

NIFO Factsheet – Slovakia

The main online sources for Slovak interoperability-related activities can be found under the following addresses:

- Standards for Public Administration Information Systems: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/standardy-is-vs/596s>
- The eGovernment Strategy of the Slovak Republic within which interoperability is seen as an important prerequisite: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/the-egovernment-strategy-of-the-slovak-republic/4666s>
- The National Concept of eGovernment: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/the-national-concept-of-egovernment/5905s>
- The National Strategy for Information Security: http://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/Resilience-and-CIIP/national-cyber-security-strategies-ncsss/Slovakia_National_Strategy_for_ISEC.pdf
- Web portal: www.informatizacia.sk

Main interoperability highlights

Slovakia has recently adopted the new National Concept of eGovernment 2016-2020, that will define later in detail the principles and concept to be followed. The Slovak government has updated the principles of the ICT architecture to be achieved in 2020 for the country's eGovernment services.

The 'Národná koncepcia informatizácie verejnej správy (NKIVS - national eGovernment concept) was adopted on 28 September 2016. NKIVS defines the strategic objectives and principles for digitisation of the Slovak public administration. One of the main goals is to provide better services for citizens, businesses, and other public administrations, including cross borders services.

The latest policy progress emphasise openness, including the sharing of government data as open data, and the creation of ICT services with open application programming interfaces (APIs). The target information technology architecture for public services should help integrate and interconnect public administration' ICT systems and services. This encompasses a reference architecture, standards and integration models for government cloud computing.¹

The main activities of Slovakia concerning interoperability include the work on standards for Public Administration Information Systems², the eGovernment Strategy of the Slovak Republic.

¹ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/community/epractice/news/slovak-adopts-new-egovernment-principles>

² See: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/standardy-is-vs/596s>



lic within which interoperability is seen as an important prerequisite³ and the National Concept of eGovernment.

Summary of the NIF

Slovakia has recently adopted the new National Concept of eGovernment 2016-2020 that incorporates the interoperability principles and is going to elaborate new standards and concepts.

The **current National Concept of eGovernment**⁴ lays down the architecture of integrated information systems in public administration and specifies the standards for their building, with the aim of ensuring their interoperability and their independence from technology platforms.

The **Standards for Public Administration Information Systems**⁵ are available on the website of the Ministry of Finance; they are continuously updated and by a decree enforced on the public administrations.

Edict No. 55/2014 on Standards of Information Systems of Public Administration came into force on 15 March 2014. This decree lays down specific standards for information public administration systems: technical standards related to technical equipment, network infrastructure and software resources; standards of accessibility and functionality of websites relating to the application software by law; standard terminology for electronic services, related to the network infrastructure, and standards for electronic government services, related to data registers, code and application Software.

Decree No. 478/2010 on basic code list of public administration sections and public administration agendas came into force on 1 January 2011. This basic register is managed in the Central Metainformation System of Public Administration (MetalS).

The **Concept of Software Products Usage for Public Administration**⁶ defines a framework strategy for the procurement, placement and operation of software products in the Slovak public administration environment in line with the eGovernment development objectives. It refers to open standards and interoperability.

The **eGovernment Strategy**⁷ sets out the strategic objectives of eGovernment implementation and defines particular steps towards the modernisation of public administration and digitisation of its services.

The **new Integrated Infrastructure Operational Programme** that aims to significantly contribute to the development of information society in Slovakia builds on the Strategy Paper for

³ See: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/the-egovernment-strategy-of-the-slovak-republic/4666s>

⁴ See: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/the-national-concept-of-egovernment/5905s>

⁵ See: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/standards-for-is-pa/4632s>

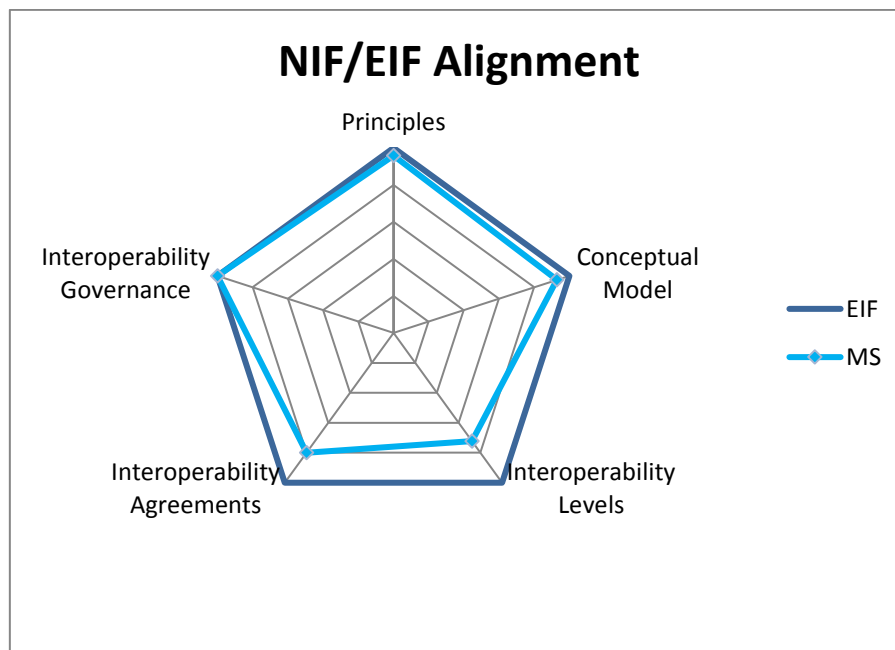
⁶ See: http://www.informatizacia.sk/ext_dok-concept-of-sw-usage-for-pa/9508c

