

# NIFO Factsheet – Italy

The main online sources for interoperability related items in Italy are:

- The Digital Administration Code (DAC): <http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/codice-amministrazione-digitale>
- The ICT interoperability framework Sistema Pubblico di Connettività e Cooperazione (SPC): <http://www.agid.gov.it/infrastrutture-sicurezza/sistema-pubblico-connettivita>

## Main interoperability highlights

Italy has drafted a National Interoperability Framework consisting of a legal framework Digital Administration Code (DAC)<sup>1</sup> and an ICT interoperability framework Sistema Pubblico di Connettività e Cooperazione (SPC)<sup>2</sup>, which is deployed to enforce the DAC.

## Summary of the NIF

The currently available material on the Italian interoperability framework describes the following topics:

- The legal framework Digital Administration Code (DAC)
- The ICT interoperability framework Sistema Pubblico di Connettività e Cooperazione (SPC)
- The main regulation changes that have been introduced with very recent law decrees n. 83/2012 and 179/2012.

The Digital Administration Code (DAC) is a legal framework that defines a comprehensive set of rules regarding the digitalization of the public administrations, dealing with (a) the rights of citizens and enterprises on public administration, (b) putting citizens and enterprises at the centre of public administration services, (c) digital signatures and legal validity, (d) contracts, payments and accounting deeds, (e) development, acquisition and reuse of software, and (f) the SPC. Changes in the law, applied in 2011, foresee the introduction in SPC interoperability framework of a national shared infrastructure for electronic payments in public administrations.

The SPC framework mainly describes the *actors*, the *governance*, the *interoperability infrastructures*, and the *security management*. Firstly, the *actors* could be qualified SPC providers (providing internet or application service), private enterprises with public purposes, or external authentic data sources (do not participate in SPC but they can provide required information within SPC). Secondly, the *governance* of SPC is under the control of the SPC Commission, formed by members appointed by Ministers and members appointed by the Assembly of local administration. Thirdly, the *interoperability infrastructures* guarantee technical interoperability at any abstraction level, from the connectivity up to the application level. Finally, the *security*

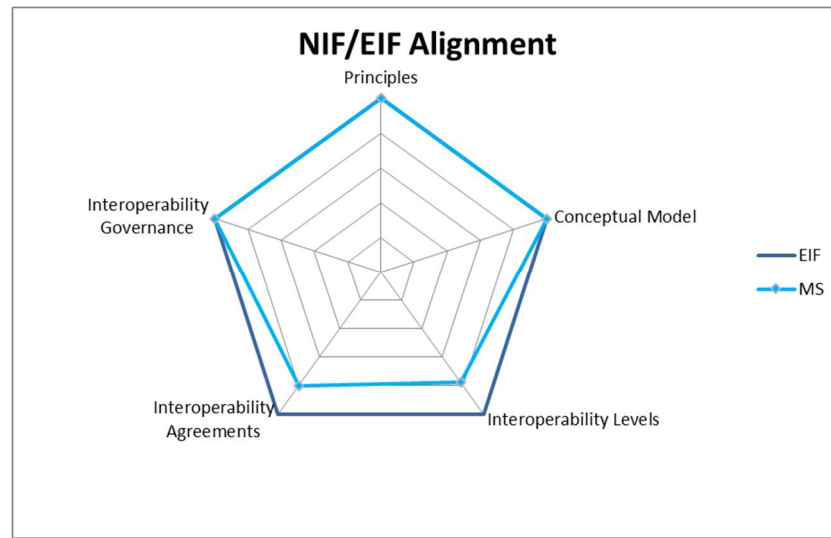
<sup>1</sup> <http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale/codice-amministrazione-digitale>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.agid.gov.it/infrastrutture-sicurezza/sistema-pubblico-connettivita>

*management* implements a set of security services to enforce trust among public administrations connected to the network.

## Alignment NIF/EIF

The Italian NIF is fully aligned with the EIF in terms of principles, conceptual model and interoperability governance. It is well aligned in terms of interoperability levels and interoperability agreements.



