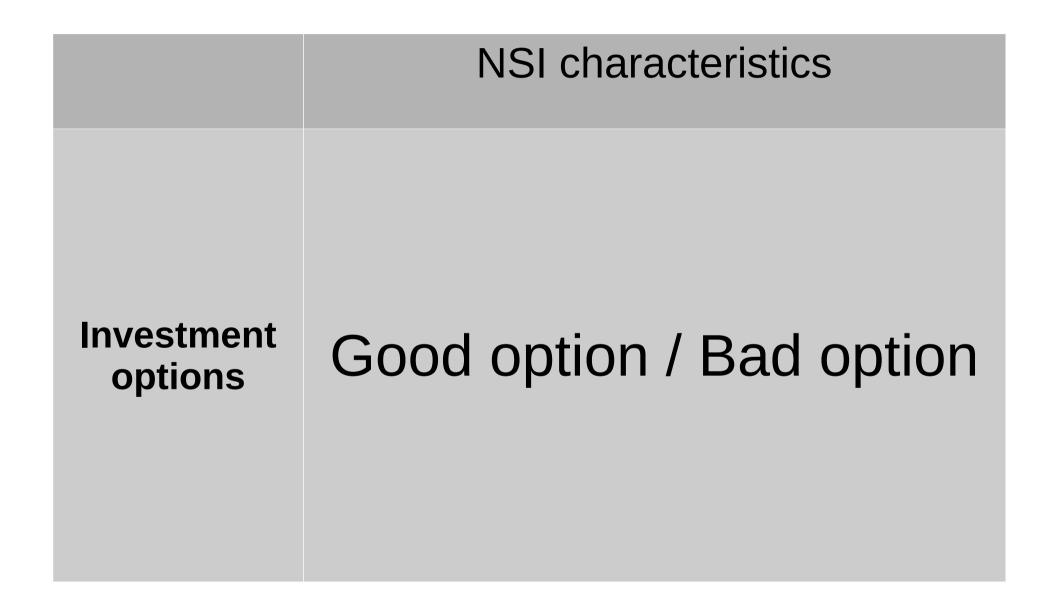
2017 CSPA Meeting – Investors stream

Concrete examples and guidelines for investment strategy

A decision grid for investment



List of options

How to implement it?

Internal ressources / 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?