

Greece

The Greek e-Government Interoperability Framework (eGIF) is mature. It has been updated to version 3 end of 2008, and a 4th version is under development. It consists of the following basic deliverables:

- The Certification Framework for Public Administration web sites and portals, which specifies the directions and standards which must be followed during the development of public web sites for the Greek Public Administration;
- The Interoperability Framework between information systems and e-Government transaction services of public administration, which involves the technical specifications and the standards that should be used during the development of e-Government systems;
- The Digital Authentication Framework, which sets the standards, the procedures and the technologies required for the registration, identification and authentication of the users (Citizens / Enterprises);
- The Documentation Model which has to do with the development of metadata standards and XML schemas;
- Proposed XML schema definitions for several documents, core components, and code lists.

The Greek e-GIF is regulated by law, which applies to both the framework itself as well as the maintenance processes that surround it (including appointing the responsible department in the Ministry of Interior). It is however not mandated or enforced by law. Nor is the maintenance process described by law. In practice, this is a matter within the Operational Programme "Digital Convergence".

This programme specifies strategy and actions aimed at the efficient utilisation of ICT in the period 2007-2013. IT projects under the programme are obliged to comply to the Greek e-GIF to enable shorter time-to-market and develop high quality services.

Nationwide implementation of the Greek e-GIF outside of the programme is not governed centrally. However, in practice, all relevant eGovernment projects that (in some way or the other) connect to the national ERMIS portal are assisted to comply with the e-GIF.

Standards lifecycle management is done through a transparent process of whitelisting (a list of candidate standards, possibly included in a next version), and greylisting (retired standards, possibly obsolete in a next version).