



Introduction to the Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information (EESSI) system

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These slides accompany the explanation of the acquis to Albania and North Macedonia and can only be used for that purpose. Their content is subject to further development of the acquis and interpretation by the Court of Justice of the European Union



Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information (EESSI)

- *An IT system that will help institutions across the EU in charge of tasks related to the social security coordination to exchange information electronically, more rapidly, accurately and securely.*
- *Legal base: Regulations (EC) No 883/2004 and 987/2009 on Social Security Coordination.*

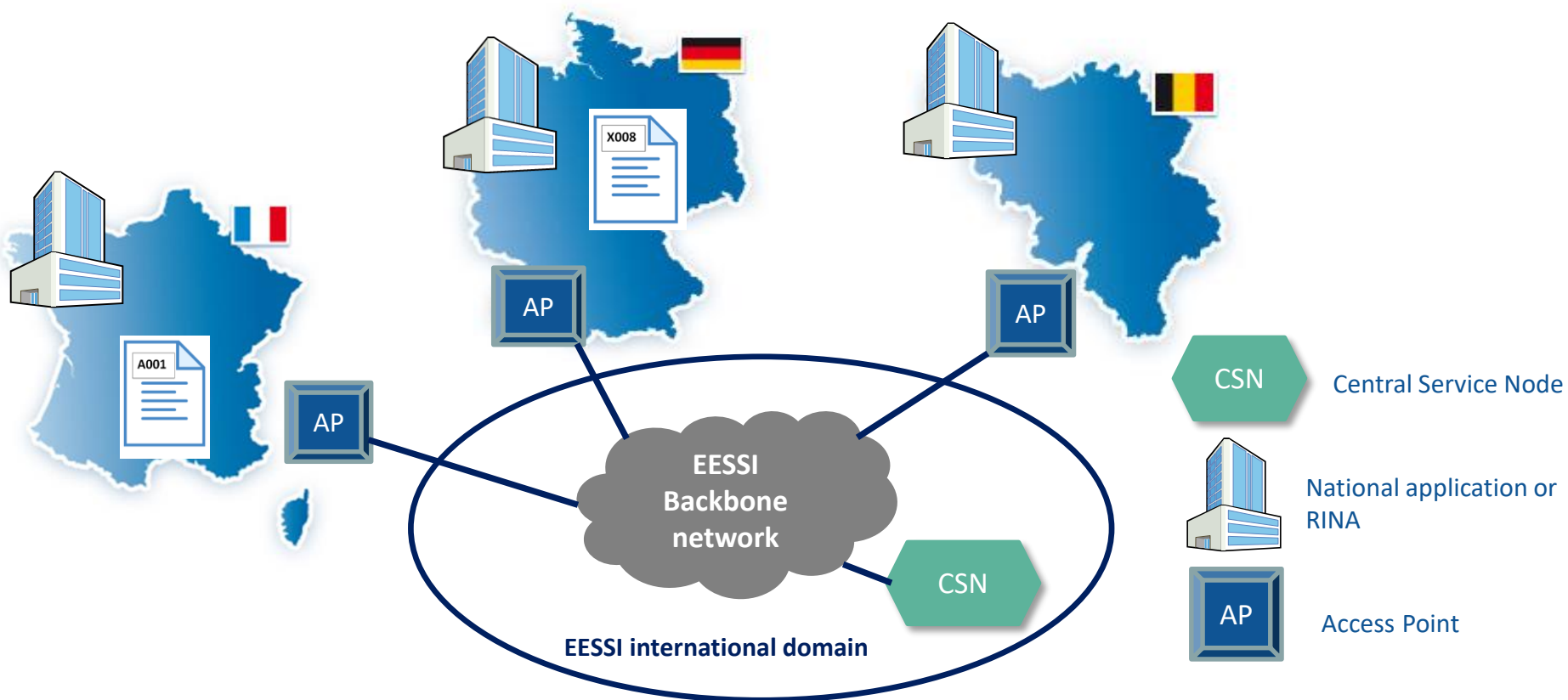
EESSI - scope

- *Covers all branches of social security coordination such as: sickness, accidents at work and occupational diseases, unemployment benefits, family benefits, pensions, recovery of benefits.*
- *Covers social security institutions (approx. 8 500) in 32 countries: 28 EU Member States, as well as Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.*

EESSI – how does it work

- *All communication between national bodies on cross-border social security cases will take place using:*
 - ❑ *300 Structured Electronic Documents (SEDs), replacing the current paper exchanges (such as e-forms).*
 - ❑ *122 business processes - EESSI Business Use Cases (BUCs) - which define the applicable rules for exchanging messages to resolve a particular situation covered by EESSI scope*
- *The SEDs will be sent via the EESSI solution to the relevant destination in another EU country.*

How the exchange looks like in EESSI



EESSI – current status

- *The central EESSI system and deliverables (Production Ready Release) were successfully delivered by the European Commission to the Member States in June 2017.*
- *Member States have until July 2019 to connect to the central EESSI platform (transition period).*
- *Currently countries are in full process of deploying their Access Points for trying out first exchanges, in addition to other national preparations.*
- *Few countries have already started live exchanges between institutions.*

EESSI – Responsibilities for national authorities – a few examples:

- *Install and operate their national Access Points*
- *Populate the Institution Repository with the details regarding their national institutions and competences related to the electronic exchanges*
- *Ensure technical integration with EESSI of relevant national institutions (by using RINA or connecting national applications) and connecting them to the Access Point*
- *Ensure security readiness: implement the required EESSI security measures*
- *Ensure operational readiness (e.g. implementation of local service desk services)*
- *Ensure business readiness: staff is capable to operate and follow the applicable new processes and applications through training and relevant internal instructions; update national procedures if needed*
- *Ensure legal readiness: all eventual legislative measures are taken*

EESSI – Support available from the European Commission, a few examples:

- *EESSI software (RINA), related technical documentation and guidance etc.*
- *Guidelines for clerks for using the EESSI Business Use Cases and Structured Electronic Forms*
- *Central Service Desk for aspects that cannot be solved nationally*
- *Overall support and guidance*
- *Training - train the trainers approach and e-learning for both day-to-day clerk work with the EESSI Business Use Cases and for technical aspects*



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Q&A