All of the EIF principles are mentioned in the details of the legal text which results in a full alignment of the Italian NIF with the EIF.

The SPC closely aligns with the EIF in terms of conceptual models, by means of the Italian Enterprise Architecture and the service-oriented architecture driven infrastructure.

The Italian interoperability framework discusses all interoperability levels, therefore a good alignment to the EIF was observed. However, no explicit business processes of public administrations are given and the organisational relationships are not really detailed as part of European public services.

The SPC also describes several legally binding interoperability agreements, such as service agreements and cooperation agreements; an increasing number of Public Administrations is using these.

A strong interoperability governance structure was found in the NIF, as demonstrated by the SPC Commission (or SPC Board). The Commission is formed by members appointed by Ministers (50%) and members appointed by the Assembly of local administrations (50%), which are the political representatives of local Public Administrations.

More detailed information on NIF / EIF alignment is provided on the NIFO Community on JoinUp on the [Compare NIFs](#) page.

### Example of alignment – Principle 2: User-centricity

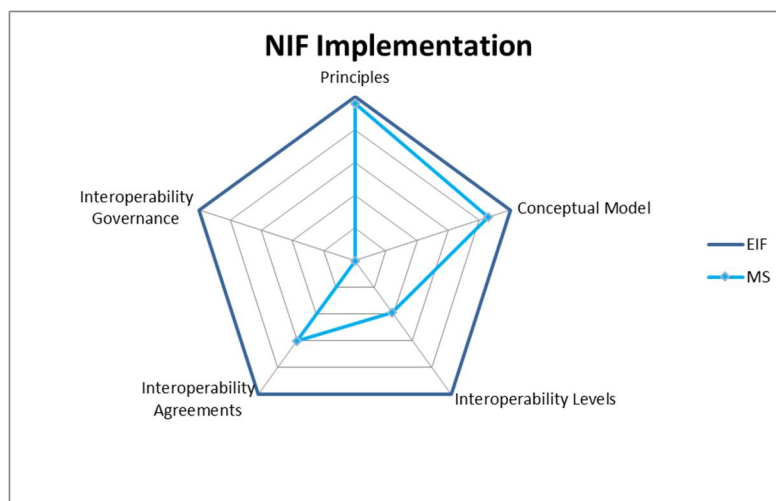
In Italy, the requirements related to interoperability of public administration systems are set out in the Italian digital agenda and the Digital Administration Code (CAD), which in its Article 73, defines Public Connectivity System (SPC).

- The CAD recommends to have an integrated vision of all the services of each central and local public administration, independent of the supply channel (multi-channels). In addition the SPC states that services should be efficient, effective, pro-active and user-centric to respond quickly to the needs of stakeholders.

See the SPC document: [http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documenti\\_indirizzo/architettura\\_it\\_pa.pdf](http://www.agid.gov.it/sites/default/files/documenti_indirizzo/architettura_it_pa.pdf)

## Implementation of NIF

Examples of implementation are identified for the principles, conceptual model dimensions, interoperability levels and interoperability agreements dimensions.



For all principles, there is a large scale implementation, mostly through AgID (Agenzia per l'Italia Digitale) and SPC.

As regards the conceptual model, this is practically implemented by AgID and SPC.

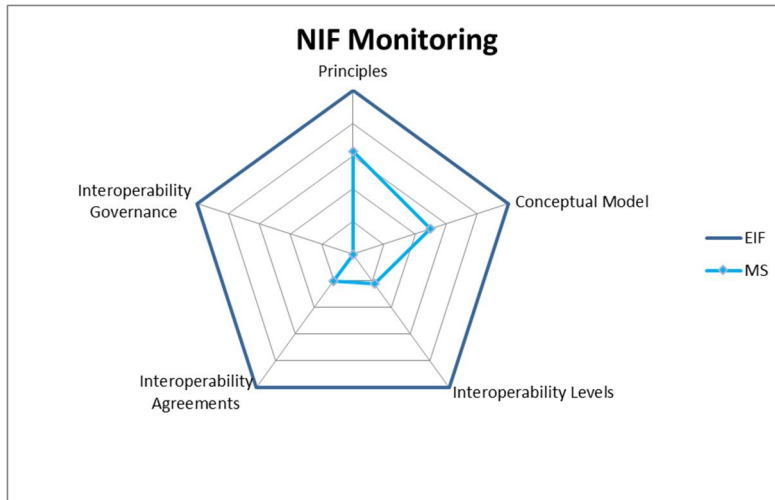
For the interoperability levels, the SICA register<sup>3</sup> publishes the service agreements.

