

ITAPA 2009

Session “Open Source – Applications and Best Practices”

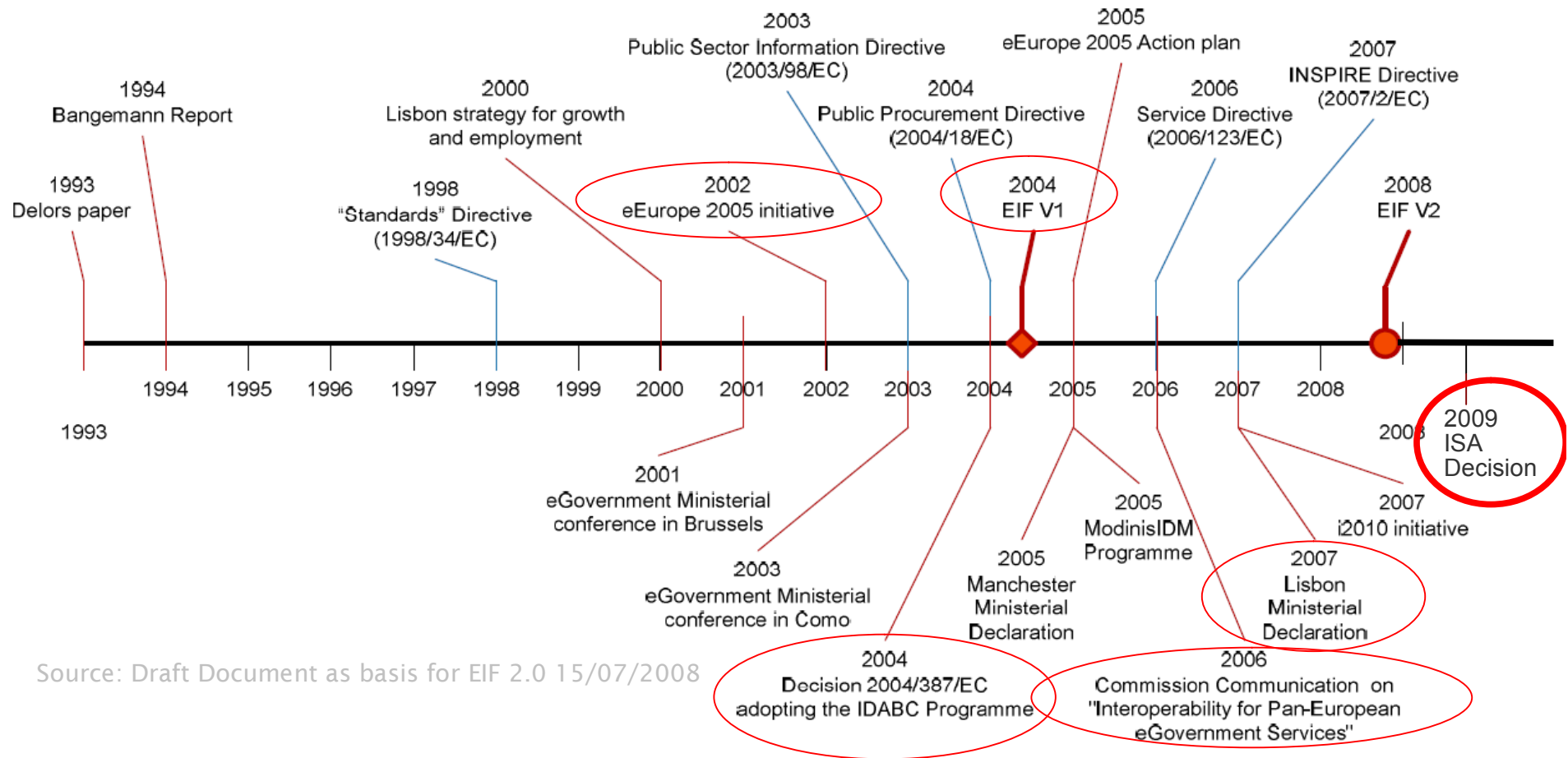
The project of National Interoperability Framework of Spain, main aspects and the approach to standards

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The EU context: Policy of interoperability in the EU

Interoperability has a increasing relevance in EU community policies:



Activity in EU Member States: *Spain*, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, The Netherlands, Italy, Greece, ...

