IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM OF THE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM - EJE NO PENAL

NEWSLETTER

Third virtual meeting of the ICT Management teams of the Eje no Penal Program

Within the framework of the interoperability approach of the EJENOPENAL Program, the third virtual meeting was held with the ICT Managers of the entities participating in the Program, which was attended by the liaisons, consultants and supervisors of the different projects that they are executed under this important loan agreement with the World Bank. The meeting aimed to know the advances made in technological matters by each entity and other points that must be considered for the implementation of the Electronic Judicial File (EJE) by promoting interoperability. The session was directed by the Coordinator of the PMSAJ, Oscar Zapata Alcázar, who began his participation with some reflections from the experiences that have been gathered during this process. Among

Participating institutions:

PERÚ | Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos

PODER JUDICIAL DEL PERÚ

ACADEMIA DE LA MAGISTRATURA

Junta Nacional de Justicia

Tribunal Constitucional

Cooperating source:

BANCO MUNDIAL
BIRF · AIF

other important reflections stated that those who are immersed in this process of digital transformation have to be seen as part of a system, a key point to consider, since what one institution does must have an impact on the other. In this sense, the changes or transformations that are generated within the institutions should promote innovation and culture, fundamental elements that will help us to face these accelerated changes that the world is going through, all of which forces us to initiate a transformation process in systems, in digitization, but above all in culture.

"In effect - Dr. Zapata specified -, in the public sector in general and in each of our institutions in particular, there are people who come to work from different cities, regions, religions, professions, etc., so It is clear that this heterogeneous cultural composition, far from becoming a drawback, should be transformed into a great opportunity. It is then about developing a scheme that unifies these cultures that all people bring with them and generating the construction of an architecture that takes into account that diversity that will be enriched with the contribution of all, the power to generate a unified culture within the The institution itself is a great challenge, an institution that makes good use of cultural diversity; Not only does it promote motivation and creativity but it will also promote the innovation and efficiency of the staff, who are, in good account, those who are in constant contact with our users, who are the citizens to whom we owe ourselves and to whom we have to provide not only a good service, but also a quality service. Having the ability to provide ideas of change, of innovation for each of these details, is of the utmost importance since that these make a difference, being

able to face these changes and to gradually generate capacities that can somehow face them, demand of us the need to develop an approach with which we must all be seen as part of a system where we will have to conceptualize a culture that unifies, conceptualize a digital process that allows us to be in a position to respond quickly to needs, while also having the ability to respond to disruptive elements such as the pandemic, which surely will not be the last, but there will be many more. We then have the great opportunity to do what we have to do in our respective institutions", he concluded.

## ARCHITECTURE OF INTEROPERABILITY

In a second moment of the meeting, our coordinator of the PMSAJ, made a recount of what has been advanced so far in comments related to the architecture of interoperability, this in order to generate and allow a governance that is the most appropriate for The organizations, in this sense, stated that for these purposes, it is necessary to identify patterns and objectives of organizational interoperability, that is, processes that are not the same but that are compatible and that are based on administrative simplification, all processes must be simple and in terms fast response for all users who demand our services; Semantic interoperability, which implies that the language of the information provided by each entity is understandable to all, and technical interoperability, which means that the systems do not have to be identical but they do have to have similar patterns, that the teams of some are compatible with the teams of others and that there is no difference in that sense.

INTEROPERABILITY ARCHITECTURE:

It provides a global view in terms of how it will be built technologically, regardless of its specific problems, contemplating aspects of flexibility, scalability and attacking technological problems in an integral way and not in a particular way.
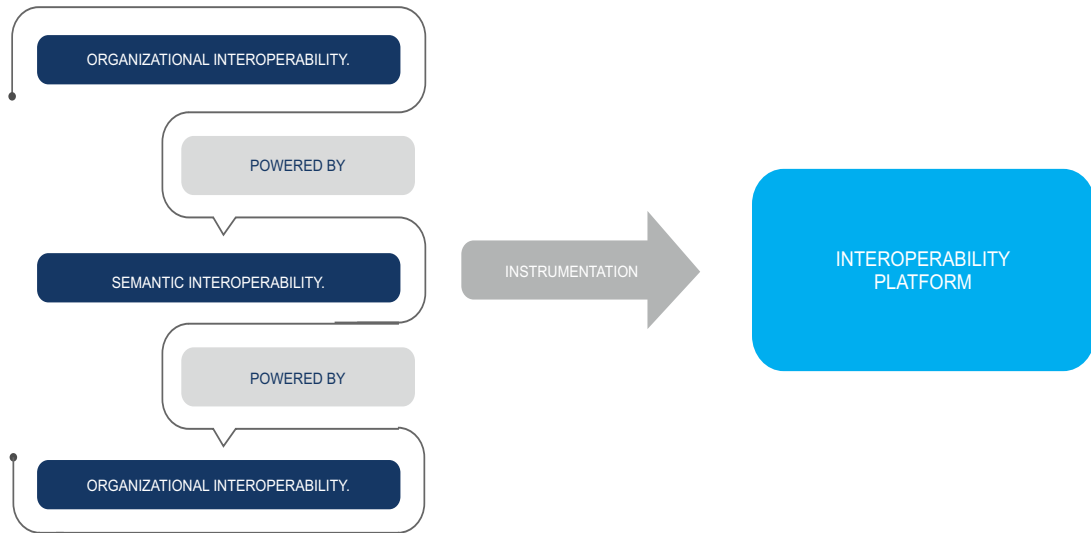
Fuente: Archivo Ejenopenal

