



Office for  
National Statistics

# **What is new in CSPA v2?**

Public release

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# What does CSPA give me?

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“CSPA gives users an understanding of the different statistical production elements (i.e. processes, information, applications, services) that make up a statistical organization and how those elements relate to each other. It also provides a common vocabulary with which to discuss implementations, with the aim to stress commonality. It is an approach to enabling the vision and strategy of the statistical industry, by providing a clear, cohesive, and achievable picture of what is required to get there.”

# CSPA catalogue layers diagram

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Knowledge Base  
(Virtual Help Desk)



Investment Catalogue



Capability Catalogue

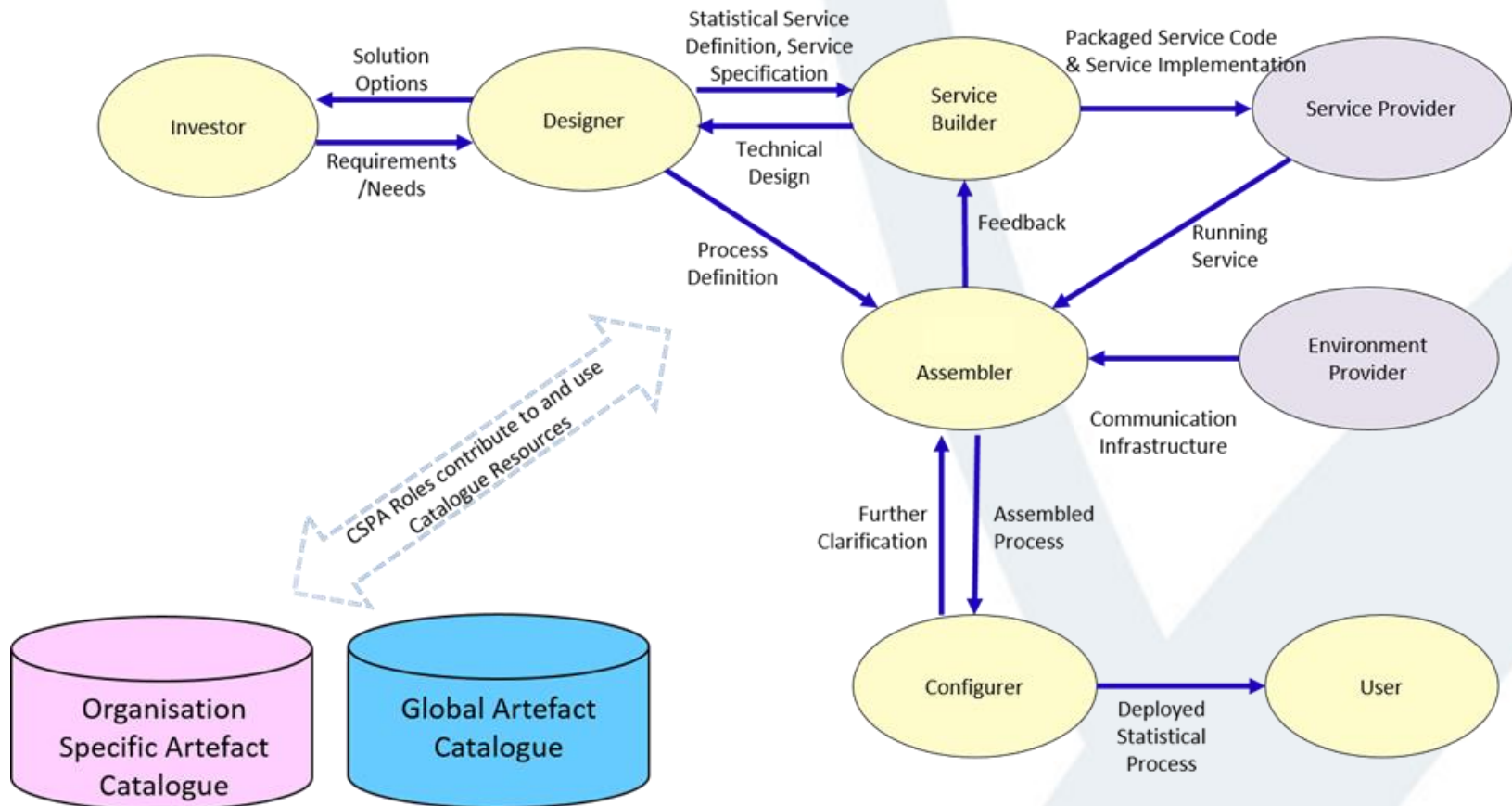


CSPA Service Catalogue



Technical Repository

# How does this help me ?



# What is new ?

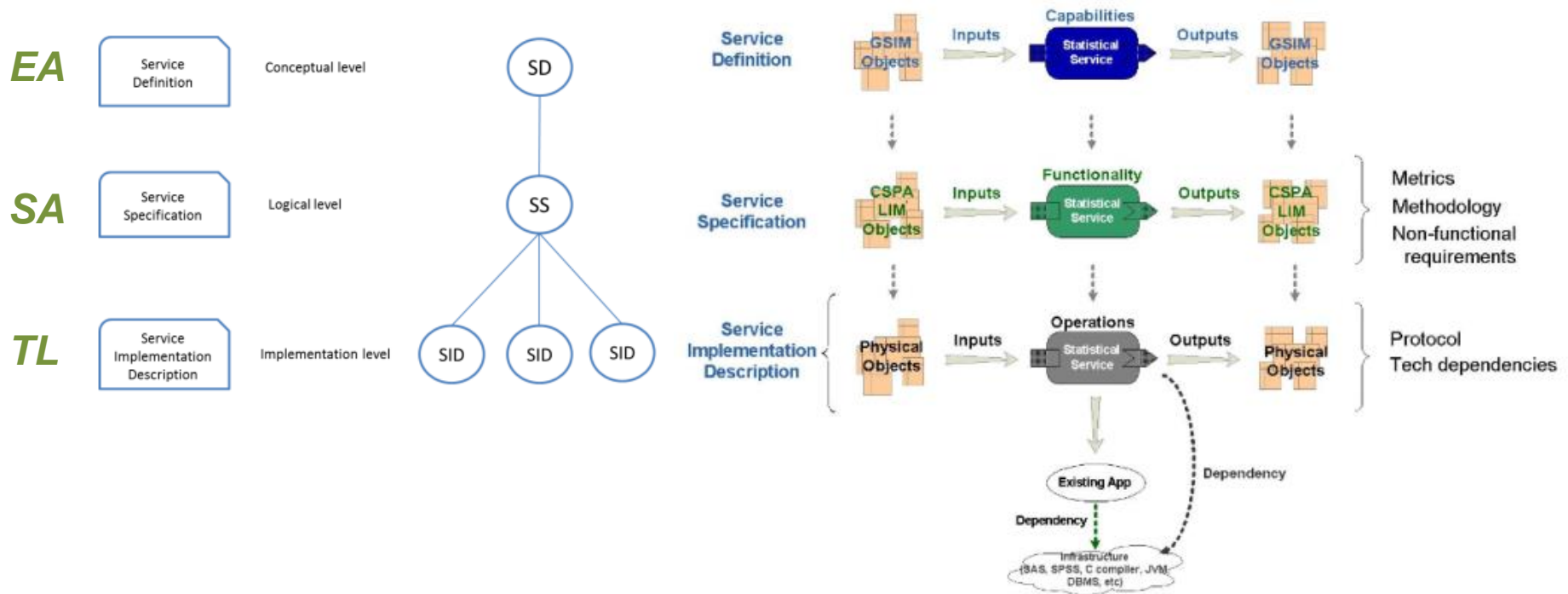
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The latest work refines and updates the earlier standard with further detail and alignment to the latest technical tools and best practices to support the exchange and sharing of concepts, ideas and implementations.

- A publicly accessible register of proven statistical components to support sharing across NSIs.
- Guidance on the process, context and requirements for creating sharable services.
- Implementation examples and integration patterns to help inform the different teams on how they could use the standard's recommendations.