The legal basis

Law 11/2007 (eGovernment Law), art. 42: creates the National Interoperability Scheme

• **Set of criteria and recommendations** relating to security and the preservation and standardisation of information, formats and applications **which shall be taken into account by Public Administration bodies** when taking technological decisions which **guarantee interoperability**.

• **To be considered:**

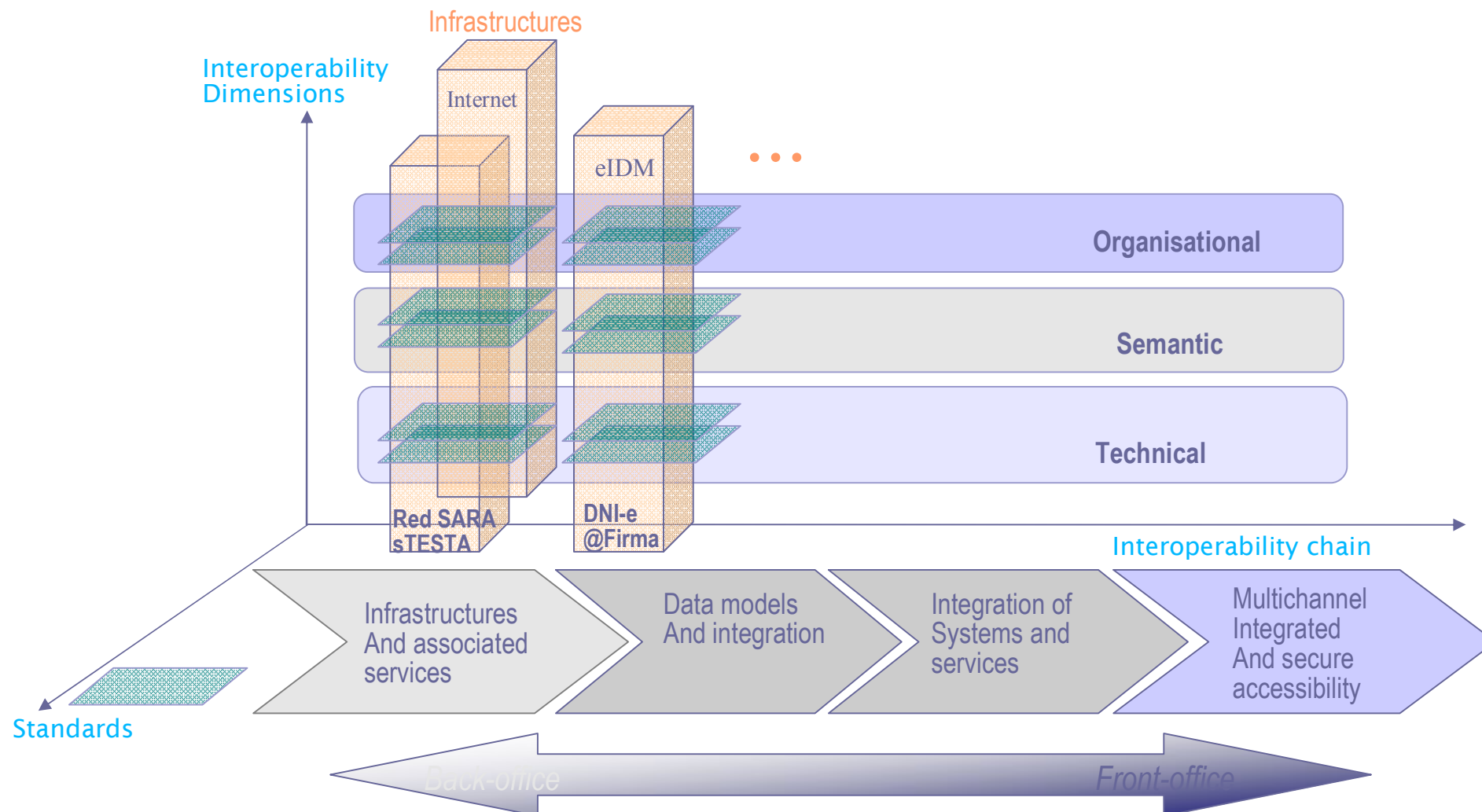
- ➔ Recommendations of the European Union,
- ➔ Technological situation in different branches of the Public Administration
- ➔ Existing electronic services shall all be taken into account .
- ➔ It shall use open standards and, as appropriate and in complement, standards which are of general use among the public.

