

The way towards Digital Government

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Overview

Part.1

High-level architecture of a fully integrated Public Service Governance Infrastructure

Part.2

Data sharing, security (e.g. blockchain supported smart cards), privacy and trust on both levels (organisational and user);

01

High-level architecture of a fully integrated Public Service Governance Infrastructure





Form of a Country

Peopleware

- How are the people embodying the country organised?
- Administrative setup, business processes
- Organisational entities and their roles

Software

- The obvious bureaucratic automation
- But also email servers, sensor ٠ networks etc.

Vision: A holistic model of a country allowing to explore complex relationships spanning disciplines

Hardware

- The physical artefacts supporting the first two
- Cold rooms, cables and servers
- Physical office building



- few (if any) with a similar scope
- Enterprise architecture does not help much • EA is usually focused on information systems, rather than the enterprise per se • Value generation in public sector is much different

• There are many architectures in public sector but

There is no literature to refer to for lessons learned

Things we Want to Improve Through Integrate Public Service Governance

Efficiency

- Fast execution of core ۲ process/improved service delivery
- Simplification of procedures ٠
- Reduced paper work ۲
- Reduced communication cost

Transparency

- **Comprehensive & Reliable** information delivery
- Easy access to information

- Improved interaction (with internal actors, actors belonging
 - to other related organizations,
- beneficiaries, citizens, enterprises)

Interactivity

Decision support

- Improved planning and decisionmaking
- Better Monitoring and control

e-Governance Models





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e-Governance Models





Key Principles

- Unique numeric identifiers for citizens, businesses, real estate, land parcels, etc. •
- Unique numeric identifiers are used across the government for all transactions
- Once only. Citizens never have to provide the same information twice. •
- No duplicated data in the databases
- Central registry of databases metadata and online services •
- Clear data ownership •
- Data is owned by the citizen •
- Each authority is responsible for own database quality



Trust & Security Challenges

- Mixture of digital and analog elements
- Roles and responsibilities in the • government
- Technical measures
- Behaviour of officials \bullet
- Awareness of the citizens





E-services

of the

Ministries Agencies Municipalities

Interoperability Governance

- Identifying and selecting standards and specifications
- Identifying candidate standards and specifications based upon specific needs and requirements;
- Assessing candidate standards and specifications using standardised, transparent, fair and non-discriminatory methods;
- Implementing the standards and specifications according to plans and practical guidelines;
- Monitoring compliance with the standards and specifications;
- Managing change with appropriate procedures;
- Documenting standards and specifications, in open catalogues, using a standardised description.



Interoperability Agreements

- Formal arrangements for cooperation through interoperability agreements.
- Standards, specifications, legislation at EU or national level or via bilateral and multilateral agreements.
- Agreements to address operational matters. For example, memoranda of understanding (MoUs), service level agreements (SLAs), support/escalation procedures and contact details, referring, if necessary, to underlying agreements at semantic and technical levels.



High-level Architecture



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Suggested Digital Infrastructure

(Based on Estonia's Model)



Electronic Identity

- The certificates live on a chip (smart card or SIM)
- Digital signature legally equivalent to a physical one



Delivery Channels

- Central service portal providing access to hundreds of services
- Supply and demand, make citizens think like customers
- Seamless service interoperability



Integration

- All communications are peer to peer
- No central authority with access to traffic
- No central development/operations bottleneck





Infrastructure

- Government Cloud featuring
 - Private cloud
 - Public cloud
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Security infrastructure and scalability plan







- don't use it
- People expect systems that work together seamlessly. From Google to IFTTT, from fitness to financial industries, companies expose meaningful APIs. Why not the government?

Shift from building software to supporting an ecosystem. it matters very little what your software does if people

Mitigation Strategy

- Talk to people, all of this constitutes a massive mind-shift. It takes time and effort to bring about
- Build a flexible and secure platform for providing services to the citizen • Move from open data to integral open APIs. Open data must change and become part
- of solution rather than being part of the problem
- Cloud is not a strict prerequisite but helps drive the change in thinking
- From singular UI to a flexible multitude of UX. Not only mobile but third party integrations, mashups etc.
- Move from opaque blocks of functionality to well-defined manageable services. This makes it so much easier to catalogue, understand and measure
- Invest into data protection, audit and fraud detection,
- Treat open data as an API. Documentation, testing routines, SLAs etc.



5 min Q&A





02

Data Sharing, Security Privacy and Trust

The Benefits of Secure Data Sharing



Private Sector

Trust – Organizations can better protect their users and brands online

Manage risk – Get online credentials right with your identity.

Efficiency – Lower barriers to customer enrollment, increased productivity & decreased costs

Invest in the future – It's the baseline for innovation



Government

Public safety – Stronger identity credentials and requirements reduce cybercrime

Economic growth – Spur innovation to create and grow new businesses opportunities while streamlining transactions



Individuals

Convenience – Faster online access with fewer passwords to manage

Privacy – Limited information collected & transmitted during online transactions

Security – Better authentication practices prevent unauthorized transactions

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Digital Government Infrastructure



Source: https://www.cryptomathic.com/news-events/blog/eidas-and-the-new-european-interoperability-framework-one-step-closer-to-the-single-market

Streamlining Citizen Access and Reducing Costs

Vision:

- Protecting citizens and safeguarding borders is a priority for every country. A key factor is trusted identity.
- Deliver e-government services that streamline access for citizens and reduce operating costs.
- Increase citizen satisfaction levels by allowing citizens to access government programs from home or on the go, at any time of day.



