Estonia's digital revolution

Or how to digitise a country

The Estonian e-Governance System

- Built on existing standards
- Open source, non-proprietary software
- Strong Private sector participation and investment
- Infrastructure set up in 2001
- All new services rely on this infrastructure
- Thus easy to set up

What you *need* for effective e-governance in four bullet points

- A Strong, Secure, Identity with Legal efficacy with wide use to guarantee:
- Digital Services that people and businesses, not just the Ministry of Finance bureaucrats want
- A secure architecture for citizen and private sector services, preferably with a distributed exchange layer
- You need to guarantee data integrity

The fundamental issue:



"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."

2001 Rollout of Digital Identity card



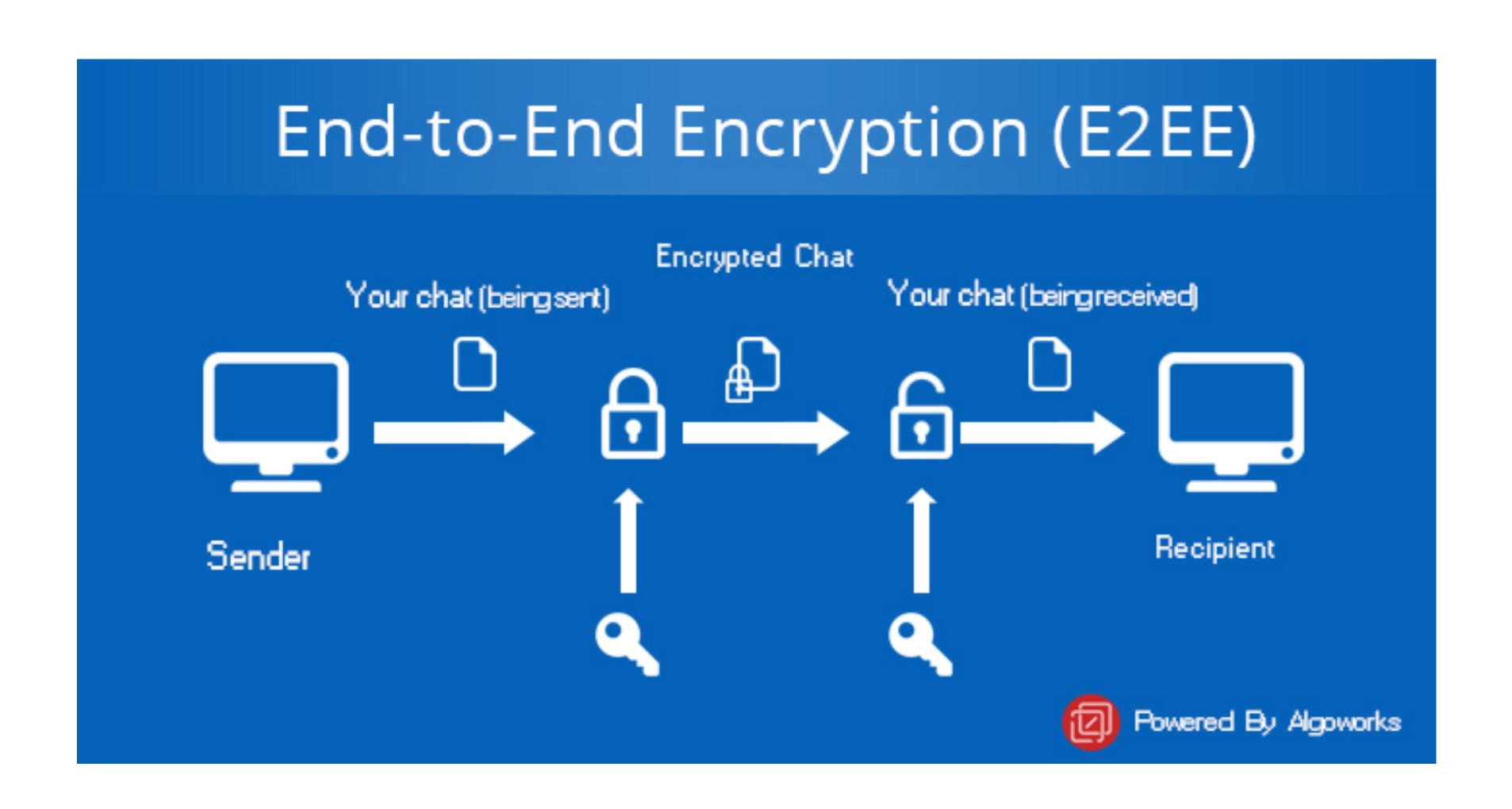
A digital Identity needs

- To be secure and unique, i.e. belonging only to you
- Legal efficacy (Digital signature law)
- Use at least Two Factor Authentication
- Use End-to-End Encryption.
- Wide-spread if not mandatory distribution (but not mandatory use)

2001 Rollout of Digital Identity card

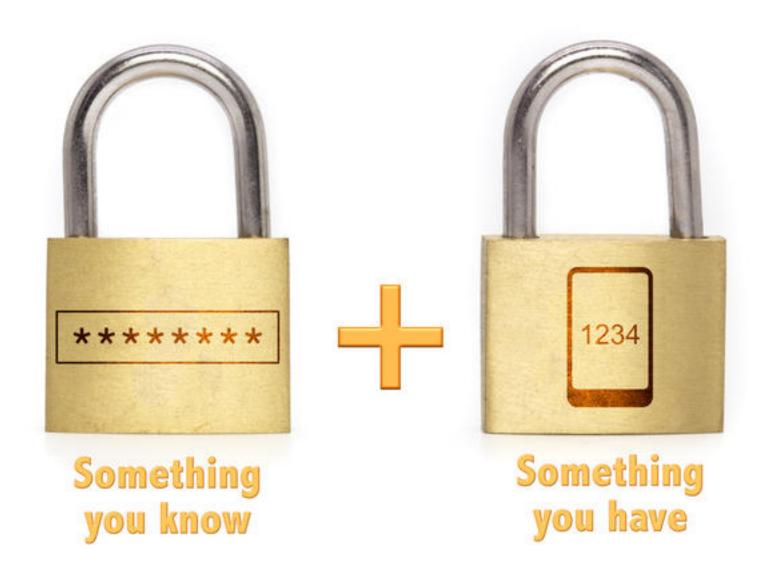


End-to-End Encryption (E2EE) Based on the chip in the ID or mobile SIM card



Two-factor authentication (2fa)

