

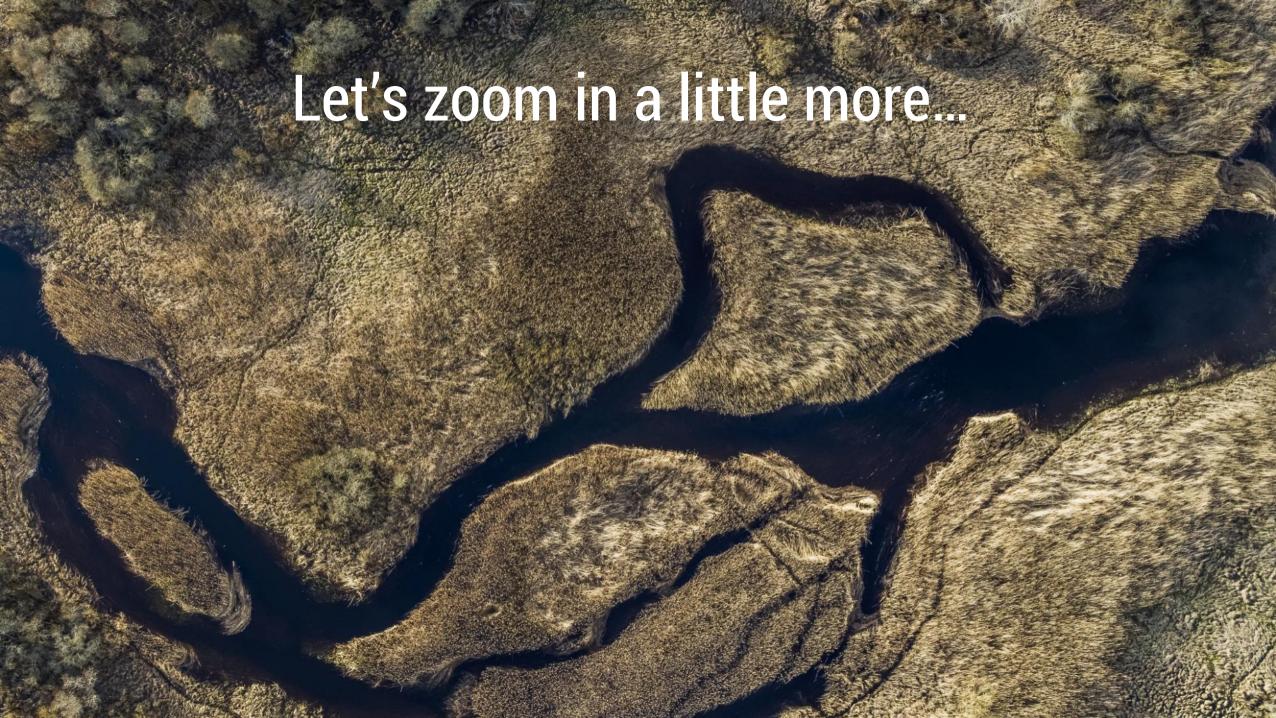
The State ICT Infrastructure in Estonia

Hannes Kiivet, Domain Manager, Estonian Information System Authority 11.04.2018, Seminar 'Control Environment: e-Estonia'

Agenda

- e-State unique aspects, risks and challenges
- Estonian State ICT infrastructure
- X-road's importance for a well-functioning e-State







My background

- Education: management of IT, MBA
- 9+ years in RIA
- Positions held:
 - service manager
 - domain manager
 - head of development
 - head of interoperability solutions
 - advisor
 - domain manager (current)



State data governance domain

Vision:

We enable government data reuse

Services:

- catalogue of information systems and data
- data and document exchange platform
- data governance requirements evaluation