# Service layer descriptions - CSPA

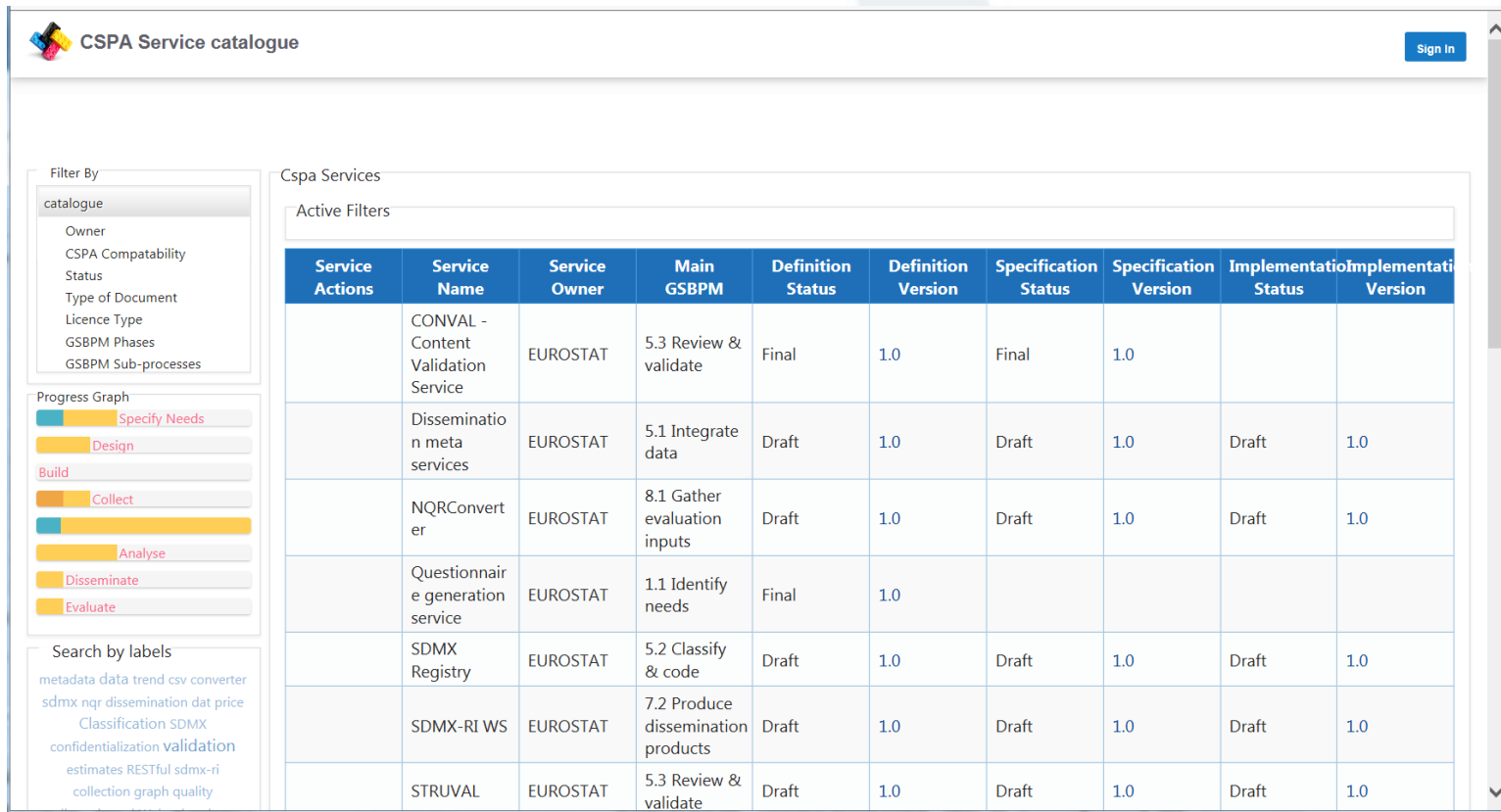
The Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA) gives a standard way of describing the services at three different levels.



*Minimal Linkages between CSPA Service Definition, Specification, and Implementation*

# Global CSPA Service Catalogue

- An overview of the new global catalogue



The screenshot displays the 'CSPA Service catalogue' interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with 'Filter By' options (Owner, CSPA Compatibility, Status, Type of Document, Licence Type, GSBPM Phases, GSBPM Sub-processes) and a 'Progress Graph' showing stages: Specify Needs, Design, Build, Collect, Analyse, Disseminate, and Evaluate. Below the graph is a 'Search by labels' section with various service-related keywords. The main area, titled 'Cspa Services', shows a table of services with columns for Service Actions, Service Name, Service Owner, Main GSBPM, Definition Status, Definition Version, Specification Status, Specification Version, Implementation Status, and Implementation Version. The table lists seven services, all owned by EUROSTAT, with various stages of development from Draft to Final.

