### **EESSI-PROJECT**

**General overview** 

DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities



### **EESSI – Overview**



- EESSI = <u>E</u>lectronic <u>E</u>xchange of <u>S</u>ocial <u>S</u>ecurity <u>I</u>nformation
- Goal: Better secure the social security rights of the mobile citizen, by accelerating and making more accurate and timely the actual payment of social security benefits to the mobile citizen.
- EESSI is a core element in the new Regulations on social security coordination (Reg. 883/2004 and 987/2009):
- Involves to 27 + 4 countries



### EESSI - Legal framework



- •EESSI is prompted by Reg. 883/2004 and 987/2009
  - -Institutions are to exchange information electronically under a <u>common secure network</u>
- Regulations become applicable on 1 May 2010
- •Transitional period of two years to allow Member States to connect their national applications to the EESSI-system
- 1 May 2012 All institutions are connected to and exchanging info via EESSI network



### **EESSI Project - Timeline**

- •2007 Feasibility Study
  - -- Major architectural outline
- •2008 –The call for tender for EESSI Project
  - Siemens is selected to develop the EESSI System
- **-**2009– 2010
  - Implementation of the EESSI System
    - Software Siemens (two years contract)
    - Central infrastructure setup DG EMPL/DIGIT
  - Coordination of participant countries
    - •1 May 2010 Production Date for EESSI Directory Services
    - Q2 2011 Production Date for EESSI Messaging
- ·2011 2012
  - Countries/Sectors join EESSI network





### **EESSI** Concept



- Originated in the Feasibility Study
- •EESSI: an electronic network connecting institutions competent in social security sectors, for electronic data exchanges
- •SED Message the communication unit in EESSI
  - •a XML file using a predefined structure in the sense of an XML schema (i.e the SED type)
- •Flow all related message exchanges to achieve some business goal (e.g. a pension claim)
  - •They follow communication patterns (in a query-reply approach) prescribing which SED types to be used to achieve the goal