• It will be develop with participation of all Public Administrations.

• IT will be adopted by Royal Decree of the Government.

A global approach to interoperability

Time Interoperability





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Project of National Interoperability Scheme Organisational, Semantic

Organisational interoperability

- ◆ **Inventory of procedures and services**, with information about interfaces.
- ◆ Publication of **conditions for the use of such services**: requirements, type of use, profiles of end users, functional and technical requirements, applicable security...
- ◆ **Publication of services** through the communications network of the Public Administrations, delivered by Red SARA (connected to *sTESTA*).

Semantic Interoperability

- ◆ **Publication and use of common data models** for public administrations: both horizontal and sectorial.
- ◆ **Semantic Interoperability Center**: repository for share, reuse and collaborate with supporting functionalities and link with equivalent instruments in other public administrations (for example, *SEMIC.EU*).



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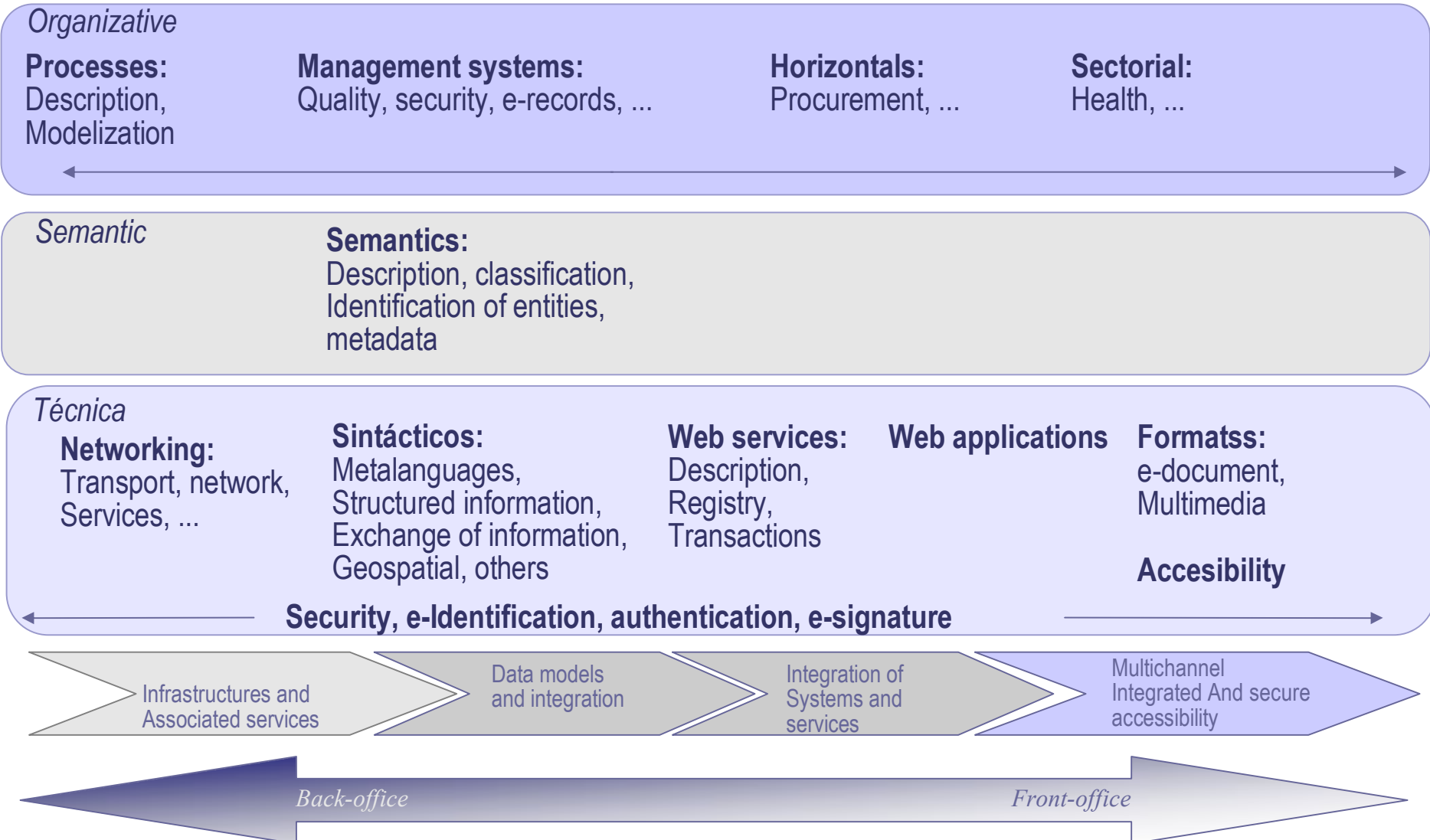
Project of National Interoperability Scheme

