

## Interoperability Data for FYROM, 2012

1. Interoperability as a strategic goal	
1.1. Strategic Priority on Interoperability	Yes (2011)
<p>Interoperability is one of the principles that have guided the implementation of the <i>National Strategy for e-Government 2010 – 2012</i>, the goal of which is to transform public administration processes in a more integrated, efficient and modern approach, by providing services that are fully adapted to the needs of citizens and businesses [1], while it stands among the specifications to be met in order to reach several of the objectives of the <i>National Strategy and Action Plan for Information Society Development</i> [2]. Additionally, the <i>Draft Public Administration Reform Strategy 2010-2015</i>, published on 21 December 2010, foresees the development and implementation of an interoperability framework for Public Administration authorities, as well as an enlarged budget for the realization of projects on e-Government services, compatible with the European Interoperability Framework [3, 4].</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2011) [14, 15, 16, 17]</p>	
1.2. National Interoperability Strategy Status	Not planned (2011)
2. National Interoperability Frameworks	
2.1. National Interoperability Framework Status	
2.1.1. Title	Unknown
2.1.2. Version	<i>Not applicable</i>
2.1.3. Release Date	<i>Not applicable</i>
2.1.4. Focus / Scope	Unknown (2011)
2.1.5. Audience	Government sector (2011)
2.1.6. Status	Under development (2011)
<p>Information on the existence of a National Interoperability Framework in FYROM is not quite clear: It is claimed that an interoperability project, although initially not part of the governmental agenda, has been adopted in the context of the strategic plan of the Ministry of Information Society as an official guideline for future implementation [1]. The project's initial plans have included legal reforms as a basis for further organizational and technical implementation, and have thus resulted in the introduction of the Law on Electronic Administration that regulates the work of the institutions when exchanging data and documents in electronic form, as well as when providing administrative services in electronic manner. The implementation of the project for interoperability of the state registries and databases will lead to building an infrastructure for e-Government solutions, higher efficiency of the public administration, better services to citizens and businesses, and reduction of administrative barriers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2011) [14]</p>	
2.1.7. Responsible Agency	Ministry of Information Society and Administration (2011) [14]
2.2. Compatibility of National Interoperability Framework with the European Interoperability Framework	Yes (2011)
<p>It is claimed that with the introduction of the Law on Electronic Administration, a national interoperability framework has been created, which is in accordance with the European Interoperability Framework for Pan-European e-Government Services.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2011) [14]</p>	

### 3. Interoperability Projects and Activities

3.1. Number of interoperability-related projects of local or national scope

Moderate

#### **National-Public Administration Portal: -**

#### **E-Government Backbone:**

- **The eGov Project** (2004 - 2011), a USAID-funded project, supporting the country's e-Government policy, with the main goal of implementing modern e-government solutions of replicable models at national and local levels, to increase the efficiency and transparency of public sector management, open new channels for doing business in an open and secure manner, and enhance communication among government institutions and between government institutions and businesses/citizens (<http://www.egov.org.mk/>) [1]. E-government applications with a strong interoperability focus indicatively include:
  1. **ESPP** (Electronic System for Public Procurement), serving as an one-stop-shop for public procurement in the FYROM that removes unnecessary paper work, enables secure data flow through the entire procurement process, and improves efficiency and transparency, by streamlining complex procedures (submission, storing, opening and evaluation of the bids) and facilitating interaction between businesses and government institutions (<https://www.e-nabavki.gov.mk>) [1, 2].
  2. **EXIM** (Single Window for Export/Import Licenses and Tariff Quotas), a 24/7 online application system enabling national companies involved in foreign trade to electronically apply and obtain import, export and transit licenses from fifteen government institutions involved in foreign trade regulation (<http://www.exim.gov.mk>) [1, 3].
  3. **Online Registration of Employment**, an application that aims at reducing the administrative burden on businesses when registering new or terminated employments, saving time for both employers and state institutions concerned [1].
  4. **CEMT** (Automated System for the Management of International Cargo Transport Licenses), a web-based solution for electronic application as well as automated data processing and issuance of international transport licenses, reducing the administrative burden on truckers and Ministry of Transport and Communication and increasing transparency (<http://dozvoli-mtc.gov.mk>) [1, 4].
  5. **e-Tax** (Electronic Tax Service), enabling online submission of corporate tax, using digital signatures authentication, while reducing the administrative burden on the Public Revenue Office (<http://etax.ujp.gov.mk/>) [1, 5].
  6. **Electronic Health Registers**, aiming to harmonize the previously inconsistent databases and registers of the Ministry of Health and the Health Insurance Fund and improve the accuracy of their data, and provide the necessary platform for further development of e-Health applications [1, 6].