¿Which points have been communicated to stakeholders?

It has been possible to point out the most important points that have been communicated to all stakeholders, and which consist of: i. Knowing the information needs of the entities and the interrelationship between them, in order to accurately determine the delivery capacity of the beneficiary entities of the PMSAJ, knowing the information needs of each one of them, this is essential to define the Informative interrelation of them, only in this way can secure, reliable, timely and sufficient information be delivered.

ii. Suggest to have unique codes of files and files of human resources that come from the source, trying that these codes respond to the needs of all institutions that have correlation in the demand for information to be used by entities in a standard way. ii. Define training schemes so that human talent feels duly committed and adequately trained to react correctly to the change imposed by modernization. iv. Identify the opportunities for improvement of Information systems both in software and in Hardware, which have been studied throughout this process to make the most important changes that are required. v. Discuss the best interoperability option, which should be implemented, resulting in federated interoperability constituting the most widely accepted model and that it could be the one that best suits our needs; saw. The unification of domains that, as we have already mentioned, are organizational, semantic and technical; vii. The delimitation of the

mechanisms for receiving user requests and by which the results will be delivered, considering its limit or interface, whether through a system, an APP over the cloud, a service, a component or a library; viii. Questionnaire to be taken into account for the redefinition of the users' needs, the same questionnaire that was reached to them at the time in order to be thoroughly analyzed by the institutions in order to detect their shortcomings and to be able to generate their own responses as a consequence of the analysis of them.

Likewise, the framework of the interoperability approach was presented, which constitutes an approach that will be refined in order to implement a viable interoperability model, with some prior considerations. These preliminary steps are: i. Digitized entities (if we want to be in accordance with modernity, we have to be digitized); ii. The unification of domains (organizational. Semantic and Technical); ii. Unique codes and standardization of processes; iv. Unique databases (where possible); v. The training of users in technological matters.

As officials responsible for the digitization process in a first phase, we must achieve the training of the personnel in a sufficient and distinguished way in order to ensure that they understand and operate the process in an excellent way.

PREVIOUS STEPS

The following points should be considered:

DIGITIZED ENTITIES

UNIFICATION OF DOMAINS: ORGANIZATIONAL, SEMANTIC AND TECHNICAL

TRAINING FOR USERS IN TECHNOLOGICAL MATTERS

PASOS PREVIOS

UNIQUE AND STANDARDIZED CODES

UNIQUE DATABASES

Fuente: Archivo Ejenopenal

Likewise, in order to implement a viable interoperability framework, it was recommended to establish certain principles, which contain standards and concepts that somehow have to be applied throughout the process and that require a great effort and concern on our part and not we can put aside, for example the issue of the security of the information that the entities will share, this has to be done in a framework and with an absolutely clear and defined security veil that allows us to guarantee the success of the entire system.

Principles for interoperability

a) Open standards: preferably international standards that allow the design and construction of the web services that will be published on the interoperability platform.

b) Public Software: which must be reviewed on the Peruvian public software portal (www.sftwarerepublico.gob.pe) in order to verify the existence of software that meets the entity's requirements.

c) Security: ensure that all controls have been implemented in its design and development that allow the information to be adequately protected in accordance with standard security protocols.

d) Scalability: they must have the ability to adapt to increases or variations in demand in order to meet specific needs that may range from small volumes of transactions to nationwide demands.

e) Independence of the platform and architecture: the information systems of public entities regardless of the platform or architecture in which they have been developed must exchange information through the interoperability platform due to the established use of open standards for the organization of information.

f) Monitoring: all information services it must be monitored in order to measure its availability and verify its capacity.

g) Ownership of the data: the entities that provide the information are owners of the data and information that are exchanged through the interoperability platform, but said data is not stored in the aforementioned platform.

h) Data quality: The data or information that is exchanged through the interoperability platform has characteristics such as accuracy, updating and completeness, necessary for the digitization and deployment of digital government.

i) Authentication: the consumption or publication of an information service by public entities on the interoperability platform requires an authentication mechanism that allows verifying the authenticity of the entity that consumes an information service, the quality of the data authentication is extremely important to know exactly who issues them, who subscribes and finally who is responsible for them.