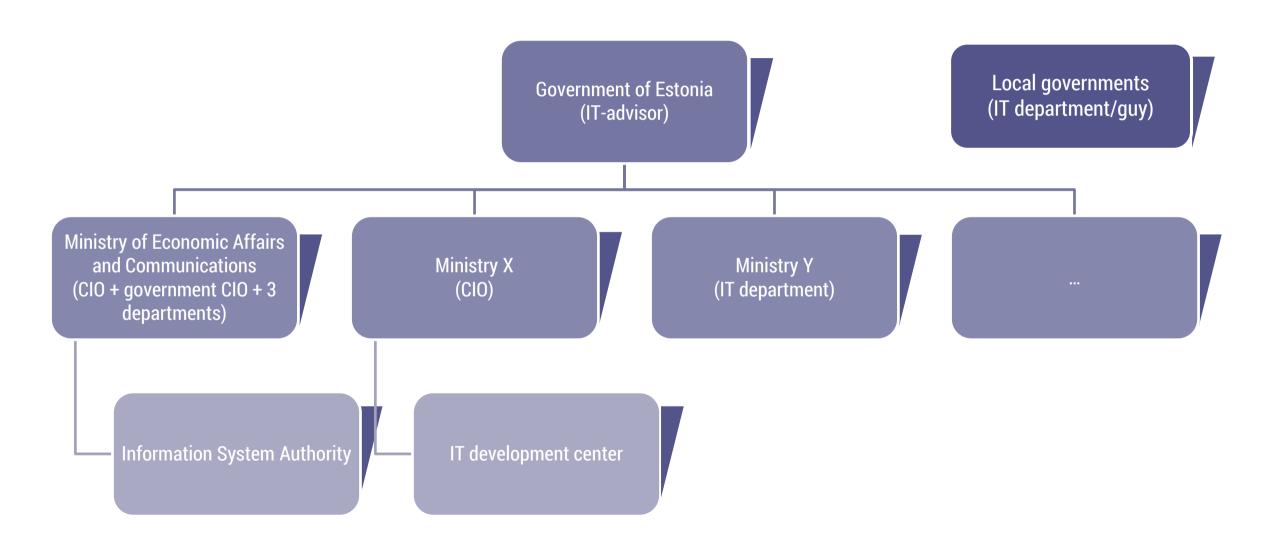


Information System Authority (RIA)

- Develop and manage central e-government components
- Coordinate national cyber security
- Distribute EU structural funds for IT development

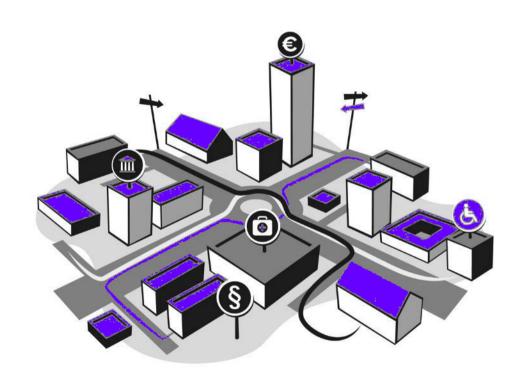


Organisation chart of e-governement



Estonian way of life

- 500 million digital signatures given
- 700 million electronic log ins
- 95% of taxes are declared online
- 98% medical prescriptions digital
- 1/3 of votes cast online
- Estimated 2-6% of GDP saved



How to get to the e-State?



e-State vs

- vs conventional state
- Who is behind the computer?
- Who signed the document?
- How to securely exchange electronic data?
- Who owns data X?
- How to best serve citizens in whole-of-governement view?

- Who is behind the counter?
- No problem: the citizen is in your office
- How to transport/manage paperfolders in-house and between institutions?
- No worries: ask the citizen
- How to serve <u>my customer?</u>

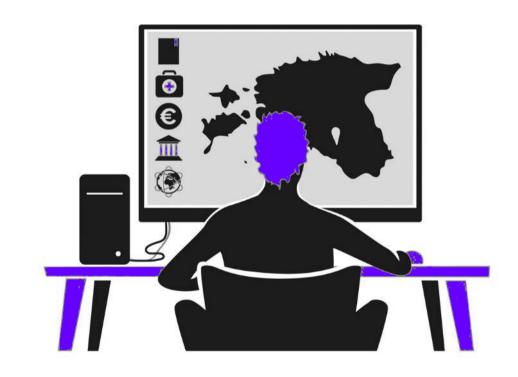
Risks and challenges

- No fallback (going back to analogue)
- Possibility to develop too complex systems:
 - maintainance costs rising
 - dependence of central components
 - vendor lock-in
 - low freedom in technology decisions
- Cyber incidents:
 - interuptions to real life/services
 - loss of trust of IT systems and/or users