Service Actions	Service Name	Service Owner	Main GSBPM	Definition Status	Definition Version	Specification Status	Specification Version	Implementation Status	Implementation Version
	CONVAL - Content Validation Service	EUROSTAT	5.3 Review & validate	Final	1.0	Final	1.0		
	Dissemination meta services	EUROSTAT	5.1 Integrate data	Draft	1.0	Draft	1.0	Draft	1.0
	NQRConverter	EUROSTAT	8.1 Gather evaluation inputs	Draft	1.0	Draft	1.0	Draft	1.0
	Questionnaire generation service	EUROSTAT	1.1 Identify needs	Final	1.0				
	SDMX Registry	EUROSTAT	5.2 Classify & code	Draft	1.0	Draft	1.0	Draft	1.0
	SDMX-RI WS	EUROSTAT	7.2 Produce dissemination products	Draft	1.0	Draft	1.0	Draft	1.0
	STRUVAL	EUROSTAT	5.3 Review & validate	Draft	1.0	Draft	1.0	Draft	1.0

<https://www.statistical-services.org/>

# Break out discussion

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- Outline the high level distinct services within your organisation which could be added to the CSPA global catalogue.
- Area's to focus on:
  - Business functions
  - Service aspects

Time for discussion 20 minutes



# CSPA v2

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- The new release provides advice and guidance for considering the services from multiple viewpoints and links to related standards.
  - Business – What does this service do? (GSBPM/TOGAF)
  - Information – What assets are involved? (GSIM/SDMX/DDI)
  - Application – How is this implemented? (CSPA)
  - Technology – What supports this deployment

# Business Architecture

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- CSPA provides a reference architecture based on GSBPM and the TOGAF framework and includes guidance and principles for:
  - Business Function – something that is done
  - Business Process – a sequence of functions
  - Business Service – is how a business process or service is accessed of which a statistical service is an example.

# Information Architecture

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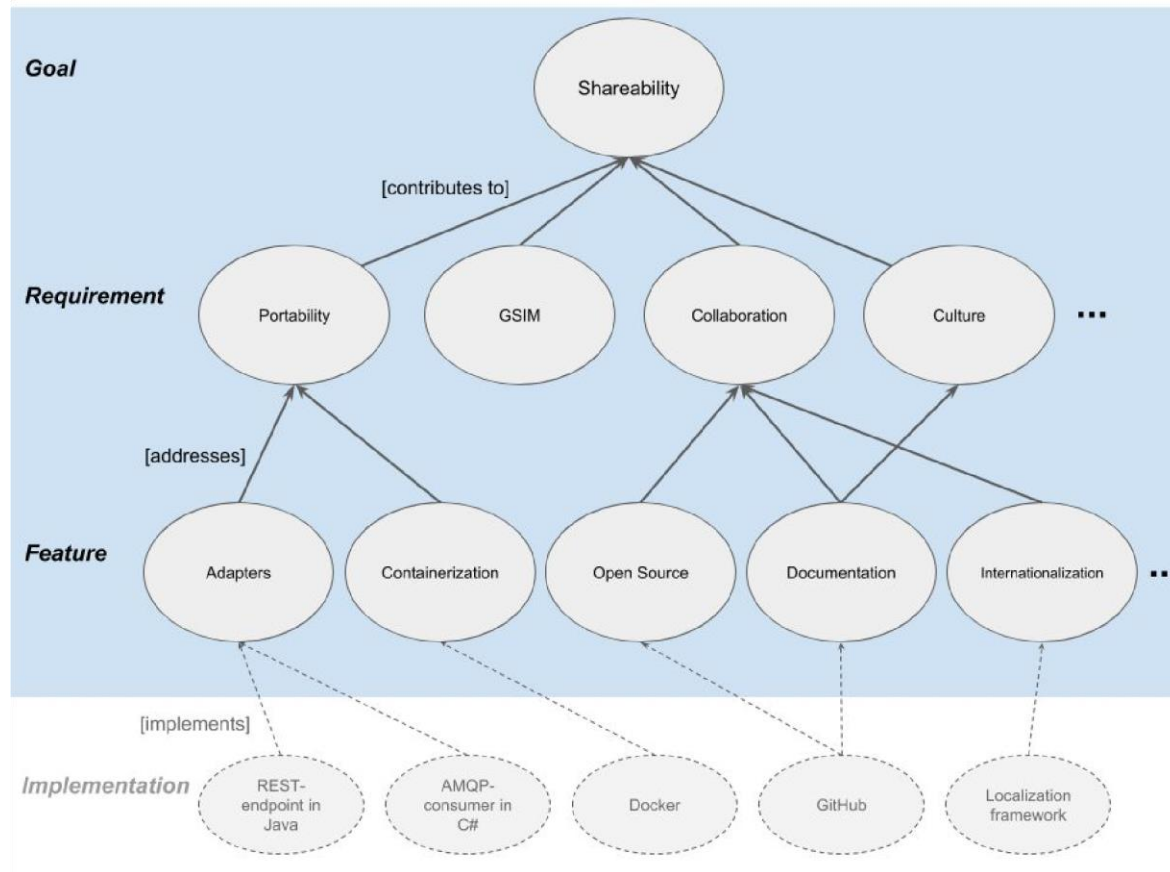
- Builds upon GSBPM and GSIM for the specification of information elements. These are defined as Conceptual, Logical and Physical models using the appropriate tools for that level.
- These elements are exchanged both internally and with external actors by the service. CSPA also provides some Information architecture principles to guide the development of these models and their supporting systems.