Interoperability Model

On the other hand, the proposed interoperability model responds to a series of criteria that have to do with the interoperability platform, ensuring that whatever it is, it must have savings, efficiency and benefit schemes for the public administration in its initiatives of digitization of services and, deployment and digital transformation. This model includes:

a) Interoperability Platform: It refers to the technological infrastructure that allows the implementation of electronic public services and the electronic exchange of data between State entities.

b) Administration, publication and consumption processes: two fundamental services must be established. i. The publication of

information services that is nothing other than the operation through which a public entity carries out, based on agreements, digitization needs, administrative simplification or digital transformation of the State; ii. Consumption of information services, which is an operation through which a public entity performs as part of the provision of a digital service.

c) Interoperability standards: For two information systems of different public entities to be interoperable, two fundamental aspects are required, such as: The organization of information, which refers to the standards used for the integration of information systems and exchange of information the data and information through the interoperability platform and that this information exchanged must be adjusted to reality, the owner of the process being the organ or organic unit who are responsible for its quality; and information security, which is the state of trust in which the data that flows between information systems through the interoperability platform is not affected by its integrity, confidentiality and availability.

It should be noted that these last two points, which are information security and information organization, are essential to ensure that in the future we can generate statistics, we can generate information, recover old information, etc., everything that a good organization implies to give answers of permanent improvement.

Advances in the proposal for the Data Center Interconnection (DCI) of the Strategic Entities of the Justice Administration System of Peru

On the other hand, the meeting's agenda included the presentation of the first approximation of the work that is being carried out with UNI - UNICTEL, regarding the advances in the interconnection proposal of the Data Centers (DCI) of the Strategic Entities of the Justice Administration System, within the framework of the Program "Improvement of Non-Criminal Justice Services through the Implementation of the Electronic Judicial File (EJE). The presentation of the study was in charge of Ing. Fredy Aramburú consultant of the National Board of Justice Project, who announced the analysis that was carried out of the physical layer, logic of the most important contents that are in the administration system justice, as part of the approach that is initially being tested for interoperability.

The interconnection of the data centers will allow us to better define the issues related to greater precision, greater speed and support for the legal intelligence that could be generated with this interconnection, although it is true that the Justice Administration System is the System that we are interested in contributing within the framework of the loan contract with the World Bank in which we are immersed as a Program, does not constitute an entity but is a cytoplasm in which the objective is to improve justice, but we must bear in mind that not all the entities that make up the SAJ are equal, although it is true that the federated network is being considered as a possible solution, there are different roles that each of the entities fulfill and despite the fact that all make up the Justice System none of those roles are the same, in that sense these
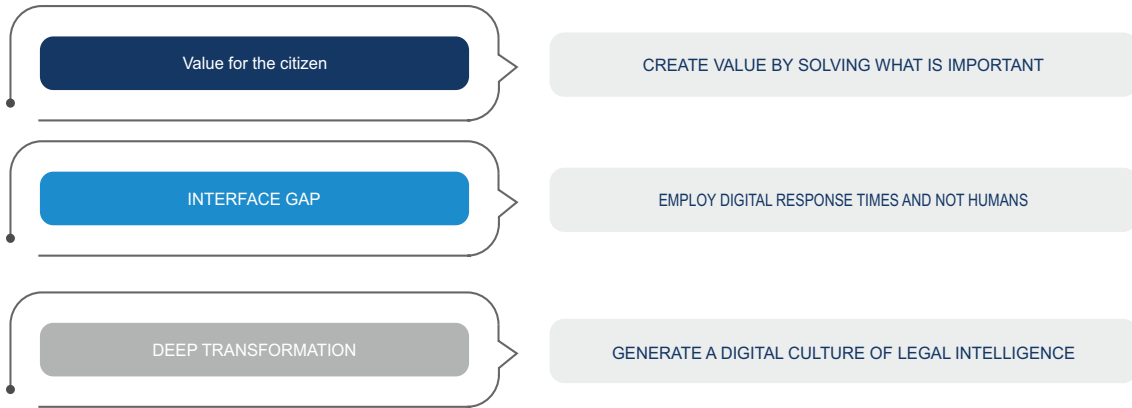
INTERCONNECT DATA CENTER - PILLARS OF THE PMSAJ STRATEGY -> SAJ