### **EESSI Concept II**

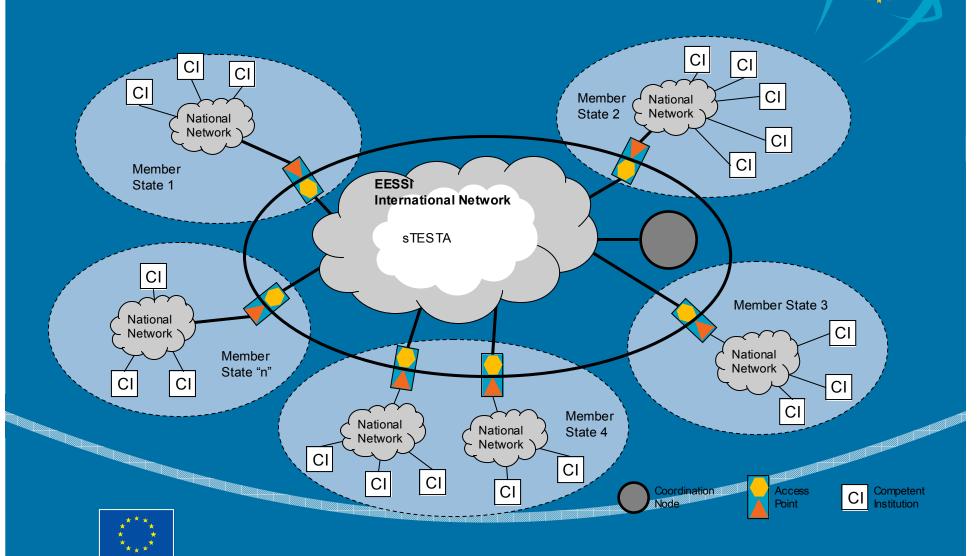


#### •EESSI Model

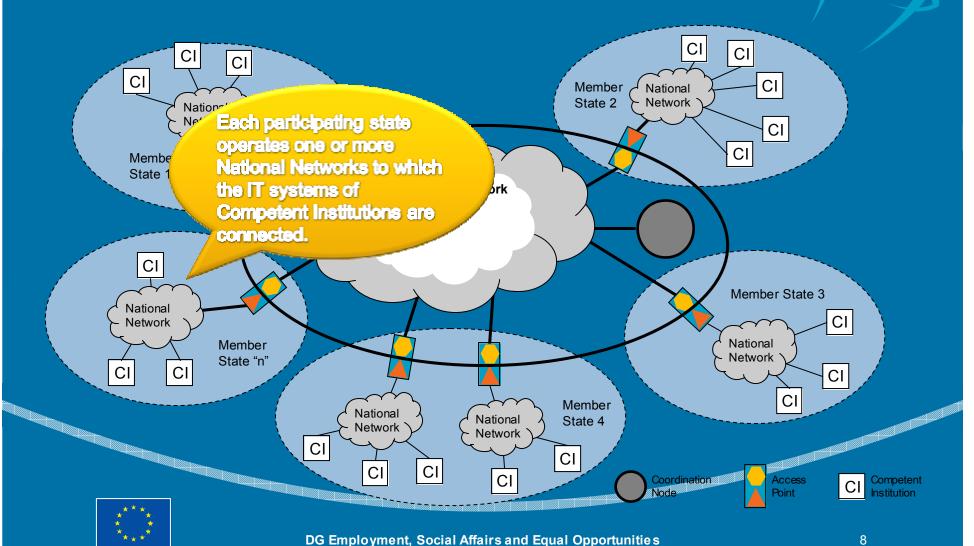
- Contains SED types and Flow types definition
- Covers the "business" dimension of the EESSI Project
- It is dynamic
- •It should reflect an agreed subset of business practices, common to all participating countries
- •EESSI Messaging
  - •The components that ensure message exchange (central and peripheral)
- •EESSI Directory Services
  - •a directory of institutions that make the EESSI network
- **•**EESSI WEBIC
  - A default messaging system
- EESSI Information Repository
  - A platform of disseminating information to network members