The interoperability agreements are implemented in cooperation with AgID, more specifically technical requirements and Service Level Agreements.

<sup>3</sup> <http://sica.spcoop.gov.it/>.

## Monitoring of NIF

Example monitoring are identified for the principles, conceptual model dimensions, interoperability levels and interoperability agreements dimensions.



Concerning the monitoring, in six of the eight monitored principles, AgID is responsible for the reporting and monitoring.

As regards the conceptual model, this is monitored by AgID and SPC.

For the interoperability levels, AgID and SPC perform the monitoring concerning formalised specifications.

AgID and SICA are the responsible bodies for the monitoring of the interoperability agreements.

More information on all the implementation and monitoring examples is provided on the NIFO Community on JoinUp on the [Compare NIFs](#) page.

Example of implementation/monitoring – Conceptual model: common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components

In Italy, the common schemes are both implemented and monitored. For the implementation,

- There is a data sharing agreement which regulates the interactions with the cadastral base register based on the SPCCoop system and schema.

See page 3 of [http://www.agenziaentrate.gov.it/wps/wcm/connect/a72f3d004ee62b8fa412e451e4dc1dbf/allegatoB-allegato\\_tecnico\\_definitivo.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=a72f3d004ee62b8fa412e451e4dc1dbf](http://www.agenziaentrate.gov.it/wps/wcm/connect/a72f3d004ee62b8fa412e451e4dc1dbf/allegatoB-allegato_tecnico_definitivo.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=a72f3d004ee62b8fa412e451e4dc1dbf)

Concerning the monitoring, this happens through SPC contracts subscribed by Public Administrations in the context of the SPC public tender and using the SICA register which includes the Service Agreements of SPCCoop.

See <http://sica.spcoop.gov.it/>



## Other initiatives on interoperability

Dati.gov.it provides access to datasets from the Italian administration. The portal is currently making about 9000 datasets available (<http://www.dati.gov.it/catalog/dataset>), which are also accessible via ODIP (<http://data.opendatasupport.eu>), the pan-European single point of access to European datasets. About 200 applications ([http://www.dati.gov.it/cerca/type/applicazione?solrsort=ds\\_created%20desc](http://www.dati.gov.it/cerca/type/applicazione?solrsort=ds_created%20desc)) are reusing one or more datasets that are available on the portal.

As from July 1<sup>st</sup> 2014, the regional forms for the submission of applications for the [Unique Environmental Authorisation \(AUA\) in Lombardia](#) are available on line; they aim enhancing administrative simplification, through the use of unified and simplified forms implementing an interoperability standard (the single model for electronic filing of applications), currently drafted at the national level.

In March 2014, the new technical rules for the preservation of electronic documents were published in the Official Gazette n.59 (Ordinary Supplement no. 20). These rules apply to the entire life cycle of the document, including the archiving and records management, ensuring readability of the documents and their context in the future. The document formats must be compliant with the requirements of open standards, and specific data structures for the storage of electronic documents are defined, ensuring interoperability between the different systems.

As from February 2014, documents sent between municipalities on electoral, civil status matters and population register certificates as well as the communications sent to municipalities by notaries relating to marital agreements are now to be sent exclusively via electronic means<sup>4</sup>.

## NIF responsible contact person for Italy

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.funzionepubblica.gov.it/comunicazione/notizie/2014/febbraio/12022014---pa-dalia-firma-decreto-su-comunicazione-atti-tra-comuni-per-via-telematica.aspx>