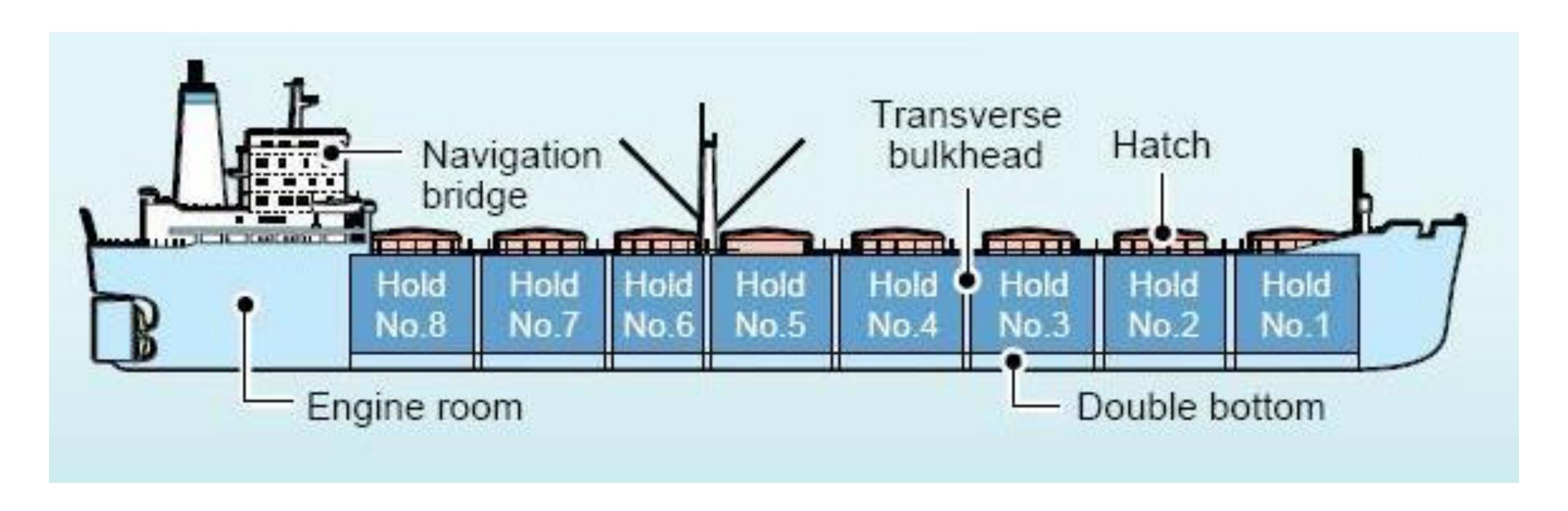
Two factor authentication



How to access services securely with a secure ID

- The Architecture must be secure
- Estonia chose a distributed data exchange layer. We call it the X-Road.
- No Central Data Base