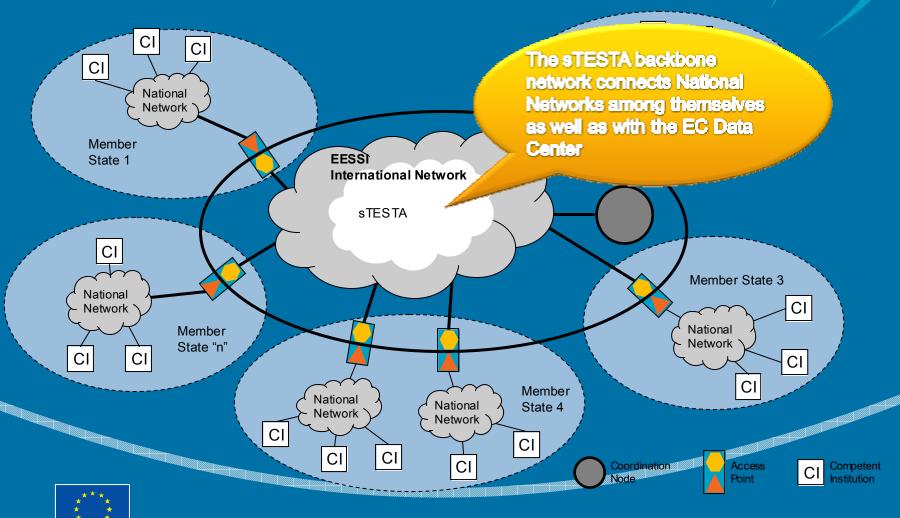
### EESSI: High-level Architecture



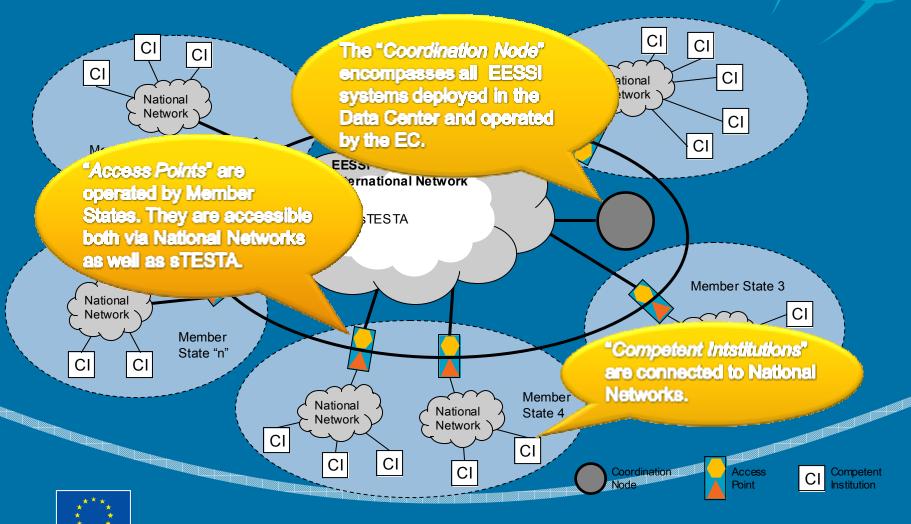
# EESSI High-level Architecture The International network and the National networks



# EESSI High-level Architecture The International network and the National networks



# EESSI High Level Architecture: Coordination Node, Access Points and Competent Institutions



# EESSI National Domain Access Points: International & National Parts



The part of the Access
Point that implements
the international Protocol
of EESSI is referred to
as the "International Part
of the Access Point"
(IPAP)

EESSI Backbone

Network

National Network

CI

CI

Every other aspect of the Access Point that arises due to National needs (e.g. communication with Competent Institutions, message transformations, etc.) comprises the "National Part of the Access Point" (NPAP)



International P







### **EESSI High Level Architecture**



- EESSI International Domain
  - EESSI sTESTA backbone
  - EESSI Coordination Node
    - A set of components deployed centrally, namely the Central Message Relay, the Master Directory (presented in Directory Services), etc
  - EESSI Access Point The International Part (IPAP)
- EESSI National Domain
  - EESSI Access Point The National Part (NPAP)
  - Local IT systems of the competent institutions



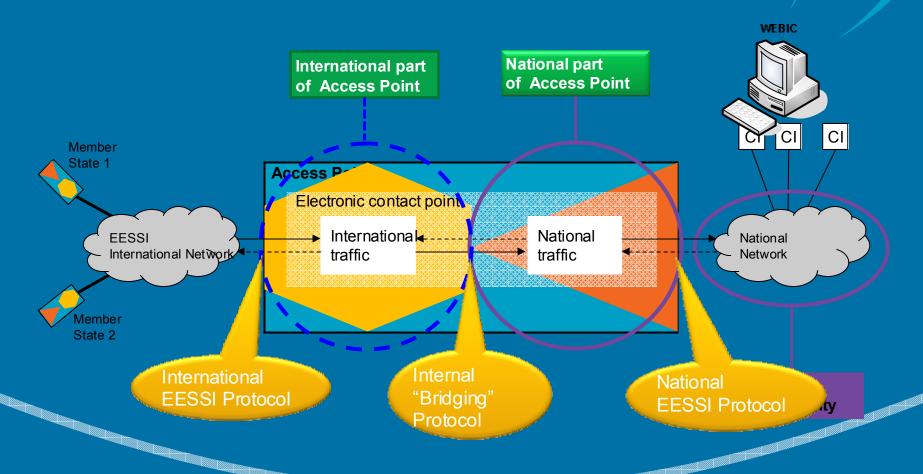
### **EESSI Messaging**

- Central Node
  - The Central Message Relay
  - The Monitoring Logging and Statistics console
- Access Point
  - The IPAP common part
  - The NPAP national specific elements
- Siemens delivers software components the central elements and the IPAP
- Central components are hosted in the EC Data Centre
- Access Point components are hosted by countries in their local offices