#### **Research & Education Network:**

- **University IT** – network project for connecting the Macedonian academic and research network MAPHnet with the regional SEEREN and with GEANT and with the view of connecting as well all state and private universities, primary and high schools [12].

#### **Environmental Geoportal: -**

#### **Marine Data Management Infrastructure: -**

#### **Legislation & e-Justice System:**

- **ORGM** (Setting up XML standards in Legislative publishing) project, being the continuation of the Official Gazette's effort in moving toward digital legislation, and aiming at establishing a "de-facto" standard in XML representation of official legislation in FYROM, to enable among others electronic preparation and classification of regulations, XML representation on all regulations, and compatibility of the XML schema with open standards adopted by the EU (<http://www.slvesnik.com.mk/>) [7].
- **LDBIS** (Legal DataBase Information System), aiming at creating one unified law database, accessible in the LAN of judiciary institutions in FYROM and offering access to existing legislation and precedent law (<http://www.pravda.gov.mk/>) [9].

**e-Health System:** Already Covered

**e-Tax Portal & Infrastructure:** Already Covered

**Other projects:**

- **Payment of administrative fees by mobile phone** (5 July 2011), this new method of payment is quick and easy and can be used by any citizen or student for the charges made by public offices and universities for various services [1].
- Project of the Ministry of Information Society and Administration on the development of an **interoperable data exchange system**, to connect the state institutions' registries and databases and speed up and enhance the efficiency of the exchange of data among them, with a pilot implementation phase involving five state institutions, namely the Customs Administration, the Ministry of the Interior, the Central Registry, and the Tax Administration and with a view of being implemented in all government [1].
- **Katactap** (the electronic land registry system), an initiative intended to provide access for citizens and investors to useful information for real estate properties throughout the entire territory of FYROM, and increase the transparency, safety and speed of real estate properties transactions (<http://www.katastar.gov.mk/mk/Default.aspx>) [8].
- **e-Accounts** project, with the goal to perform reengineering of the entire process of submission of annual accounts by companies and provide various e-mechanisms (error notification, status tracking, e-payment of processing fees, digital signing of submissions, integration with other registries etc.) for submission over the internet (<http://www.crm.com.mk/>) [10].
- **N-VIS** (National Visa Management System) project, with the aim to modernize the administrative visa issuing process by developing an internet-based solution to connect the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with its diplomatic and consular offices and provide the necessary technical infrastructure (<http://www.mfa.gov.mk/>) [11].
- Project on the development of an **integrated system for personalization of documents**, to deliver passport documents with integrated microchips, personal identity cards and driver's licenses as well as equipment for data acquisition storage, processing and personalization [1].
- **National Certification Authority** project, to develop the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) required for digital certificate issuance and the implementation of advanced governmental services [12].

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]

3.2. Number of EU-funded interoperability-related projects

Low (2011)

3.2.1. Indicative projects

- **SWEB** ("Secure, interoperable cross-border m-services towards a trustful European cooperation with the non-EU member Western Balkan countries") project to develop a secure, interoperable, open, affordable platform upon which secure cross border government services will be built (<http://www.sweb-project.org/>).

(2011) [18]

4. National Interoperability Practices	
4.1. Number of Interoperability Cases with Good Practice Label	No cases (2011)
4.2. Best Interoperability Practice	
4.2.1. Title	<i>Not applicable</i>
4.2.2. Description	
	(2011)
4.2.3. Status	
	(2011)
4.2.4. Indicative interoperability aspects covered	
	(2011)
4.2.5. Impact	
	(2011)

5. e-Government Interoperability	
5.1. Interoperability Level of core e-Government services to citizens / businesses	60.0% (2010) [20]
5.2. Connected Government Status	0.0% (2008) [21]

6. e-Business Interoperability	
6.1. Intra-organizational Integration Level	46.0% [13]
6.2. Cross-organization Integration Level	35.0% [13]
6.3. Cross-organization Application-to-Application Integration Level	36.0% [13]
6.4. e-Invoicing Status	10.0% (2010) [19]
6.5. B2B Data Standards Usage	
6.5.1. EDI-based standards	<i>Not available</i>
6.5.2. XML-based standards	<i>Not available</i>
6.5.3. Proprietary standards	<i>Not available</i>
6.5.4. other technical standards	<i>Not available</i>
6.6. Interoperability Awareness	
6.6.1. Within their sector	<i>Not available</i>
6.6.2. Between sectors	<i>Not available</i>
6.6.3. For producing or providing products and services	<i>Not available</i>

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