- You can only access data by verifying yourself with 2FA

Think of a modern ship with separate holds



Privacy vs. Integrity

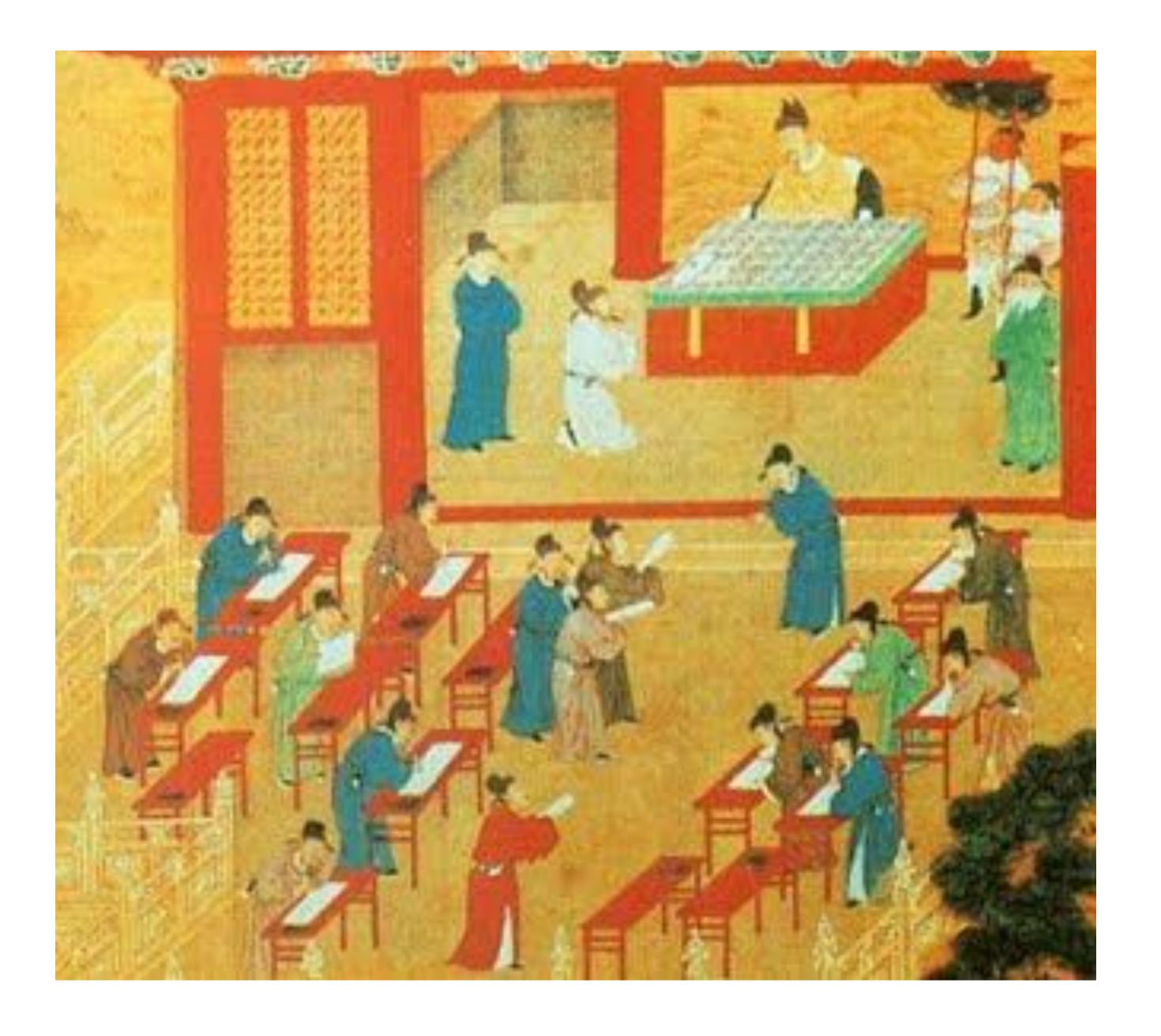
- Privacy is to ensure others do not see or copy my data
- Integrity is to ensure your data is not changed by others

