Towards faster implementation and take-up of open government

Collaboration

Participation

Transparency
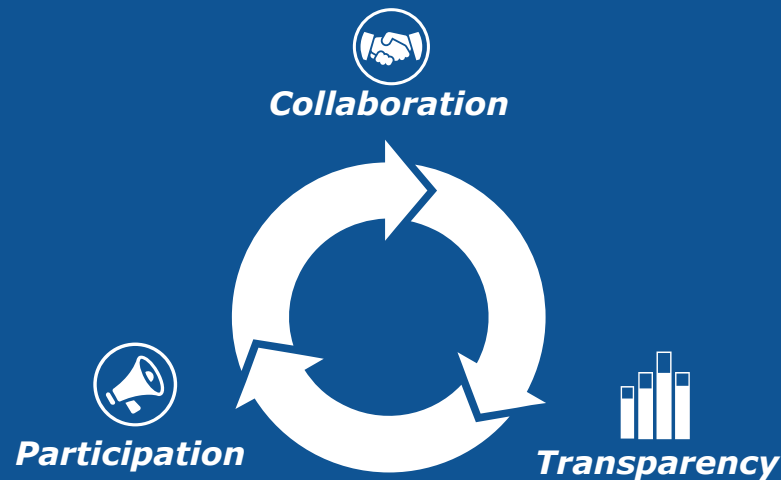
19th February 2016

2020 INSO-1-2014 & 2015 Projects ICT – enabled open government

Outline

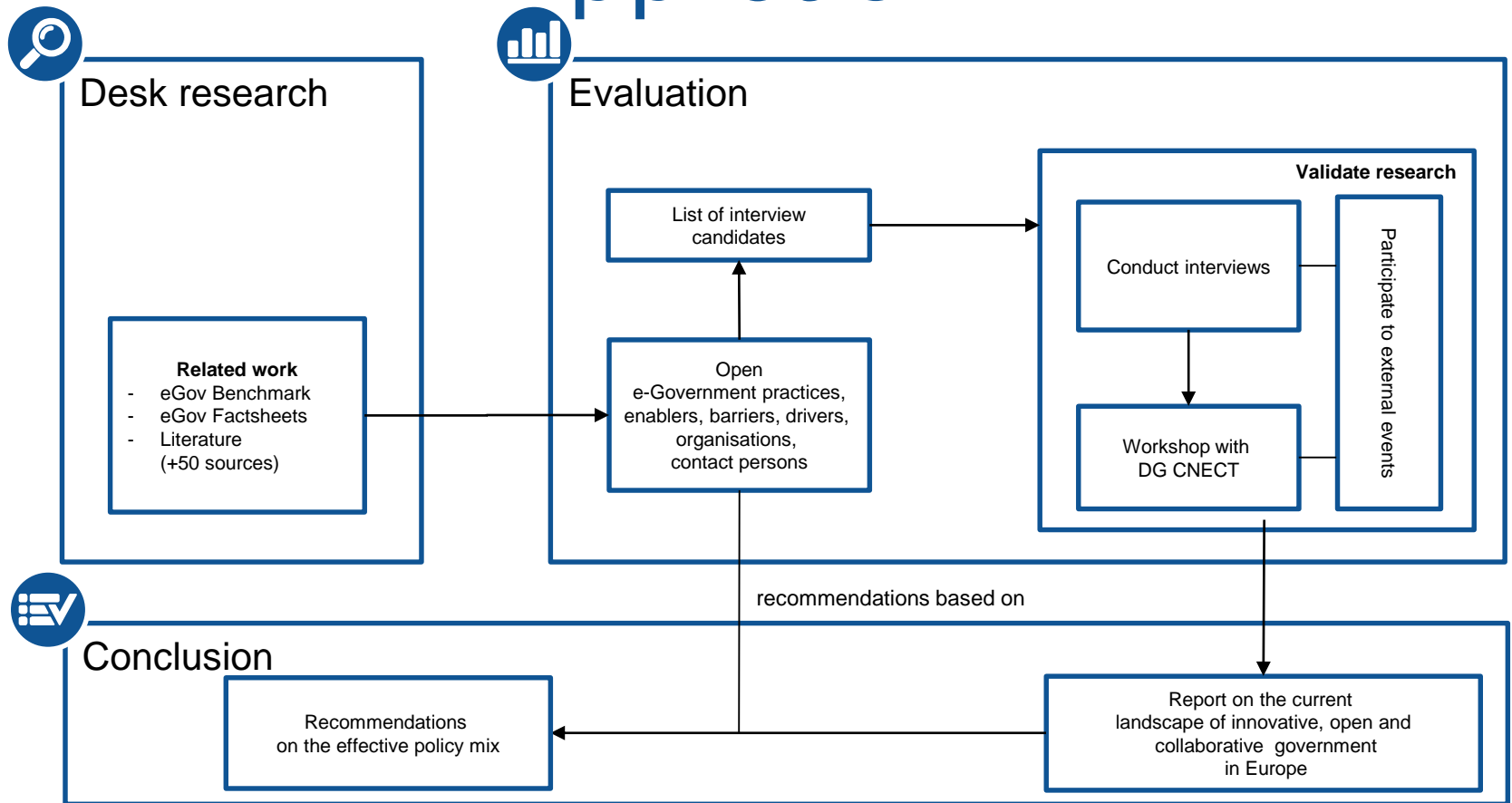| Context	→	What is open government?	→	Practices and interviews	→	Digital enablers, drivers and barriers
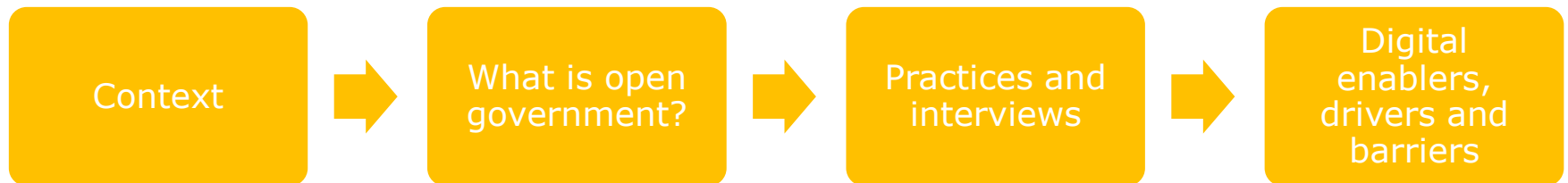
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CONTEXT

