

XML in the Government of Québec

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Outline of presentation

- → Progress since 1990
- → Standards strategy
- → Strategy for the transition from paper to electronic documents
- → How to manage the coexistence of paper and electronic documents
- → Conclusion

Progress since 1990

<u>Year</u>	<u>Event</u>
1990	Expert systems and computer text analysis
1995	Study of, and research into areas of application of SGML
1997 to	Québec's Information Highway Policy
1999	 Start of work on document management culminating in the observation that paper and electronic documents must be managed together
	 Government document engineering task force (25 organizations)

Progress since 1990 (cont.)

Year	Event
2000	 XML experimentation with government forms, and constitution of an initial registry of XML schemas (www.rr.gouv.qc.ca)
2001	Study : XML en route in the Québec government
	 Integration of document engineering into the Enterprise architecture of government

Progress since 1990 (cont.)

Year	Event
2002	 Government terms of reference for integrated document management
	 Creation of a first government metadata registry service

Standards strategy

- → Representation of exchanged and archived data
 - $\rightarrow XML$
- → Logical structure of content
 - → XML Schemas and Xforms
- → Multiple renderings
 - → XSLT (www.autoroute.gouv.qc.ca/publica/pub_ingenerie.htm)

Standards strategy (cont.)

→ Digital signature of documents

→ XMLSig

(www.autoroute.gouv.qc.ca/publica/normes/norme5.htm www.autoroute.gouv.qc.ca/publica/normes/norme96.htm)

→ **Encryption**

→ SSL, XMLEncryption

→ Metadata for records

→ Dublin Core (dublincore.org)

Standards strategy (cont.)

- → Act to establish a legal framework for information technologies (November 2001)
 - Government terms of reference for integrated document management
 - → Directories
- → Architectural framework
 - → ebXML, Open-EDI, Enterprises architecture of the Québec government

Standards strategy (cont.)

→ Registre

- → Metadata registry
 - ISO 11179 Specification and normalization of data elements
- → Registry of XML schemas
 - OASIS / ebXML
- → Catalogue of processes, business objects and elementary components
 - ebXML (ISO and UN/CEFACT)
 - Open-EDI scenarios

Strategy for the transition from paper to electronic documents

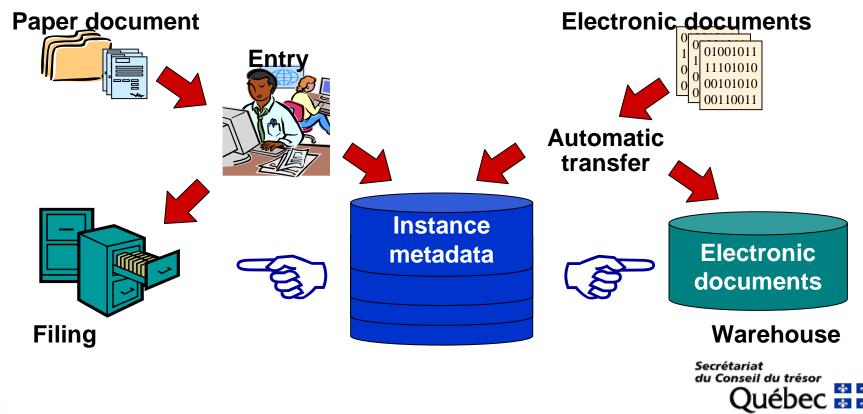
- Define business needs taking into consideration legal prescriptions
- → Develop government terms of reference for integrated document management to:
 - → Effectively manage electronic documents
 - → Integrate the management of paper documents and documents in electronic format (ebXML)

Strategy for the transition from paper to electronic documents (cont.)

- Ensure the trouble-free exchange of information by structuring it
- → Create document instance metadata
- → Use cryptographic techniques

How to manage the coexistence of paper and electronic documents

- → The persistence of paper should not be seen as a problem
- → Classification and indexing must be re-engineered



XML signature

- → Common infrastructures:
 - → Public-key infrastructure
 - → Government registry
- → Government digital information security architecture (AGSIN)

http://www.tresor.gouv.qc.ca/inforoute/inforoute.htm

- → How to produce and archive digitally signed documents
- → Common identification, authentication, date/time generation and notarization services (Bill 161)

Conclusion

- → Reconsider the role of documents in establishing administrative and legal proof
- → Have a comprehensive document engineering vision incorporated into the vision of electronic administration (e-government)
- → Promote common services for profitability and quality of services
- → Take a step-by-step approach



Merci

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