

2017 CSPA Meeting – Investors stream

Concrete examples and guidelines
for investment strategy

A decision grid for investment

	NSI characteristics
Investment options	Good option / Bad option

List of options

How to implement it ?

Internal resources / Subcontracting to another NSI / Looking for sponsor / Subcontracting to a private firm / Ressources of the community

What type of licensing is possible ?

Proprietary / Opensource (GPL like, or EUPL in Europe) / Opensource (MIT like) / Opensource (others)

Who is responsible for the support and maintenance ?

The builder / The community / An institutional actor (like Eurostat) / The user / A third party seeing an economic opportunity

Level of support ?

High level of SLA (non free) / Best effort / No support at all

List of characteristics

Does the service fit with strategy ? (yes/no)

Has the NSI adopted standards ? (yes/no)

Added value of the new service (weak/medium/strong)

In house expertise in the technology (yes/no)

Has the NSI recent experiences of sharing ? (yes/no)

Size of the NSI (small/medium/big)

Size of IT department (small/medium/big)

Conclusions

1. A body should be named in order to make a proposal about the best choice for licenses in CSPA, and another body should be named to make the decision
2. The NSI maturity (recent experiences, adoption of standards ...) is very important for investment strategy
3. You have to know your maintenance/support level before launching investment (building or adopting a service)
4. Must CSPA say something about the minimal service level ?