Estonian digital enablers

- Trust & cooperation between stakeholders
- Systematic capacity building: Tiger Leap & Look@World projects
- Relatively high level of awareness
- Critical competences



The Foundation

Authentication of people in digital environment + digital signature





Secure/standardized identification and data exchange of information systems



Plastic + electronic identity (ID-card)

- Compulsory for all residents
- One person = one identity

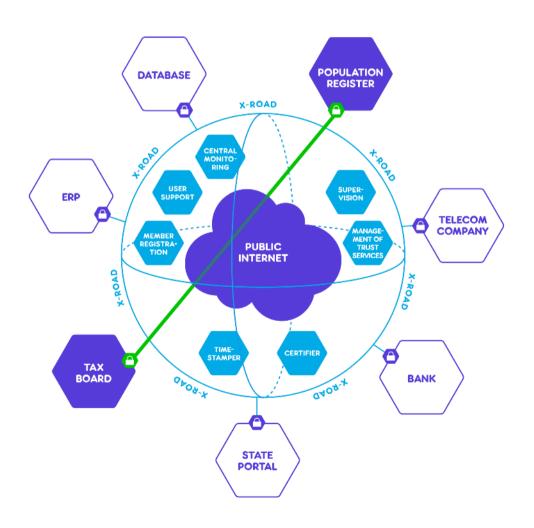
Use cases:

- Authentication
- Legally binding signature
- File encryption/decryption for secure delivery



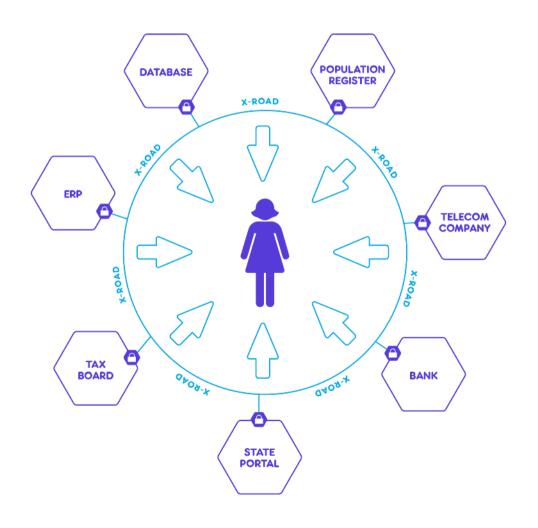
Data exchange platform (X-Road)

- Distributed environment of interoperability for information systems with central identity management
- 15 years of continuous operations
- Overview of the entire ecosystem, incl activity between parties
- Interoperable, resource efficient and flexible



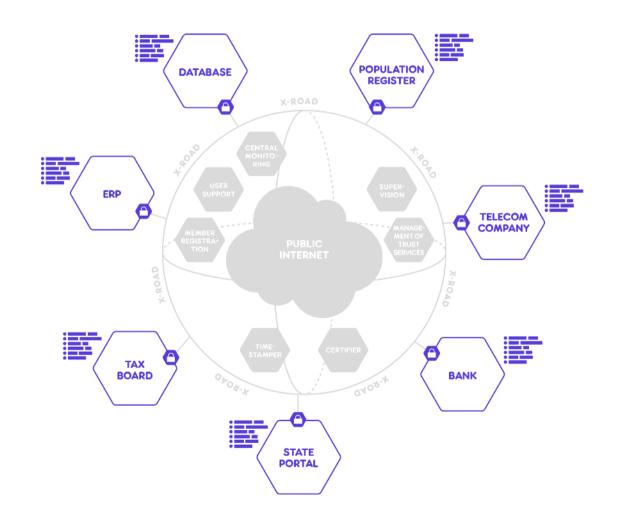
Once only principle (OOP)