Enrollment and Issuance

- Enroll citizens, establish trusted identities and issue • secure card-based or mobile-derived credentials.
- Create multipurpose e-IDs that can be used to access a variety of e-government services.



- Manage privileges and re-issue lost or expired credentials.
- Deactivate lost, stolen or revoked credentials.



- Authentication tools and systems to validate a citizen's identity when they access services online or using mobile devices.
- Verify electronic transactions, encrypt digital communications and authenticate digital signatures.



Application of Smart Cards

ID-card

since 2002

- Two certificates on the chip: 1st for identification 2nd for digital signature 1st national document Public e-services (e-Tax, e-Prescriptions etc) Applying for driver license, social benefits E-elections Signing documents Accessing grades and curriculum @ school Bank transactions Register a new business
 - Customer identification card, Bus ticket

Significant trends for 2019 and 2020

- with a +7,5% boost
- in 2019.
- services and governments.

1. Payphones 2. Mobile Communications 3. Banking & Retail 4. Electronic Purse 5. Health Care 6. ID Verification & Access Control

• The device manufacturer segment (OEM) is expected to be very dynamic

• The government and healthcare segment is also expected to grow fast in 2020 (+7,4%), driven by many ID programs around the world. • Financial services will still grow by +6,3% in 2020 after a +24,4% increase

• The **contactless interface** has become the leading choice for financial





Types of Smart cards

*Image Courtesy of CardLogix

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Applications of Smart cards: e-IDs

- An electronic ID (e-ID) acts as a traditional means of identification, as a travel document, and finally, as a passkey to citizen's data.
- The public has become accustomed to computerized smart cards through their use in the banking system, and as a result, their reliability is no longer questioned.
- The e-ID card can be used for identification, but also authentication and electronic signature.



Electronic identification (eID) and Trust Services for my business

eIDAS SOLUTIONS

Take advantage of cross-border business opportunities Increase efficiency & security of your business + improve user experience



Electronic Identification, Authentication and Trust Services (eIDAS)

eIDAS (electronic IDentification, Authentication and trust Services) is an EU regulation and a set of standards for electronic identification and trust services, for electronic transactions in the European Single Market

Key Principles of eIDAS

- Cooperation between Member States
- Mandatory cross-border mutual recognition between Member States to access public
- Services, meaning that identificators delivered by one Member State can be used and recognized in another Member State.
- Full autonomy to the private sector
- Interoperability framework



Regulation UE 910 2014 Qualified Trust Services





The eIDAS Ecosystem

- Member States operate Nodes, that are linked to identity attributes providers. Citizens can use these attributes with Service Providers (entities providing services using ID), both in their country and in other Member States' public services.
- The citizens can use the services in a way that proves that the attribute they are providing is linked to an identity, without providing the whole of this identity, only the needed credentials for a specific purpose: the goal is that the identity speaks for us, and not about us.



The Benefits of Interoperable and Recognised eID for the Different Actors

- Citizen (uses ID): Ease of use, cost saving, increased assurance, • increased privacy, portability
- Public administration (set up): Cost saving, compliance, increase assurance
- Identity / Attribute providers (provide identity and attributes): New areas of application
- Service providers (offer services using ID): Cost saving, legal compliance, Increased security and assurance, Increase potential user base





elDAS: Trust Services

- Electronic signatures, including validation and preservation services
- services
- Time stamping
- Electronic registered delivery service
- Website authentication

- Electronic seals, including
 - validation and preservation



- ulletform (article 35).
- •



eIDAS and Blockchain:

Blockchain is basically data and hash. Under the eIDAS regulation, blockchain's data, stored in blocks, is an « electronic document », as « electronic document » is defined by the eIDAS regulation as any content stored in electronic

As soon as you put some content as electronic document, you are under the elDAS regulation: you don't need to be « eIDAS compliant », you are already under eIDAS. And if a content is signed, it is under eIDAS, however you sign it.

eIDAS and Blockchain: Blockchain for "Identity





Ensures identity of the receiver: right to have access to the attestations



Key Takeaways

- Governance frameworks DO NOT cover similar needs to those of EA so the architectural models should also differ.
- Need to implement an external trust framework between citizens, businesses and the government
- Ultimately the aim is to design a holistic solution that could cover most of the case in a Pan-European level. For this to happen we need to be broad enough to cover the needs of most of the countries despite their level of current technological maturity.
- Cloud-based systems as technical solutions present a number of risks that need to be mitigated on both national as well as international levels (e.g. security, privacy etc.)
- Find common ground between engineers, politicians and administrators but also banks and the government
- Most of these things happen anyway, the shift is difficult, small practical steps can be taken



Conclusions

- "Digital" rather than "e"-government • It must not be a separate thing on top of "usual" practices and processes
 - Technology is only as useful as the business change it drives
- Holistic approach is required to Understand success and failure • Drive change
- Benefits stem from the ecosystem not from individual systems
 - Building a website is simple, getting people to use it is not • For traction, all stakeholders must benefit





Sources

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Thank you!

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