# Application Architecture

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- CSPA supports the definitions of modern services implemented in a loosely coupled SOA style which are accessed via explicitly defined interfaces.
- These services themselves are composed of lower level components that support the core functionality. These application services should support either a statistical function or a statistical entity that provides access to statistical information assets.

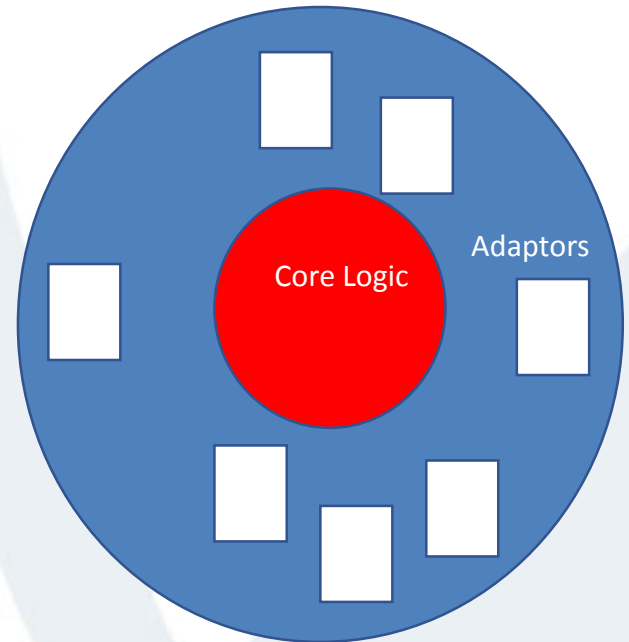
# CSPA = Shareable Service



# What does a CSPA service look like?

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- Is built in any technology \*.
- Defined by a **Core** capability.
- Is in the CSPA catalogue.
- Is validated and valuable.
- Processes statistical data.
- Fits within GSBPM.
- The non-core 'Adaptors' form the 'to do' actions to review when porting (i.e. reuse or replace).



\* There is no common technology stack across NSI's

# What is a CSPA Adaptor?

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- Any non-core supporting functionality needed to allow the core logic to run.
- These would be the areas which may need to be updated to allow the core to run on a different NSI's IT Infrastructure and integrate with their production processes.
- They may be associated loosely coupled services or components embedded within the current application depending on technology used and best practices at the time.
- Each is by definition a distinct logical function which may need to be changed to suit the its 'new home' just as when we travel internationally but this allows the core to remain unchanged.



# Technology Architecture

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- Whilst each NSI has a different technical implementation architecture there are a number of modern principles and technologies that can be used to minimise the costs of implementation, operation and support for these services.
- Examples of these areas where there will be implementation differences are security, communications, reporting, configuration and orchestration / control.



# Where are we now ...

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- The Catalogue is ready !
- The new draft of CSPA is ready !
- The latest GSBPM & GSIM are ready !

***Let's start sharing !***

# Q & A

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Or contact us .....

CSPA UNECE Sharing tools working group