- Citizen must enter information only once
- Information collected to the state information system must be reusable and reused



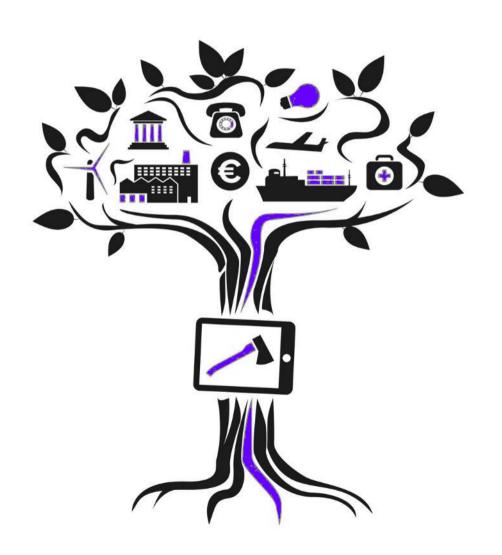
Catalogue of systems (RIHA)

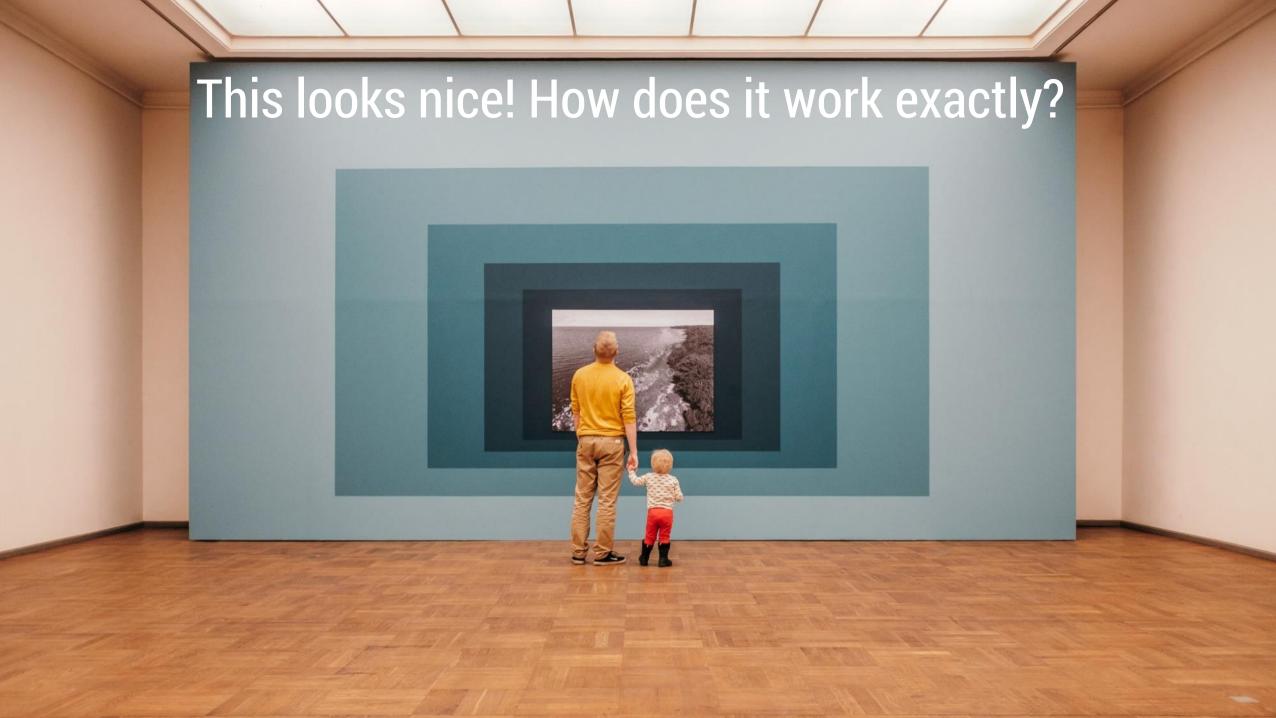
- Complete picture of members and services
- Avoids double solutions and data collection
- Control over compliance with the law