Long-term strategy

Value for the citizen	CREATE VALUE BY SOLVING WHAT IS IMPORTANT
INTERFACE GAP	EMPLOY DIGITAL RESPONSE TIMES AND NOT HUMANS
DEEP TRANSFORMATION	GENERATE A DIGITAL CULTURE OF LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

Fuente: Archivo Ejenopenal

differences must be taken into account in order to establish a logic that allows us to prioritize, sequence and renounce some activities over time.

On the other hand, the issue of precision in the system could be achieved if the information directly analyzed by the National Board of Justice was available through its three Line Directions, access or analytical extraction could be obtained especially on issues related to the selection, ratification, evaluation and sanctions on magistrates.

In the case of speed, the Judiciary and the Constitutional Court could be directly strengthened, given the fact that the latter receives around 90% of the cases seen by the Judicial Power, and it can be observed that there is a machine interface to machine to explode

and finally, legal intelligence that has to do in general with the subject of information and selection content. The National Board of Justice and the Academy of the Magistracy establish a big data of the skills gaps generating content intelligence. In general, legal intelligence will be applied in more than one aspect since it would allow a better selection of information from judges and prosecutors, in this way the strategy is based on these three pillars.

Another point to highlight is to establish processes in which there is a greater possibility of transferring value to the citizen, this means concentrating (at least initially) on the application systems and interfaces that are capable of generating the resolution of the aspects more critical that represent a value or devaluation with respect to the transfer of well-being and trust that the Justice System provides to society and the economy. The analysis of The interface gaps basically tries to move from the paradigm that we have of an analysis not of improvement of man-man processes but of

an analysis of new processes machine-man, man- machine and even machine-machine and here it is already necessary to do those interfaces, which in the current literature is known as "Deep learning" or "Machine learning" and this constitutes an extremely important aspect to consider in the design of solutions and, finally, in the cultural design is the issue that finally it is going to have to be rethought. The proposal, therefore, goes through a notion that is being considered and that is the subject of "Deep Transformation" since it is being covered a little beyond digital transformation, since in reality it would go from interfaces in which digital issues are contemplated.
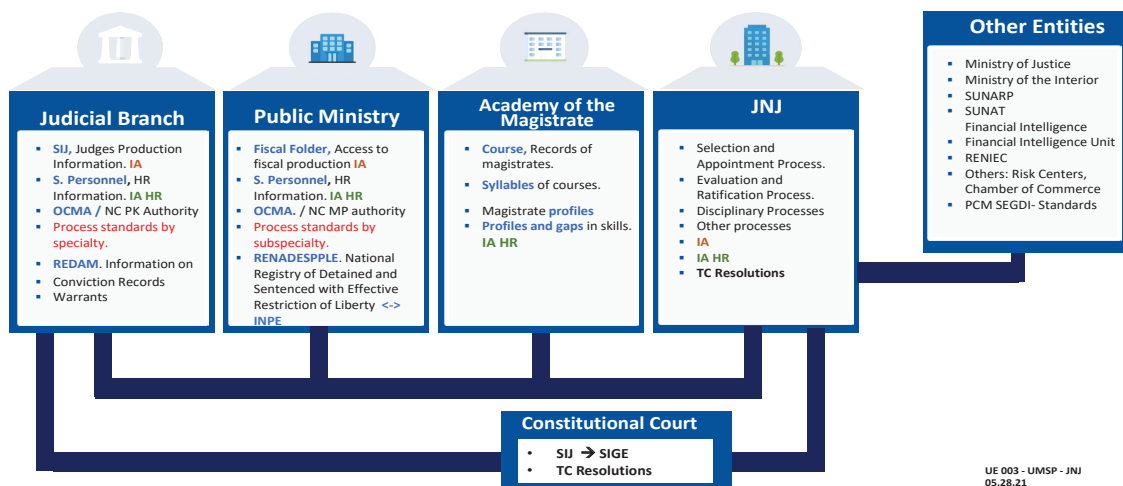
Likewise, he stated that they are starting from a physical layer to be analyzed, and with the support of UNI UNICTEL, a study is being established on times and distances in terms of to the feasibility of interconnection of Data Centers. The options that are initially being considered are the best known: dark fiber, from mpls and a job in the Cloud, there are actually some more, but these are the alternatives that are being analyzed to see how they can be interconnected.

