valid directives, standards and methodologies when designing, developing and managing ICT A specific measure is dedicated to the open standards, specifying that these standards should be used but only when such approach is lowering the TCO. Open standards should prevent vendor lock-in situations and foster connectivity of the solutions. Ministry of Public Administration has also developed a standardized technological document that is used when developing or procuring new IT solutions. This document is called GTZ (generic technological requirements) and aims to specify functional requirements in a technologically neutral way. Solutions compliant to these requirements should be compatible with wide variety of different technological environments. Since the Ministry of Public Administration is the provider of many important horizontal services, among these is also hosting the IT systems of other governmental institutions, these standard requirements are also valid as a standard in public administration. Guidelines for information solution development covers all project phases, from specifications, best development practices, usage of reusable building blocks, to steps toward production. More: https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/dokument+genericne+tehnoloske+zahteve+gtz-732?lang=en https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/smernice+mju+za+razvoj+informacijskih+resitev-734?lang=en	2	[The Public administration development Strateg 2015-2020 is following general underlying principles of European public services: 1. Subsidiarity and proportionality 2. User-centricity 3. Inclusion and accessibility 4. Security and privacy 5. Multilingualism 6. Administrative simplification 7. Transparency 8. Preservation of information 9. Openness 10. Reusability 11. Technological neutrality and adaptability 12. Effectiveness and efficiency. The model promotes the reuse of information, concepts, patterns, solutions, and specifications in Member States and at European level, recognising that European public services which are based on information from various sources located at different levels of administration and combine basic public services constructed independently in particular service orientation and specific way of creating and using business processes, packaged as services, throughout their lifecycle. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia on April, 29th, 2015, adopted the Public administration development strategy 2015 - 2020 and confirmed the Modern Public administration development and quality policy. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Public administration development strategy 2015-2020 and Two-year action plan for the implementation of the 2015-2020 public administration development strategy More: https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?lang=sl https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/dvoletni+akcijski+nacrt+izvedb+strategije+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?lang=en	Slovenian open access initiatives on portal OPSI	1	Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration	1
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?	In relation to the legal aspects of publication of the Public Sector Information, open data and specifically the licensing regime, the Ministry of Public Administration adopted the Manual for the opening of public sector information which become a basis for the uniform practice of the public sector bodies with regard to the mentioned issues and as such an integral part of the Slovenian NIF. The manual is designed to be opened data collections and online publication in the form of "open data" and respect certain instructions and guidelines of the authorities based on the	2		[new Open Data portal "OPSI - Odprti podatki Slovenije", encourage Open Data providers of the whole Slovenian public sector to make data available to the public. The portal, built on Open Source software, is an indirect successor of the National Interoperability Framework Portal. While NIO portal since 2013 presented an extensive number of Open Data sets, providing Open Data was not its core activity. To ensure a	1	[Monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration	1
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?	In the context of the electronic data exchange using our standard set of common application building blocks, there are special inter-organizational agreements signed, 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). See guidelines, recommendations: https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/?lang=en	2	[Slovenia has aligned itself with INSPIRE Directives and therefore uses Framework Agreements as they reduce the efforts of establishing data sharing agreements for all the partners as it requires the management of only a small amount of contracts, and, where required, financial transactions. Nonetheless, it must be clear that these only pertain to the coordination of spatial data. Other specific data sharing agreements have not been retrieved. More: http://ggim.un.org/country%20reports/Country%20Report%20of%20Slovenia%20GGIM.pdf]	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	1		2