The Once Only rule

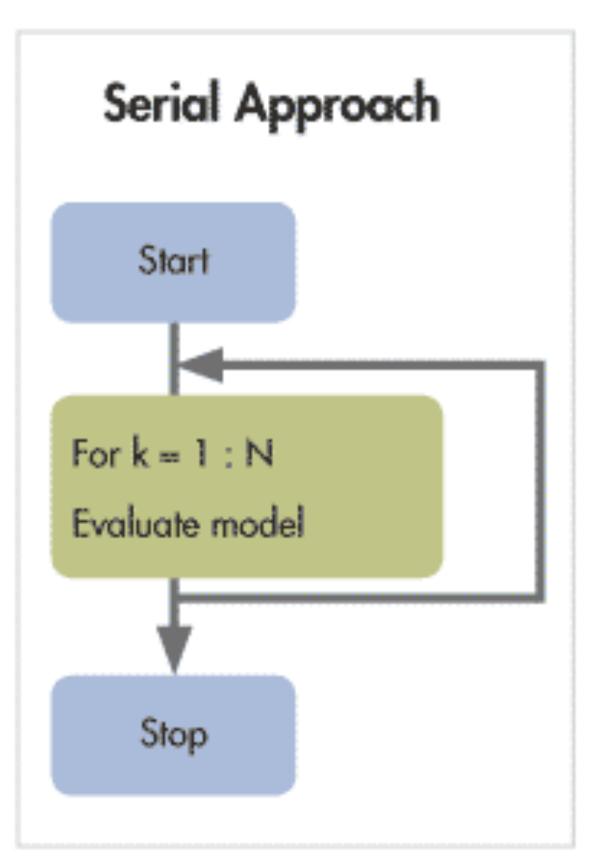
- You never have to add information the system already has
- No addresses, phone numbers or any other information already existing
- Your digital identity allows you to access anything you are entitled to access.

