

EESSI governance in Spain

Spain

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Name of the organisation	GISS Gerencia de Informática de la Seguridad Social / Social Security IT Management
Type of organisation	Social Security Organisation
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Member State	Spain
GOOD PRACTICE - GENERAL INFORMATION	
Title of the good practice	EESSI governance in Spain
Topic of the good practice	Digitalisation in Social Security Coordination
Geographical focus	Nation-wide
Duration	From 2016 - ongoing
Summary of the good practice	The Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information (EESSI) project has posed an enormous challenge for all the European countries involved, not only in the technical aspects but also, and even more so, in the organisational aspects. Organisations with no prior organic or functional relationship had to find a way to organise and collaborate on the exchange of data using EESSI. With this objective in mind, Spain decided to create two committees: one in charge of strategic decisions and another in charge of monitoring and non-strategic decisions, in which the main Social Security institutions (in terms of volume), the

	<p>organisation responsible for the Access Point, and members of both the Administrative and Technical Commissions all participate. The diversity of profiles (legal, technical, and business) and the extensive experience of the participants in their areas of knowledge have generated synergies that have been a key factor in the fluid implementation of the EESSI System in all Spanish institutions, enabling challenges and obstacles to be overcome. This collaborative effort has ultimately strengthened the efficiency and effectiveness of the social security system in Spain as a whole.</p>
<p>OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES</p>	
<p>Background/context</p>	<p>The EESSI project has been a significant undertaking for all European countries involved, presenting challenges not only in technical aspects but also in organisational aspects. In Spain, the project required collaboration among various organisations. To address this, Spain established two committees: one for strategic decisions and another for monitoring and non-strategic decisions. These committees included representatives from the main Social Security institutions, the organisation responsible for the Access Point, and members of both the Administrative (AC) and Technical Commissions (TC). The diverse profiles of the participants, including legal, technical, and business experts, contributed to the successful implementation of the EESSI System in Spain.</p> <p>The competences in Social Security Coordination in Spain are distributed among 30 different institutions, including 19 semi-private institutions, the government of an autonomous community, one ministry, and 9 institutions dependent on 7 different ministries. The main institutions involved are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration: INSS (National Institute for the Social Security), TGSS (Treasury for the Social Security), ISM (National Institute for Maritime workers), DGOSS (General Directorate of the Social Security)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ministry of Labor and Social Economy: SEPE (National Employment Agency) ▶ Ministry of Social Rights, Consumption and 2030 Agenda: IMSERSO (Institute for Older People and Social Services) ▶ Ministry of Defense: ISFAS (Social Security Institute for the Armed Forces) ▶ Ministry for Digital Transformation and Public Service: MUFACE (Mutual Insurance Society for Civil Servants) ▶ Ministry of the Presidency, Justice, and Relations with the Courts: MUGEJU (General Mutual Insurance Scheme for the Judiciary) ▶ Ministry of Health ▶ Government of the Autonomous Community of Navarra ▶ Mutual Insurance institutions for Accidents at Work <p>In terms of volume, INSS, SEPE, and TGSS are the main institutions, with competences in the sectors of Applicable Legislation (TGSS), Accidents at Work, Family Benefits, Pensions, Sickness (INSS), and Unemployment (SEPE). These three institutions have exchanged 98% of all the SEDs exchanged to date by Spain. On the other hand, ISFAS, Navarra’s Autonomous Government, IMSERSO, and the Mutual Insurance institutions for Accidents at Work have exchanged a very low volume of SEDs; only 0.07% of the total.</p> <p>To manage the coordination and decision-making processes effectively, Spain set up two main committees: the Steering Committee and the Sectorial Committee.</p>
<p>Objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The main objective is to contribute to efficient social security coordination on EU and national level. ▶ Specific objective is to organise and control the cooperation among the various Spanish institutions involved in EESSI to ensure the efficient exchange of data and avoid project stoppages. The established committees play a crucial role in facilitating this

	<p>cooperation by making strategic and non-strategic decisions, monitoring the implementation of EESSI, and solving problems as soon as they arise. Regular meetings are held to ensure smooth cooperation and information exchange, which is essential for the successful implementation and operation of the EESSI system in Spain.</p>
<p>Main activities</p>	<p>The main activities of the EESSI governance in Spain revolve around the functioning of the Steering Committee, Sectorial Committee, and conducting Plenary meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Steering Committee: The Steering Committee is responsible for making strategic decisions, such as which institution should host and maintain the access point and the strategy to adopt on Business Use Case (BUC) deployment. It is chaired by the Secretary of State for Social Security and includes representatives from the main institutions, Single Points of Contact/ SPOCs (EESSI, AP/Access Point, IR/Institution Repository, and Training), and GISS (AP and coordination). The representatives of the main institutions and GISS in this Committee are directors, deputy directors, and other high-level civil servants. Meetings are held when a strategic decision needs to be made, and decisions are made by consensus. If an agreement is not reached, the decision is made by the Secretary of State for Social Security. ▶ Sectorial Committee: The Sectorial Committee is responsible for non-strategic decisions and for monitoring the implementation of EESSI on a national level. It is chaired by the Secretary of State for Social Security and includes representatives from the same institutions as the Steering Committee, as well as SPOCs (EESSI, AP, IR, and Training) and GISS (AP, Coordination, JUMP / Joint United Member states & Partners). The representatives of the main institutions on this Committee are also responsible for specific EESSI sectors within their institutions. Meetings are held monthly and are virtual since the pandemic. The agenda includes reports on AC and TC meetings,