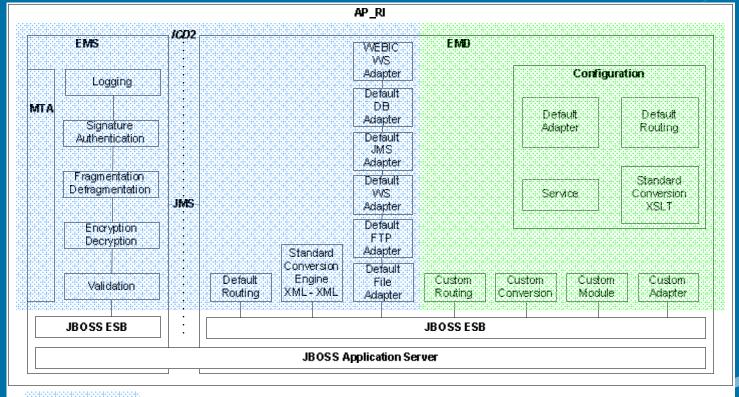
### EESSI Messaging – Access Point







# EESSI Messaging – IPAP and NPAP





IPAP Provided by Siemens to all countries

NPAP Provided by Countries

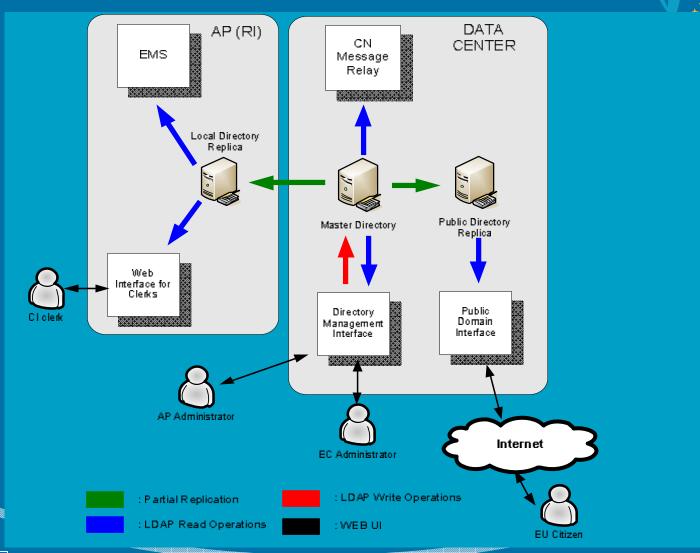
### **EESSI Directory Services**



- Institution registry with double purpose
  - Publishing the registry to the citizen
  - Supporting message addressing and routing
- It is maintained centrally (the Master DS)
- It is disseminated to Access Points (the National DS)
  - For routing performance
  - For any local exploitation
- Access Point administrators need to edit the institutions registered under their respective AP



### EESSI Directory Service – The Replication





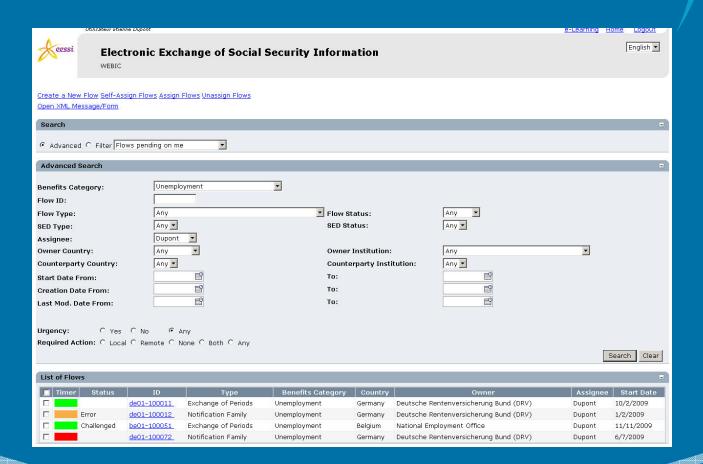
### **EESSI WEBIC**



- WEBIC Web Interface for Clerks
- A default messaging system, equivalent to a local IT system of a competent institution
- Operates on Flows and SED-s dynamically based on the EESSI Model
- It is a basic, one size fits all application, meant for low usage, last-resort use, yet entailing significant complexity

