

# NIFO Factsheet – Slovenia

The main online sources towards interoperability in Slovenia are:

- The Slovenian interoperability Portal NIO – Nacionalni Interoperabilnostni Okvir:  
<http://nio.gov.si/nio/>
- The Strategy on IT and electronic services development and connection of official records (SREP):  
<https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+elektronskega+poslovanja+ter+izmenjave+podatkov+iz+uradnih+evidenc+srep-352?lang=en>

## Main interoperability highlights

The Slovenian interoperability Portal (NIO – Nacionalni Interoperabilnostni Okvir)<sup>1</sup> (launched on 23 October 2010) is the cornerstone of the National Interoperability Framework (NIF) in Slovenia. The portal allows different stakeholders to publish standards and guidelines on interoperability, interoperability information, and interoperability assets. Furthermore, the Strategy on IT and electronic services development and connection of official records (SREP)<sup>2</sup> establishes a framework for the further development of IT and electronic services in public administration.

## Summary of the NIF

The currently available material on the Slovenian NIF describes the following topics:

- Legal acts on electronic commerce
- Slovenian Interoperability Portal (NIO – Nacionalni Interoperabilnostni Okvir)

On the legal level of interoperability, a set of legal acts has been institutionalised on the area of electronic commerce, such as infrastructure, equality between paper documents and electronic documents, electronic signatures, administrative procedures and accessibility of public information.

The Slovenian interoperability Portal (NIO – Nacionalni Interoperabilnostni Okvir) is a supporting tool for registering and certifying interoperability assets. The portal can be used to provide the following services: (1) publishing of interoperability assets, (2) publishing of information on interoperability, (3) systematic search, display and presentation of interoperability assets.

In this context, the NIO portal represents a meeting point of suppliers and users of interoperability assets, which are necessary for the coordinated development, building and maintenance of information systems in public administrations.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Public Administration Development Strategy as a uniform umbrella strategic document which includes development guidelines for a six years period (2015-2020). The basic objectives of the Strategy will be focused on the quality and efficiency, transparency and responsibility of public administration. The attainment

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<sup>1</sup> <http://nio.gov.si/nio/>

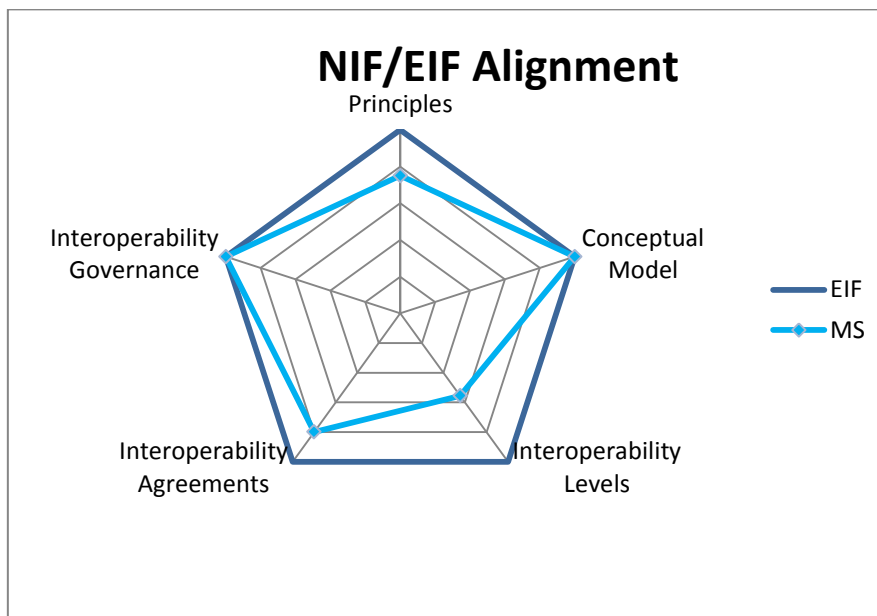
<sup>2</sup> <https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/portal+euprava-702?lang=en>

of the objectives of this strategy will enhance the business environment for the development of the economy and boost competitiveness.<sup>3</sup>

A 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<sup>4</sup>.

### Alignment NIF/EIF

The Slovenian NIF is fairly aligned with the EIF for most dimensions.



All of the EIF principles except multilingualism are mentioned on the NIO portal or in the SREP strategy. As main example, Electronic identity management is becoming a key element of e-business but a 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.<sup>5</sup>

The conceptual model described in the SREP and is based on a service-oriented architecture approach. The Reference architecture EKT2<sup>6</sup> provides guidelines for the definition of information architecture solutions; EKT2 based on best practice integration, service-oriented architecture and business process management. The General Administrative Procedure Act serves as the legal basis for e-government services and thus the interconnection of authentic sources.

