







## Centro de Transferencia de Tecnología Technology Trasfer Centre CTT

# MINISTRY OF FINANCES AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS

Directorate for Information and Communication Technologies <a href="http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/ctt">http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/ctt</a>



Twitter: @obsae



## **Public Administrations context**





> 13 Departments

of the technological

Autonomous
Communities
(Regional level)

- > 17 Autonomous
  Communities (Regions)
- > 2 Autonomous cities

#### **Local Entities**



- > 8.116 municipalities
- ➤ 41 County councils

Balgars ...

> 10 Chapters and Councils (islands)



> 138 Autonomous Agencies

> The Department of Finances

the one with the responsibility

and Public Administrations is

modernization in the State



Some competencies are specific of each authority others are shared.



## **Interoperability context**

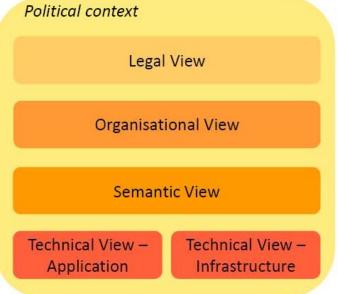




#### <u>European Interoperability Framework</u>



<u>European Interoperability Architecture</u> <u>European Interoperability Reference Architecture</u>



## Spanish law 11/2007 Citizens Electronic Access to Public Services





Royal Decree 4/2010 Regulating the National Interoperability Framework

# Interoperability Agreements NIF/EIF Alignment Conceptual Model Interoperability Levels

94 % alignment (2<sup>nd</sup> place) <u>NIFO's</u> <u>Interoperability State-of-Play 2014 Report</u>





## What is the CTT?



- \* The Technology Transfer Centre CTT publishes a general directory of information technology solutions interesting in the area of e-government.
- \* Its objective is to increase the interoperability by promoting the reuse of solutions by all public administrations. In this way, the CTT boost the provision and use of interoperable egovernment services.
- \* This repository provides information about applications, common services, semantic assets, policies, agreements, methodologies, experiences, etc. in the area of e-government.





## What is a solution in the CTT?



- \* The concept of "solution" may refer to:
  - Semantic Assets: defined data models, interfaces and code lists. (Semantic View)
  - Horizontal services: available to any public body or administration with the aim to simplify e-government implementation of new services and foster interoperability. (Technical View application and infrastructure)
  - ICT Developments implemented by a public administration whose source code and related information is offered to other administrations. (Technical View - application)
  - Recommendations, policies, methodologies, legislation, agreements linked to e-Government and interoperability. (Legal and Organizational View)
  - Any other technological project implementation.
- \* A solution is a group of descriptive information pages, downloadable documents and files, news, related links, other related solutions, etc.



## How do you build a CTT?



## 1 – Consider the legal provisions

The Technology Transfer Centre – CTT is the answer to the legal mandate established by Article 46 of the spanish law 11/2007 Citizens Electronic Access to Public Services and article 17 of the Royal Decree 4/2010 Regulating the National Interoperability Framework

#### Article 46. Technology Transfer within the Public Administration.

- 1. Public Administration bodies shall keep up-to-date directories of applications for free reuse, particularly in those fields which are of special interest for the development of the electronic administration and in accordance with the stipulations established in the National Interoperability Plan.
- 2. The State Public Administration, through a technology transfer centre, shall keep a general directory of applications for reutilisation, and shall provide technical assistance for the free reutilisation of applications and shall promote the development of common applications, formats and standards which are of particular interest for the development of electronic administration in the framework of the national interoperability and security frameworks.



## How do you build a CTT?



## 2 - Build the coordination and cooperation mechanisms

#### State

- Commission for the ICT Strategy
- Standing Commission for the TIC Strategy
- ICT Steering Committee
- Department Commissions
- TechnicalWorking Groups

Universities

#### State + Regional + Local

- Sector Conference for Public Administrations
- Sector Committee for egovernment
- Technical Working Groups



More than 300 experts with different professional profiles (managers, ICT, legal, archives, etc.)