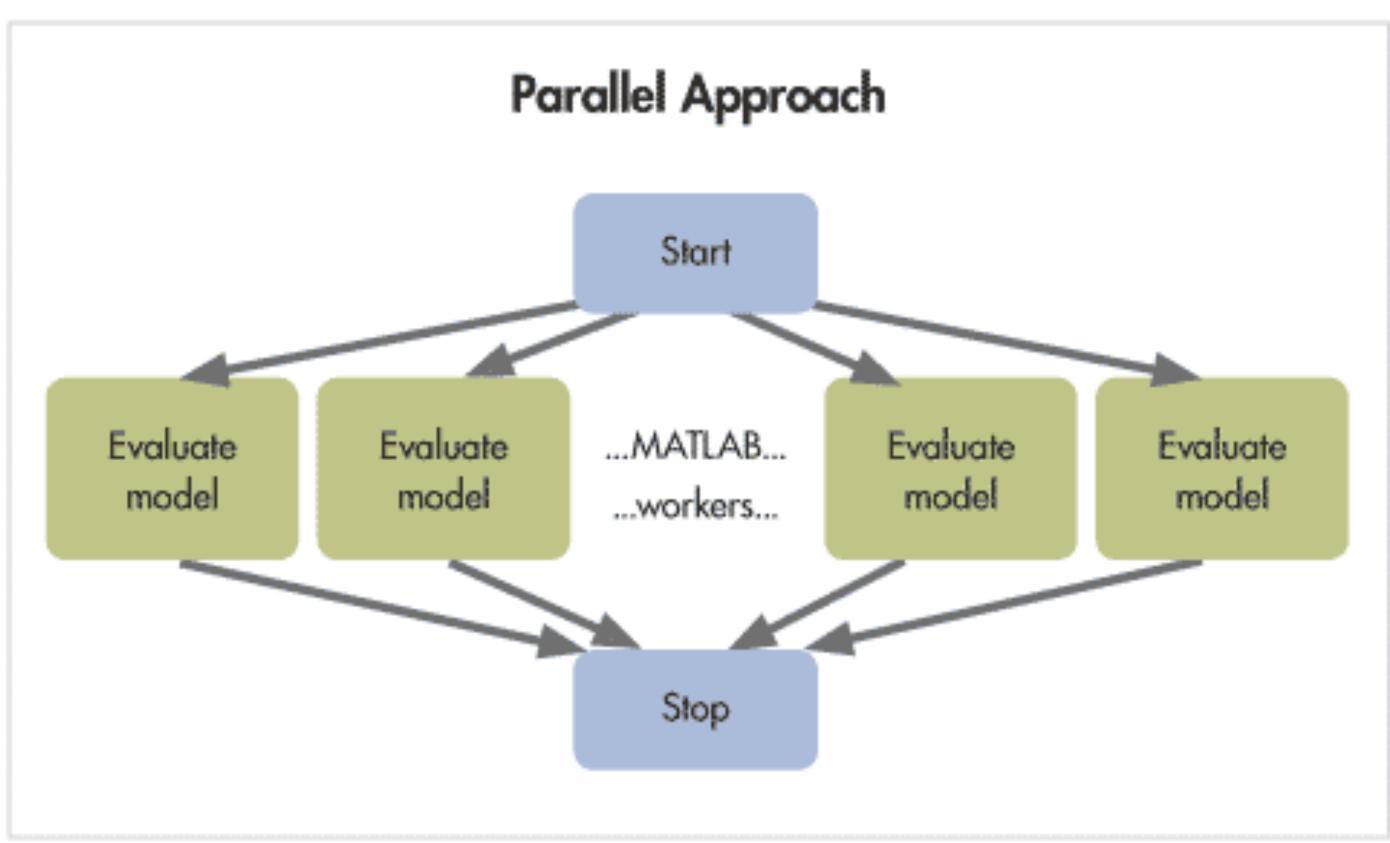
Bureaucracy in Imperial China.

Which remains the standard model to this day



A Revolution in bureaucracy: Sequential vs Parallel processing





Economic benefits.

- Dramatic increase in digital private sector
- We save about 2% GDP in saved time, both by the supply side (public services) as well as the demand side (citizens time)
- 0.3% of the population produces 7% of GDP
- Digitization has produced 4 unicorns, roughly 1 per 350,000 people
- E-residency: > 60,000 companies established, ca. 60 M€ in tax revernues
- Virtual circle: successful companies —> more students study STEM —> more people enter the digital economy
- Corruption reduction.