	<p>working parties, workshops, surveys, JUMP status, deployment status, and round table discussions on the situation and issues faced by the main institutions.</p> <p>► Plenary meetings: Plenary meetings are held at the beginning of each year to inform all Spanish institutions and gather information on their situation and any problems they may have. Participants include all Spanish institutions with competences in EESSI, AC & TC representatives, SPOCs, and GISS. The meetings are chaired by Secretary of State for Social Security, and the agenda includes the status of EESSI, the calendar of updates for the year, the deployment calendar, and reports from each institution on their status and problems faced. These meetings provide an opportunity for better communication and transparency among the institutions involved.</p>
<p>Did you previously provide information about this particular good practice under the European Platform tackling undeclared work?</p> <p>(if yes, is it possible to provide the year and the title of good practice or a link of the good practice in ELA Virtual library.)</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Funding/organisational resources</p>	<p>The funding and organizational resources for the EESSI project in Spain are provided through the state budget, reflecting public spending. This ensures that the necessary financial and administrative support is available to all the Spanish institutions and organisms involved in EESSI. The resources include the incident management tool PASS, SharePoint to share documentation, and the training platform INAP, which are essential for the smooth operation and implementation of the EESSI System.</p>
<p>PARTICIPATION</p>	
<p>Stakeholders involved</p>	

Target groups	Spanish institutions with competences in Social Security Coordination
Final beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Spanish citizens ▶ EU citizens ▶ Spanish authorities
GOOD PRACTICE CRITERIA	
Achievements/ Results and outcomes (Alignment of good practice with the priorities of the Call (if not applicable, alignment with the field of EU labour mobility))	<p>Main achievement is the smooth implementation of EESSI in Spain, at technical, business and organisational level.</p> <p>Both Committees plays a leadership as well as a facilitator role in the coordination of the diverse organizations and profiles, to reach the objective of being EESSI Ready.</p>
Recognition (has this good practice been recognised on regional, national or EU level)	No formal recognition received yet, but the success of the project is a recognition itself.
Cost effectiveness (the degree to which the practice was successful in reaching objectives and producing clear and measurable outcomes at the lowest possible cost)	Greater cost effectiveness is achieved through the centralisation of responsibilities and tasks. The need to duplicate resources and actions at each institutional level is eliminated, and policies and other types of intervention are uniformly applied on a national level. Examples of this are updating of EESSI components such as the AP or RINA, centralised coordination of testing campaigns, incident management, etc.
Transferability (how the experience from this practice could be transferred to other contexts i.e. what would another Member State/group/sector need to have or put in place for this measure to be successful in their country/group/sector)	The experience from this practice could be transferred to other contexts by organising similar committees with representatives from relevant institutions. Regular meetings and communication are key factors for success.
Sustainability (how the practice is sustainable from a social, financial or environmental perspective)	The practice is sustainable from a social perspective as it fosters communication and collaboration among participants.
Innovativeness (innovative features of the good practice)	The innovative feature of this good practice is the creation of committees with diverse profiles (legal, technical, and business) to ensure smooth implementation and overcome challenges.

Digitalisation (Design, development and/or utilisation of digital tools, policies or plans for digitalisation, business processes and data digitalisation, data sharing digital initiatives, the use of digitalisation to facilitate the access to data in real time and detection of fraud and error, etc.)

The design, development, and utilization of digital tools, policies, and plans for digitalisation are key aspects of this practice. The EESSI System facilitates the electronic exchange of social security information between institutions across Europe, ensuring real-time access to data and improving the efficiency and accuracy of information exchange. The use of digital tools such as the incident management tool PASS and the training platform INAP further supports the digitalisation efforts by providing essential resources for managing incidents and training staff. Additionally, the implementation of the National Applications (Afilación, Gesreem, Agua, ASIA, and IRISS) and the National Gateway connecting some of these applications to the Access Point are crucial components of the digital infrastructure that enable the seamless exchange of social security data in Spain. The digitalisation efforts have also contributed to the detection of fraud and error, enhancing the overall integrity and reliability of the social security system.