## How do you build a CTT?



## 3 - Populate the repository

- \* All Public Administrations can be providers
- \* Each solution, should be autonomous and independent
- \* Provide solutions for all the dimensions of interoperability
- \* Build relationships between each solution
- \* For each solution, provide as many **public contents** and information as possible
- \* Provide guidance for this process
  - Guide for the publication and licensing of interoperability assets.
- \* Federate with other repositories
  - CTT is federated with regional repositories.
  - CTT is federated with joinup

















Regions



Local Entities

**Universities** 

Data Intermediation Platform
Data Query & Verification
System















TESORERÍA GENERAL DE LA SEGURIDAD SOCIAL

UNPSA Award 2014





**50 Services** 

>37 million transactions in 2014



## General approach for the provision of the service

\* The provision of this service was considered since the beginning in the spanish law 11/2007 Citizens Electronic Access to Public Services and Royal Decree 4/2010 Regulating the National Interoperability Framework

#### Article 6. Rights of citizens

2. (b)To not provide the data and documents already in the possession of Public Administration bodies, which shall use electronic media to collect such information, providing that, in the case of personal data, consent has been given by the parties involved in the terms established by Organic Law 15/1999, on Personal Data Protection, or a regulation with the force of a Law so determines, except in the case that there are restrictions in accordance with the regulations applicable to the data and documents collected. The aforementioned consent may be given and received by electronic media.

Legal

\* Interoperability agreement: <u>Technical Interoperability Standard</u> for <u>Data Mediation Protocols</u> specifies the roles for requestors and providers and all the conditions that make possible the exchange. It was also published in the official state gazette

**Organizational and Legal** 







Cooperation and Coordination. Done in the technical working groups and official Committees of the State, Regional and Local Entities (explained in slide 7)

Organizational

\* SCSP (Replacement of Paper Certificates Protocol): Official protocol defined for the data exchanges. It's use was specified in the interoperability agreement. It can support the data exchange of any kind of certificate.

**Semantic** 







- Data intermediation Platform. Horizontal service where all Public Administrations can connect to access the different base registries.
  - Implements SCSP Protocol
  - Single point to provide authorizations, connectivity, etc.

**Technical** 

- Same rules for every base registry.
- \* Different ways to use the data intermediation Platform. Each public administration chooses the most convenient for them.
  - Data intermediation platform webservices. The access to these services, using the protocol SCSP, is integrated (developed) in the platform of the data requestor. Each e-government procedure can connect to it and integrate the data in its specific workflows. The platform provides examples, libraries and toolkits to make it easier.
  - Client SCSP. A fully functional application that can be installed in the requester headquarters to provide civil servants a way to access the information. It's not integrated with each specific e-government procedure.
  - Client SCSP Cloud. A cloud service provided by MINHAP to allow small administrations (specially local entities) to access the base registries.







- \* Data models for each base registry. They are defined when a new base registry is included in the system. Some examples:
  - Identity (name, surname, id number, date of birth)
  - Residence (where, since when ...)
  - Education degrees (basic, medium, high)
  - Cadastral information
  - Tax obligations (income level, taxes paid...)
  - Unemployment
  - Social security (where and how you are working, taxes paid...)
  - Social services and benefits
  - Legal residence
  - Power of attorney
  - Certificate of birth, death, marriage
  - **...**
- \* More than 50 different services
- \* It can easily be expanded







## **Conclusions**



\* The CTT provides the **repository for interoperability solutions** for all the Spanish public administrations.



- \* For providing interoperable e-government services:
  - Design and define with the "full view" of the final objective.
  - Offer solutions for each interoperability dimension.
  - Common services and infrastructures are a key to success.
  - Offer different ways of usage.
  - Simplify the process for small public administrations.
  - Define a scalable model.











## Thank you very much

#### MINISTRY OF FINANCES AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS

Directorate for Information and Communication Technologies

http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/ctt









elena.munoz@seap.minhap.es



#### CTT – ENI and SVD are cofinanced with Fund FEDER

En el Programa Operativo de Economía basada en el Conocimiento, en las comunidades autónomas de Andalucía, Asturias, Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura, Galicia, y Región de Murcia, así como en Ceuta y Melilla. Y en los respectivos Programas Operativos Regionales de Competitividad en las comunidades autónomas de Aragón, Cantabria, Illes Balears, La Rioja, Madrid y Navarra.