<sup>3</sup> <https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?&lang=en>

<sup>4</sup> <https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/dvoletni+akcijski+nacrt+izvedbe+strategije+razvoja+javne+uprave+20152020?lang=e>

<sup>5</sup> <https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/analiza+moznosti+za+uvedbo+varnejsih+in+uporabniku+prijaznejsih+eidentitet?lang=en>

<sup>6</sup> see: <https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/unikatna+oznaka+zadeve+in+dokumenta+ter+sifrant+portalov+ekt2jedro?lang=en>

The NIO portal allows stakeholders to discuss the interoperability levels (legal, organisational, semantic, and technical) and initiatives are ongoing to stimulate the common use of policies and semantic methodologies (e.g. XML-schemas, naming and identification principles for data elements and e-documents). The organisational and change management processes are not explicitly described.

As regards to the interoperability agreements, the SREP encourages public administrations to prefer open specifications, taking due account of the coverage of functional needs, maturity and market support. Furthermore, the Interministerial Working Group that will prepare the Guidelines for the copyright management of public sector information, including the guidelines on online open licences and legal standards for open data.

The interoperability governance is addressed with the Council for Development of IT in Public Administrations (as established by the government on 12th March 2015 by Decision No 01301-1/2015/20). The Council manages the development of IT systems of public administrations and their 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.

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

### Example of alignment –EIF principle 2: User-centricity

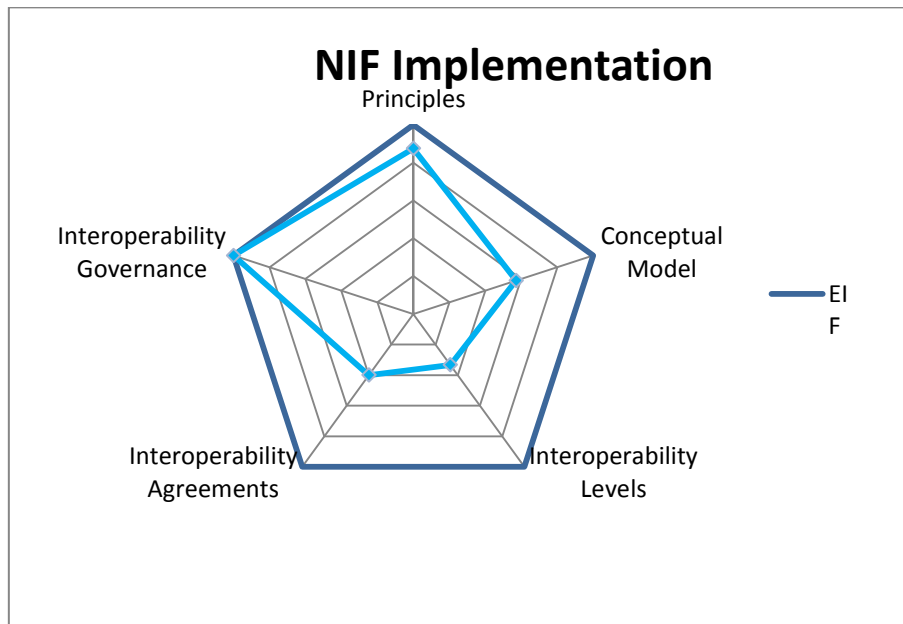
One of the four key objectives of the "Strategy on IT and electronic services development and connection of official records - SREP", is oriented towards improving take-up of the e-government service.

- Section 6.2.1 of the SREP states "The use of electronic services can be improved with friendly and simpler user interfaces and services. To this end, the planning and development of new electronic services primarily takes into account the user experience and design techniques used for their improvement"

See the "Strategy on IT and electronic services development and connection of official records - SREP": <https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/portal+euprava-702?lang=en>

## Implementation of NIF

Some examples on the implementation of the NIF in Slovenia were identified for the principles, conceptual mode and governance.



For all the principles, examples of implementation were identified, and eleven of these are large scale implementations. Examples include the eGovernment portal for citizens, or the NIO portal<sup>7</sup>, providing the reusable building blocks for key enablers such as a central authentication system and an e-signature component. Neutrality is defined in GTZ (Generic Technical Specifications for implementation of information systems), a mandatory document included as technical specification for RFPs (Requests for proposals). Efficiency and effectiveness is implemented through the Public Administration Strategy 2014 – 2020<sup>8</sup> and the State Informatics Centralization.

As regards the conceptual model, the interconnection of authentic sources is one example of implementation. More detailed provisions on control of the access to the national communication network (HKOM) are written in the Management and Control Policy of the National Communication Network. The action plan to the new Public Administration Development Strategy 2015-2020<sup>9</sup> was adopted in July 2015, and more detailed measures also targets access control.

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.