⁷ See: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/the-egovernment-strategy-of-the-slovak-republic/4666s>

the growing area of digital services and Infrastructure of next generation networks⁸. Development of the information society will be implemented by Priority Axis 7 Information Society, consisting of three investment priorities and specific objectives 9.⁹

Alignment NIF/EIF

The interoperability initiatives and policies/ regulations are aligned with the EIF on all dimensions.



All of the principles of the EIF are covered, with a full alignment for all of them except multilingualism, which is only partially aligned.

The conceptual model for information systems for public administrations is focused on a service-oriented approach. It is fully aligned on all the recommendations, except for access control (partially aligned).

All interoperability levels as defined by the EIF are at least partially covered.

For the interoperability agreements, Slovakia encourages public administrations to use open specifications and uses a structured, transparent and objective approach to assess and select formalised specifications. Alignment exists for all the interoperability agreements except for the one related to the use of existing formalised specifications.

Interoperability activities are governed¹⁰ by Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, mainly through standards and Concepts on Information Systems Development. Any public body

⁸ See: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/strategicky-dokument/16604s>

⁹ See: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/aktuality-vlada-sr-schvalila-operacny-program-integrovana-infrastruktura/17364c>



wishing to establish further standards in its sector touching information systems of public administration has to have ministry's approval. The Committee for Standards¹¹ of Information Systems of Public Administration was established within Ministry of Finance and includes working groups on both thematic and cross-sectoral topics, including semantic aspects like terminology or code lists.

Example of alignment – Interoperability Agreements: Use of a structured, transparent and objective approach to assessing and selecting formalised specifications.

The assessment of technical specifications uses a defined organisation involving experts - the Committee on Standardization of Information Systems of Public Administration and its working groups - and Public Consultation.

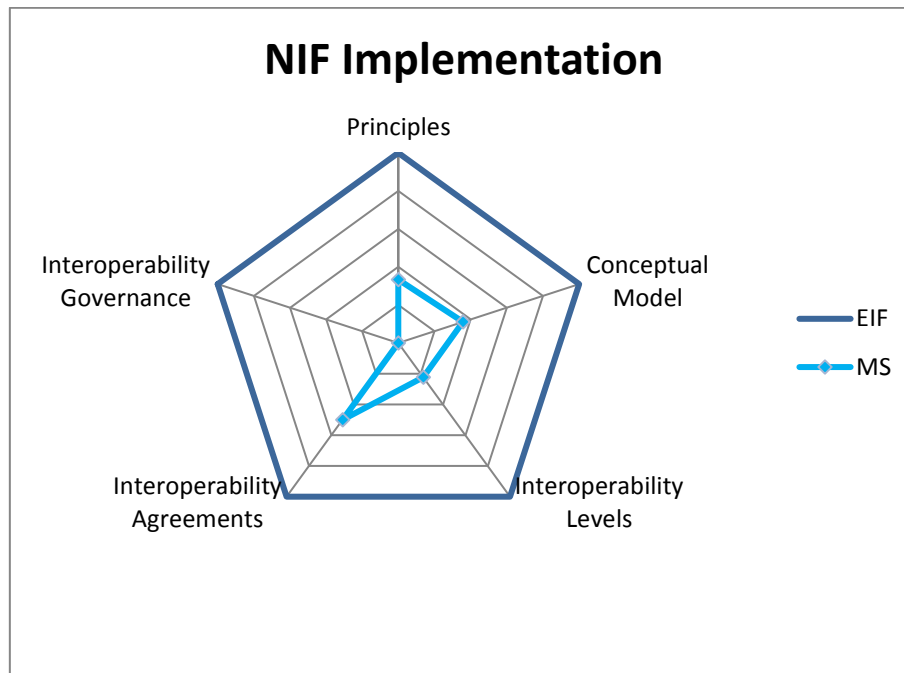
Each proposal for adding a technical specification on the mandatory list includes an assessment file using a specific series of criteria, based on the CAMSS: Criteria to Assess Standards Proposal v4.3 (<http://www.informatizacia.sk/standardizacne-dokumenty/4495s>). Working groups are open to any expert individual, meeting records are published and all assessments pass through several levels of approval.