Analysis of the NIFs

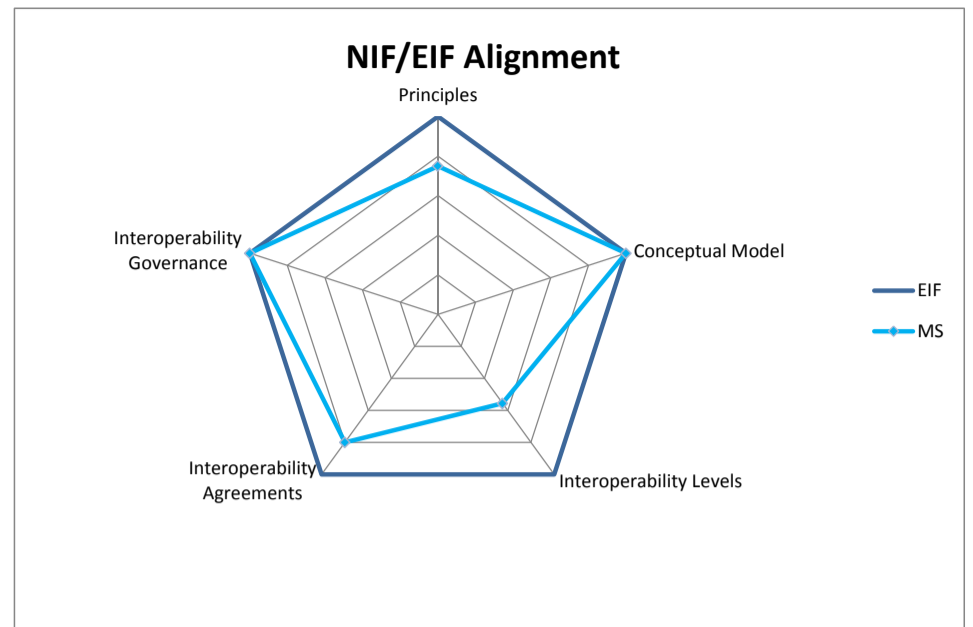
[See Alignment Examples in NIFO toolbox](#)

[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	Monitoring scoring 2: Monitored 1: Partially monitored 0: not observed
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.	<p>In accordance with the State Administration Act (hereinafter ZDU-1), the Ministry, responsible for administration, is in the central state administration responsible for the management of the ICT infrastructure, development of common IT solutions and their technical, procedural and organisational compliance with the central ICT system, implementation of the single information security policy, and planning and management of all budget resources in these areas. This provision does not apply for the ICT systems intended for defence, protection against natural and other disasters, the police, intelligence and security activities, foreign affairs, prevention and detection of money laundering and terrorist financing, and to budget users.</p> <p>The central information communication infrastructure must, inter alia, ensure a smooth electronic commerce among the authorities and with clients and provide for electronic services in administrative, judicial or other official proceedings.</p> <p>The Ministry responsible for public administration provides the services of the central ICT system, electronic support of administrative and other procedures and the development of common IT solutions for e-commerce by State bodies, public agencies, local community authorities and bearers of public authority.</p> <p>The Strategic Council for the Development of IT is responsible for managing, coordinating and supervising the development of IT in public administration.</p> <p>http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO3225 https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?lang=en http://www.mju.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/svet_za_razvoj_informatike_v_drzavni_upravi/</p>	2	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic Council, - Coordination Working Group - and Operational working group. <p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>	2	Achieving goals through planned projects will be regularly overseen by the Strategic Council. It consists of representatives of the state administration, experts and non-governmental organizations, who will discuss a twice-yearly report on the implementation of the measures and report to the Government. Page 4 https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?lang=sl	1