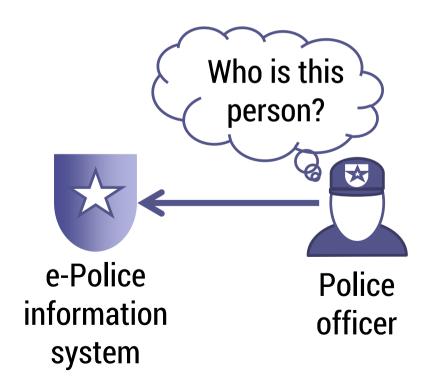


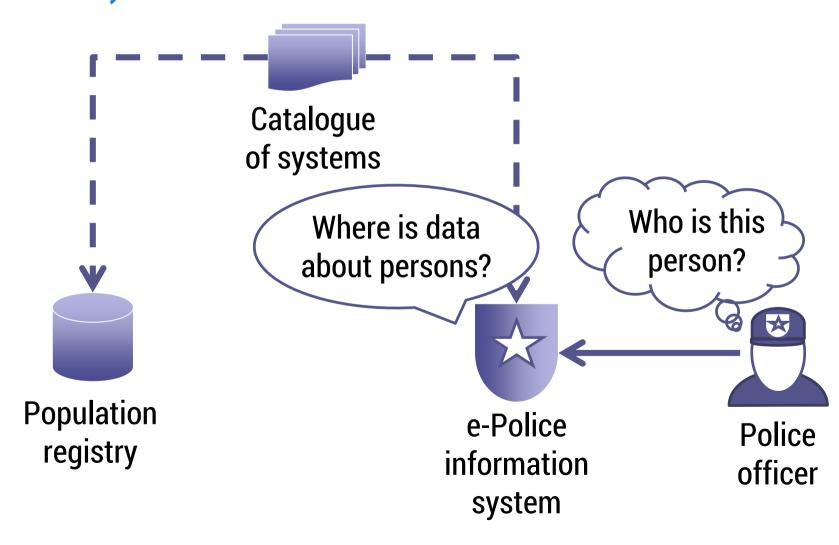
Reference security framework (ISKE)

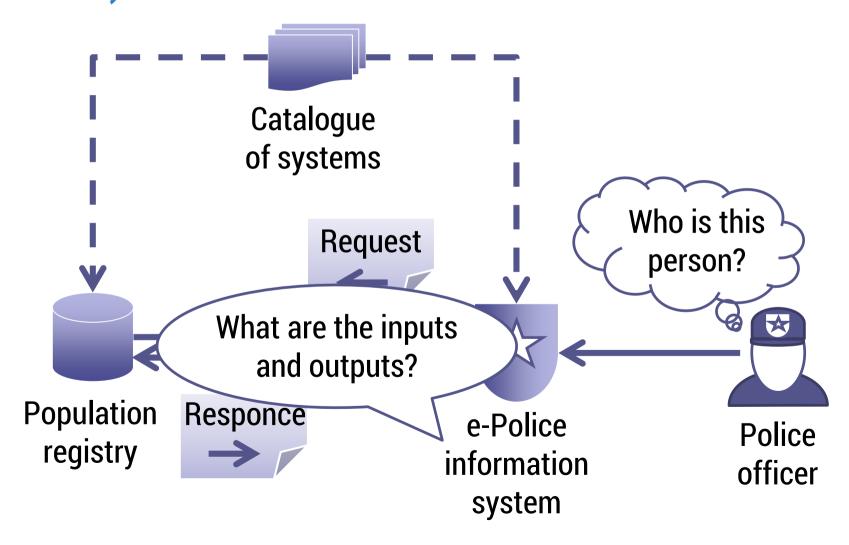
- A set of organisational, infrastructural/physical and technical security measures
- Based on German /T-Grundschutz
- 3 aspects of security: availability, confidentiality and integrity of data
- 3 levels of security requirements
- Auditing every 2...4 years