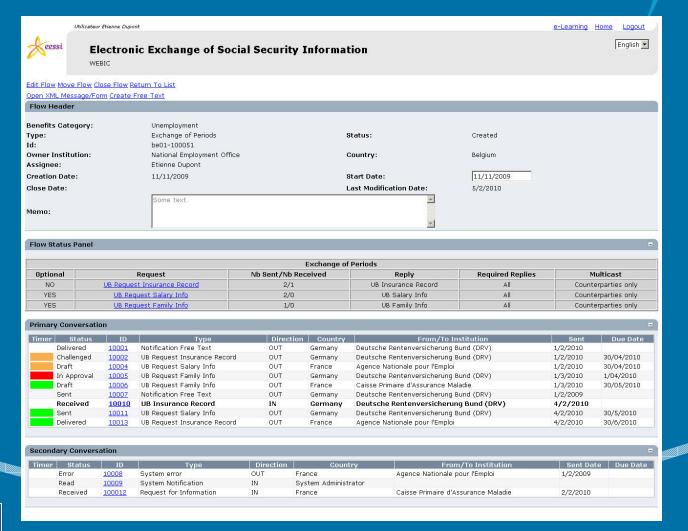


### **EESSI Webic - Flows**





### **EESSI WEBIC – Flow Detail**









- A platform to disseminate:
  - General EESSI information to stakeholders (AP administrators, clerks, members of governance forums, etc)
  - Distributing software updates
    - New components' releases
    - New EESSI model releases
- Will consist of
  - An informational site
  - Generated EESSI Model documentation
  - Design documents
  - FTP services for downloading the software/model updates (via sTESTA for security reasons)



### **EESSI Security**

- Security requirements
  - 2008 An assessment was done in line with commission emerging methodology for security management.
  - Confidentiality is rated as Limited-strictly (out of Public/Limited/Limited-strictly/Secret/Top-Secret)
  - Integrity and availability is critical (out of Moderate/Critical/Strategic)
- AP-s are interconnected via CN using sTESTA backbone
  - HTTPS (Transport layer encryption) is used from AP to CN
- SED payload travels encrypted AP to AP
  - The AP encrypts the SED payload using IDABC PKI
  - Access Points and national domain security is within national responsibility
- Siemens prepares a security risk assessment and security policy in line with the security requirements



### **EESSI** within sTESTA

- Access Points should be connected to sTESTA network
  - The list of sTESTA contact persons in each participant country has been communicated to AP point of contacts
- EESSI requires following network services in sTESTA
  - FTP URL for Directory Service replication
  - FTP URL for publishing software updates to Access Points
  - HTTPS URL for AP Administrators to access the Directory Services' Master Management Interface (MMI)
  - HTTPS service to access DS' Public Access Interface (ACCEPTANCE environment only)
  - HTTPS URL service for messaging
  - All URL-s unless specified otherwise, should be duplicated for ACCEPTANCE and PRODUCTION environment
  - The list may not be comprehensive



### **EESSI - Challenges**

- EESSI is highly integrative effort
  - It bridges 31 countries across all social security sectors
    - Variance in business practices (legislation, modus operandi)
    - Variance in IT systems that have to be connected
      - Data semantics variance
      - Technology variance
  - Sophisticated governance
    - Administrative Commission Political forum (31 delegations), focused on legislation aspects
    - Technical Commission Political, focused on technical aspects
    - Task Force executive forum based on volunteers from above forums– focused on project execution
    - The Secretariat DG EMPL focused on coordination

Security (shared data, practice variance, etc)



### **EESSI: Challenges II**

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### The size of the business

- 200 E-forms currently used for communication between institutions (e.g. E-101 for posting of workers) to be superseded by EESSI
- EESSI Model size
  - 85 business flows identified
  - 300 SED identified
- The EESSI Model requires common agreement from end users



### **EESSI Challenges III**



- The size of the end-users population
  - 67 Access Points (can increase to 150 Aps)
  - 10,000-15,000 institutions to be inter-connected
  - Agreeing on a common EESSI Model
  - Supporting business adaptations efforts towards certain common practices
- Technology variance
  - Making EESSI flexible to technology variance
  - Supporting development efforts to connect national applications to EESSI