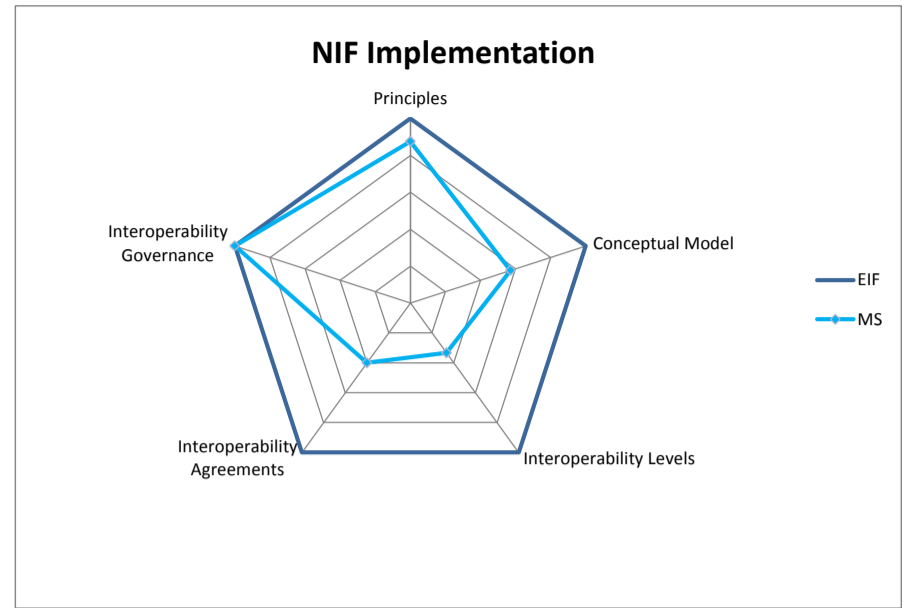
Category	EIF	MS
Principles	100%	75,0%
Conceptual Model	100%	100,0%
Interoperability Levels	100%	55,6%
Interoperability Agreements	100%	80,0%
Interoperability Governance	100%	100,0%

Category	EIF Element	Scoring		
		Max	MS	
Principles	Subsidiarity and proportionality	2	1	
	User-centricity	2	2	
	Inclusion and accessibility	2	1	
	Security and privacy	2	2	
	Multilingualism	2	0	
	Administrative simplification	2	2	
	Transparency	2	2	
	Preservation of information	2	2	
	Openness	2	1	
	Reusability	2	2	
	Technological neutrality and adaptability	2	1	
	Effectiveness and efficiency	2	2	
	Total		24	18
	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	1
		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	0	
	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	2	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on the formalised specification to ensure technical interoperability when establishing European public services.	2	1	
	Total		18	10
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	0	
	Does the NIF encourage Public administrations to use a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications?	2	2	
	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%	87,5%
Conceptual Model	100%	57,1%
Interoperability Levels	100%	33,3%
Interoperability Agreements	100%	40,0%
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	1	
	Administrative simplification	2	2	
	Transparency	2	2	
	Preservation of information	2	1	
	Openness	2	2	
	Reusability	2	2	
	Technological neutrality and adaptability	2	2	
	Effectiveness and efficiency	2	1	
	Total		24	21
	Conceptual Model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	2	1
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	1	
Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?		2	1	
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	1	
Total			14	8
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	1	
	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	0	
	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	1	
	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	0	
	Total		18	6
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	1	
	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	1	
	Does the NIF encourages public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	2	1	
Total		10	4	
Interoperability Governance	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	2	2	
	Total	2	2	



Category	EIF	MS
Principles	100%	50,0%
Conceptual Model	100%	57,1%
Interoperability Levels	100%	44,4%
Interoperability Agreements	100%	50,0%
Interoperability Governance	100%	50,0%

Category	EIF Element	Scoring		
		Max	MS	
Principles	Subsidiarity and proportionality	2	0	
	User-centricity	2	2	
	Inclusion and accessibility	2	0	
	Security and privacy	2	2	
	Multilingualism	2	1	
	Administrative simplification	2	2	
	Transparency	2	1	
	Preservation of information	2	0	
	Openness	2	1	
	Reusability	2	1	
	Technological neutrality and adaptability	2	1	
	Effectiveness and efficiency	2	1	
	Total	24	12	
	Conceptual Model	Does the NIF contain a conceptual model?	2	1
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	1	
Does the NIF encourage to make the authentic sources of information available to others?		2	1	
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	1	
Total		14	8	
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	1
	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	1	
	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	1	
	Total	18	8	
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	1	
	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	1	
	Does the NIF encourages public administrations to lead or actively participate in standardisation work relevant to their needs?	2	1	
	Does the NIF encourage public administrations to agree on minimum service requirements for secure data exchange?	2	2	
Total	10	5		
Interoperability Governance	A governance framework exists to control the interoperability activities across administrative levels.	2	1	
	Total	2	1	