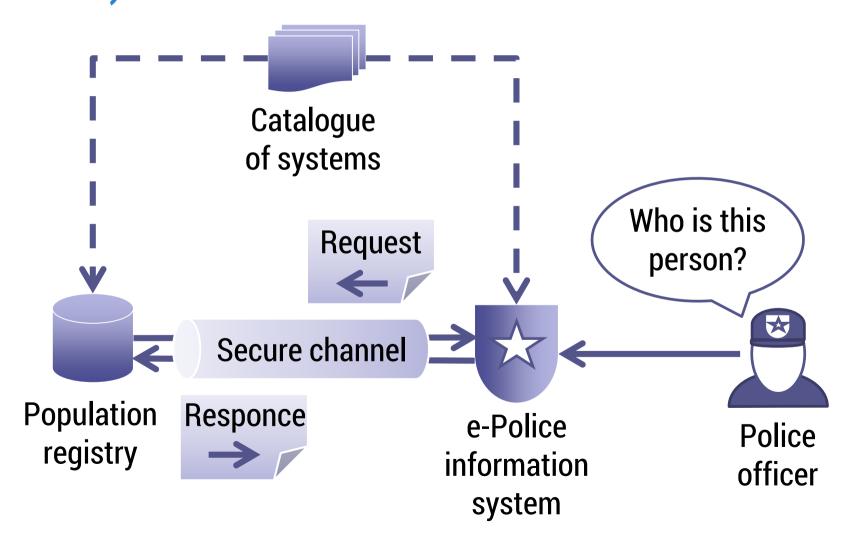


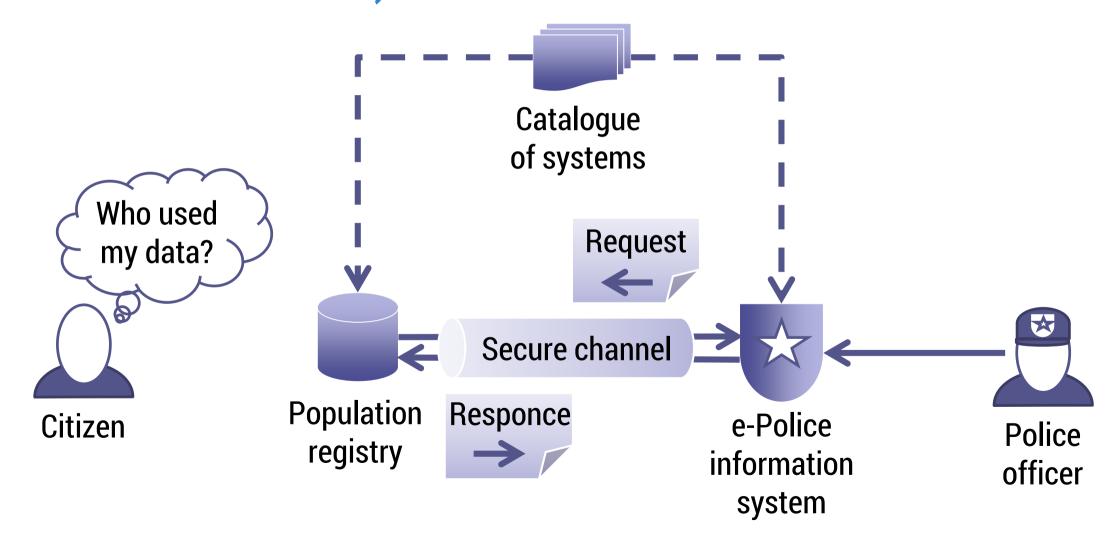


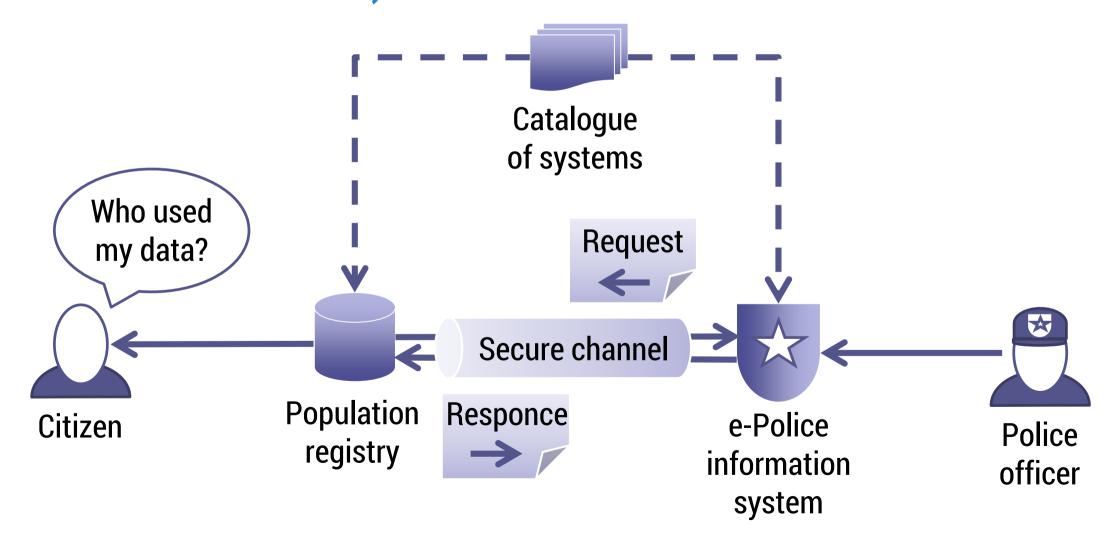










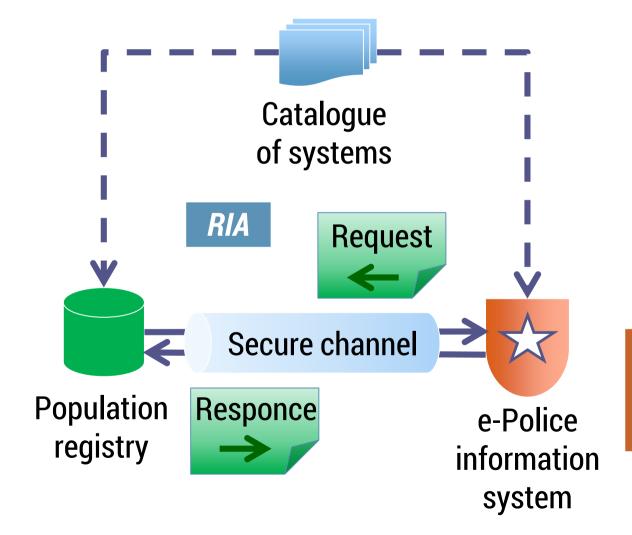


Estonia IT-architecture example (governance view)

Ministry of

Internal

Affairs



Police and Border Guard Board



Estonian ID-card case

Problem:

- Global flaw in RSA crypto library, affecting 1 billion smartchips (including Austrian, Slovakian and Spanish cards)
- Theoretical vulnerability in 750 000 Estonian ID-cards (60% of those in circulation)

Solution:

- Open communication
- Private keys suspended in November, revoked in April
- Bypass the problem with remote updating/generation of new keys during 6 months
- Result: 95% electronically used cards renewed online



Lessons to be learned

identities and enable digital

signatures

Do: 1. Copy best ideas and solutions	Don't: 1. Don't reinvent the wheel
2. Maintain parties' technology freedom/autonomy	2. Don't build central systems
3. Access others' data from only baseregistries	3. Don't keep your baseregistries closed
4. Create resilient electronic	4. Don't rely on insecure

authentication of users,

institutions and companies





Thank You for listening! Any questions?

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