¹⁰ The competence is given through Act No. 275/2006 on Information Systems of Public Administration (<http://www.informatizacia.sk/legislativa-sr/684s>)

¹¹ See: <http://www.informatizacia.sk/committee-for-standardization-of-is-pa/4671s>

Implementation of NIF

Examples of implementation have been identified for the principles, interoperability agreements levels and interoperability agreements dimensions.



Four out of the twelve principles have examples of implementation. User centricity is implemented through the Central Government Portal¹² which aims to be a single access point to services for the public and public authorities. Administrative simplification is implemented with the exchange of data between administrations through the base registries. Openness is implemented through the open data portal¹³ and a reusability example is provided with the use of open source software.

The semantic interoperability level is supported by the working groups on thematic and cross-sectoral topics of the Committee for Standards of Information Systems of Public Administration within Ministry of Finance, whereas technical interoperability is supported by the publication of standards in a decree on Standards of Information Systems of Public Administration laying down specific standards for public administration information systems.

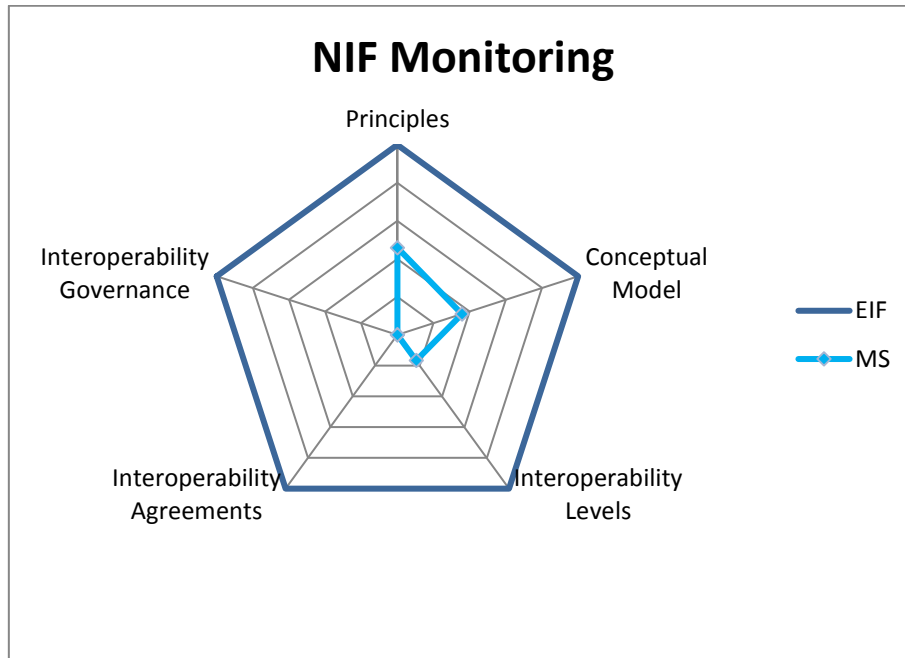
In the interoperability agreements domain, the approach for assessing and selecting technical specifications is based on the tool CAMSS¹⁴.

¹² www.slovensko.sk

¹³ <http://data.gov.sk/>

¹⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/solutions/camss_en

Monitoring of NIF



The recently built Meta-information System of Public Administration (<https://metais.finance.gov.sk/>) is monitoring e-services on every level of government. This reflects a certified monitoring in almost all the principles and in some elements of the conceptual model and Interoperability levels.

Other initiatives on interoperability

The Slovak government has created more than 300.000 electronic mailboxes for Slovakian companies, reports the country's National Agency for Network and Electronic Services ([NASES](#)). The government electronic mailboxes are to provide companies access to eGovernment services. NASES has made available a set of twelve videos, explaining how to register and how to use these mailboxes. Similar mailboxes have been set up for citizens and public authorities.¹⁵

From 1 January 2017 onwards, official Slovak documents designated to legal entities will be delivered to electronic mailboxes only. Individuals can activate their electronic mailboxes on a voluntary basis. Electronic mailboxes of legal entities have been gradually activated in a so-called "transition period" (August to December 2016). Mandatory activation currently applies to legal entities with their seat in the territory of the Slovak Republic¹⁶.

¹⁵<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/community/epractice/news/slovak-government-creates-over-300000-emailboxes-companies>

¹⁶<http://www.squirepattonboggs.com/~media/files/insights/publications/2016/10/mandatory-electronic-mailboxes/mandatory-electronic-mailboxes-alert.pdf>



2016 update.

The Slovakian Public Procurement Office (PPO) has published its Public Procurement Bulletin in an open XML format, making all announcements of public procurement, including editorial corrections, available for download and (automated) processing.¹⁷

Data.gov.sk (<http://data.gov.sk/>) is the Slovakian open data portal that provides access to national datasets. The portal gives access to 1000+ datasets (<http://data.gov.sk/dataset>). This figure quintupled along the two last years. These sets are also accessible via ODIP (<https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data>), the pan-European single point of access to European datasets.

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¹⁷ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/community/opengov/news/slovakian-public-procurement-bulletin-published-xml-format>