Interoperability Ecosystem

In the initial ecosystem that we have, there are the three entities participating in the Program and two more that are within the UE002 (as can be seen), and among them there is a series of systems and information points that are of common interest, It is impossible to think that these institutions can advance without thinking in terms of the articulation of the entire system, in such a way that these five actors end up being somehow an interface between them in the beginning, but there are many entities that are of interest to the long- term scheme, since there is information with which it is required to count on when a development of the diffferent following interfaces is made.

Interoperability Ecosystem

Judicial Branch
- **SIJ,** Judges Production Information. **IA**
- **S. Personnel**, HR Information. **IA HR**
- **OCMA** / NC PK Authority
- Process standards by specialty.
- **REDAM**. Information on Conviction Records
- Warrants

Public Ministry
- **Fiscal Folder,** Access to fiscal production **IA**
- **S. Personnel**, HR Information. **IA HR**
- **OCMA.** / NC MP authority
- Process standards by subspecialty.
- **RENADESPPLE**. National Registry of Detained and Sentenced with Effective Restriction of Liberty **<-> INPE**

Academy of the Magistrate
- **Course,** Records of magistrates.
- **Syllables** of courses.
- Magistrate **profiles**
- **Profiles and gaps** in skills. **IA HR**

JNJ
- Selection and Appointment Process.
- Evaluation and Ratification Process.
- Disciplinary Processes
- Other processes
- **IA**
- **IA HR**
- **TC Resolutions**

Other Entities
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of the Interior
- SUNARP
- SUNAT Financial Intelligence
- Financial Intelligence Unit
- RENIEC
- Others: Risk Centers, Chamber of Commerce
- PCM SEGDI- Standards

Constitutional Court
- SIJ → SIGE
- **TC Resolutions**

UE 003 - UMSP - JNJ
05.28.21
FAG/AGV/KGZ/RRE

Fuente: Archivo Ejenopenal

Representation of Interoperability

This is the way in which the current system of administration of Justice is physically conceived.

Finally, our Executive Director, Eco. Rodolfo Albán Guevara, stated that the interoperability approach is a continuous, permanent and sustainable construction process that we will continue to promote within the framework of the execution of the Program loan contract. This work, which is being carried out with UNI UNITEL, consists of the analysis of the physical layer; A logical layer phase will come soon and finally a governance layer will be analyzed to concretize these approaches that we are initially testing and that are going to be refined and adjusted. On the other hand, he reported that all these activities are being reported to the Program's Steering Committee, which is a governance space where the heads of the institutions that are part of the Program participate to report on the progress we are making in terms of interoperability, which constitutes a very important transversal axis.

Likewise, he pointed out that some definitive studies of the technical files are already being carried out, as is the case of the Project with the National Board of Justice. A similar task will begin soon with the Constitutional Court. In the same way, some progress is being made with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. "We are strongly promoting the execution of the Program without neglecting the objective that is a better and greater non-criminal justice service for the country, opportunity, predictability and transparency in the administration of justice", he specified.

INTERCONEXIÓN METROPOLITANA PLATAFORMA
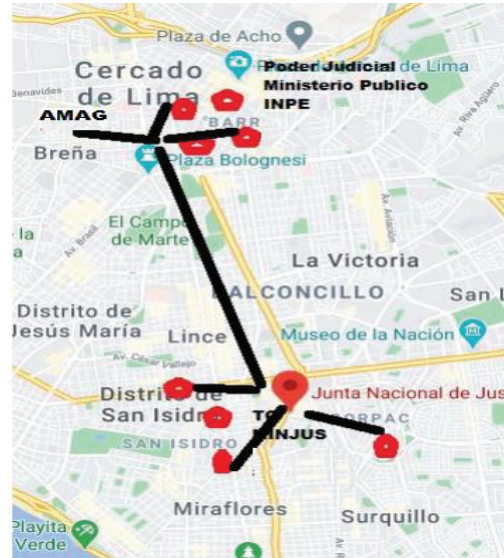
> The interoperability approach is a process of continous construction p e r m a n e n t and sustainable that wewil promotewit framework of the loan contract execution of tha program

Participating institutions:

PERÚ Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos

PODER JUDICIAL DEL PERÚ

ACADEMIA DE LA MAGISTRATURA

Junta Nacional de Justicia

Tribunal Constitucional

Cooperating source:

BANCO MUNDIAL
BIRF · AIF

EJE NO PENAL
EXPEDIENTE JUDICIAL ELECTRóNICO