Technical, standards

Technical interoperability - Standards

- Use of open standards and, as appropriate and in complement, standards which are of general use among the public →
 - ➔ To allow independence in the choice of alternative technologies by citizens and by Public Administrations.
 - ➔ To allow adaptation to technological progress.
 - ➔ To avoid discrimination of citizens based on their technological choices.
- Criteria to be considered in the selection of standards, in general and in a catalogue:
 - ➔ Definition of standard and technical specification according to Directive 98/34/CE.
 - ➔ Definition of open standard according to eGovernment Law 11/2007.
 - ➔ Additional considerations: Business need criteria, standardisation criteria and market criteria (in line with IDABC project **CAMSS**).

Overview of standards for eGovernment



On the basis of a compilation of 400 standards for eGovernment, we find the following:





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Project of National Interoperability Scheme Common services, reuse, e-sign.

Technical int. - Common infrastructures & services

- Preferably use of common infrastructures by public administrations.
- Preferably use the Network of the Spanish Public Administrations, delivered by *Red SARA*.
- Follow the IP addressing plan of public administrations.

Reuse

- Licensing conditions of applications and associated information will be those that enable reuse; for example license *EUPL v1.1*.
- Public Administrations will link their repositories of applications, for example with *OSOR.EU*, and will take into account available solutions of free reuse.
- Publication of the code of their applications in those repositories.

Policy of e-Signature and e-certificates

- It will contain needed interoperability criteria and recommendations.
- Including questions in relation to certification service providers and validation platforms.



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Project of National Interoperability Scheme Main Aspects (IV)

Preservation of e-Documents:

- Organizational and technical measures to ensure access and preservation of e-documents during their whole life-cycle.
- Apply the National Security Scheme to ensure security of e-documents.
- Formats and digitalization of non-electronic documents.

Guides and supporting instruments for interoperability:

- Development of a series of **interoperability guides**: standards catalogue, e-document, e-signature policy and others, ...
- Development of **interoperability supporting instruments**: semantic interoperability center, inventory of common infrastructures and services, ...

Conclusions

- Development process coordinated by the **Ministry of the Presidency** with the **participation of all Public Administrations**.
- **Opinion from IT Industry** also listened to.
- It takes into account the **state of the art and principal terms of reference** from EU, standardization, other countries.
- It follows a **global and coherent approach** to the multiple dimensions and elements of interoperability.
- **Standards are a key element** for the global approach to interoperability, together with the dimensions (organisational, semantic, technical, time), common infrastructures and services and reuse.
- A number of **guides will provide further details and guidelines**.
- It applies a **building focus** not trying to solve everything from start.
- **A legal instrument** with the support of guidelines and other instruments.
- In process to be adopted.

Many thanks