<sup>7</sup> <http://nio.gov.si/nio/>

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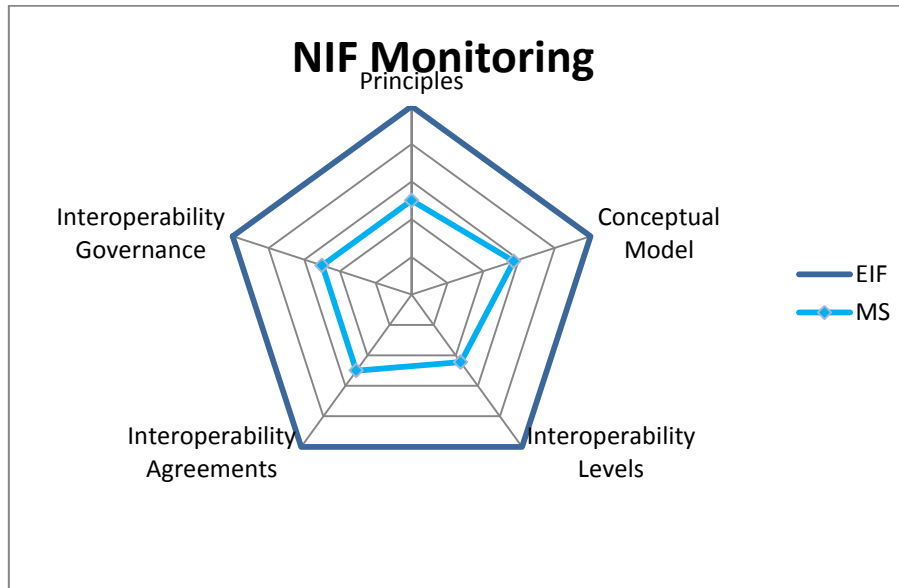
[http://www.mju.gov.si/fileadmin/mju.gov.si/pageuploads/SOJ/STRATEGIJA\\_JU2020\\_IN\\_AKCIJSKI\\_PLAN/Appendix\\_3\\_Politika\\_EN.docx](http://www.mju.gov.si/fileadmin/mju.gov.si/pageuploads/SOJ/STRATEGIJA_JU2020_IN_AKCIJSKI_PLAN/Appendix_3_Politika_EN.docx)

<sup>9</sup> <https://nio.gov.si/nio/asset/strategija+razvoja+javne+uprave+2015+2020?lang=en>

Governance is implemented by the Strategic Council, overseeing that the goals of the Public Administration Development Strategy are achieved through projects.

### Monitoring of NIF

Monitoring of the Slovenian NIF is done in all the domains.



Nine out of twelve principles are monitored: only “Subsidiarity and proportionality”, “inclusion and accessibility” and “Preservation of information” are not monitored.

In general the projects under these activities are regularly monitored by the project coordination following the procedural rules of the Strategic Council.

As example, user-experience and user satisfaction are regularly monitored for the one-stop-shop portal for business e-VEM (<http://evem.gov.si/>). At the end of every electronic procedure completed on the e-VEM portal, the user has the option of providing feedback on his experience.

In the conceptual model domain, 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, while for the other elements monitoring procedure is provided by the project coordination and the Council for the Development of IT in the Public Administration

In the technical interoperability level domain, a board of supervising editors on the NIO portal evaluates proposed assets.

In the context of the electronic data exchange using the standard set of common application building blocks, there are special inter-organizational agreements signed, these interoperability agreements covering the organizational, semantic and technical details of the data exchange.

Regarding interoperability governance, 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.

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: authentic sources of information available to others

A concrete example of authentic sources is the 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 automatically gathered from over 50 data sources within public sector and beyond. 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, including among others:
  - o The Ministry of the Interior (Register of households)
  - o The Maritime administration (Register of ships and boats)
  - o The Defense Ministry (Participation in civil protection etc.)
  - o The Tax administration (Data on taxable income)
  - o The Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning (data on vehicle ownership)
  - o The Central securities clearing corporation (central register of dematerialized securities)
  - o The Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia (value of real property - land register, lots, buildings, apartment surface)
  - o The Health Insurance Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (data on insured persons, included in compulsory health insurance)

### Other initiatives on interoperability



## 2016 update.

The Slovenian interoperability Portal **NIO** provides access to open data datasets from the Slovenian administration. Since 9/12/2016, the "DATA" are being published on the new open data portal "[OPSI](#)", which is based on the source code of the [EU open data portal](#).

**Statist** – a new web-based application – is available to the general public. It provides an integrated and updated publication of contracts (procurement) since 2013. By accessing Statist (contracts) and Erar (realised contracts) the user gains comprehensive and transparent insight into the field of public procurement<sup>10</sup>.

The **Slovenian State Cloud** (DRO)<sup>11</sup> represents a computerised infrastructure owned and operated by the State. This infrastructure provides services which deal with sensitive, personal and other data and information which the State does not wish to store outside its controlled environment. DRO allows all public institutions (direct budget users) to facilitate the carry out of their public service mission by using the cloud computing concept.

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<sup>10</sup> [http://www.mju.gov.si/en/areas\\_of\\_work/transparency\\_and\\_open\\_data/](http://www.mju.gov.si/en/areas_of_work/transparency_and_open_data/)

<sup>11</sup> <https://csa-cee-summit.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Miso-Vukadinovic.pdf>