Objectives

1. To do a landscape of open, innovative, and collaborative **open government practices.**

2. To understand **digital enablers, drivers and barriers** in the context of open government.

3. Develop recommendations on **policy instruments** for fostering the take-up of open government.

Approach

Desk research

Related work
- eGov Benchmark
- eGov Factsheets
- Literature
  (+50 sources)

Evaluation

List of interview candidates

Open
e-Government practices,
enablers, barriers, drivers,
organisations,
contact persons

Validate research

Conduct interviews

Participate to external events

Workshop with
DG CNECT

recommendations based on

Conclusion

Recommendations
on the effective policy mix

Report on the current
landscape of innovative, open and
collaborative government
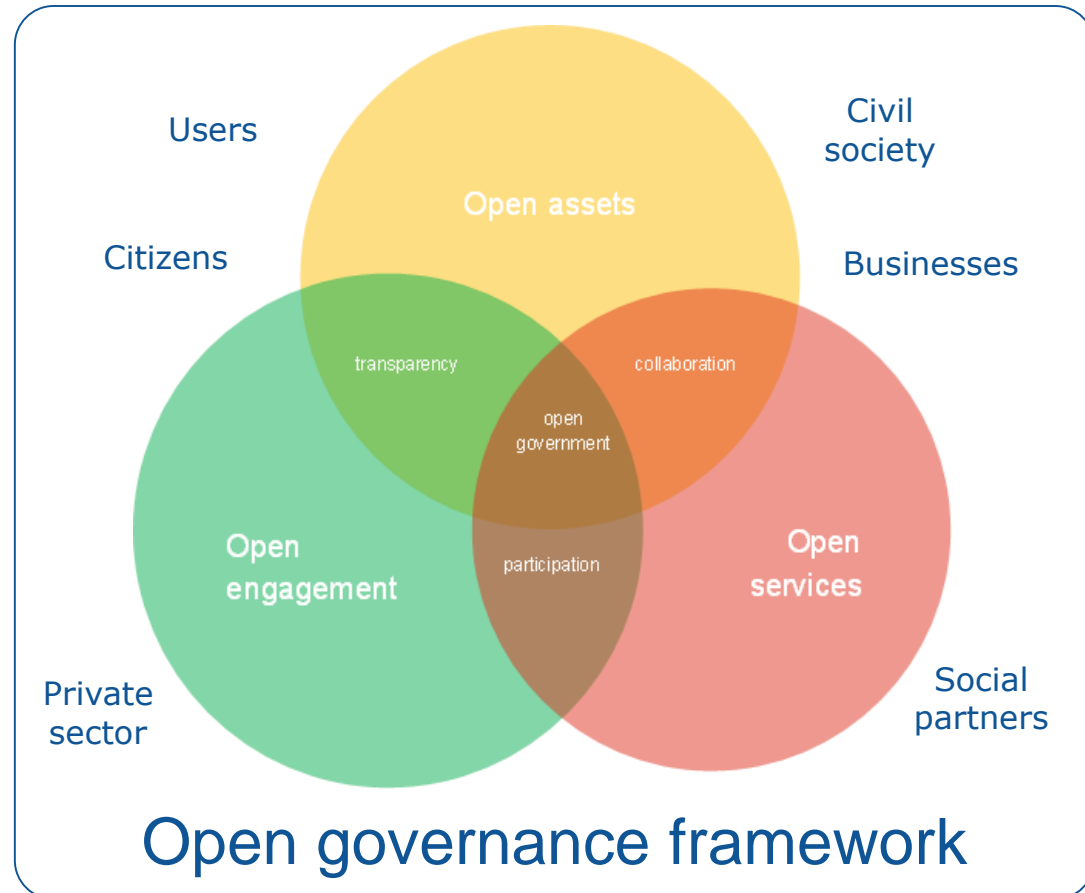in Europe

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WHAT IS OPEN GOVERNMENT?

What is open government?

Open government refers to public administrations breaking existing silos, **opening up and sharing assets (transparency)**, enabling **collaboration** and increasing **participative** forms of service- and policy design, production and delivery within an open governance framework.

Users

Citizens

Civil society

Businesses

Open assets

transparency

collaboration

open government

Open engagement

participation

Open services

Private sector

Social partners

Open governance framework

References:
▪ A vision for public services, European Commission, (2013)

Elements of open government

- **Open assets**
  - open data, open software, open specifications, open frameworks.
  - **free and widely available, consulted** and **reused**, including for commercial purposes.
  - aim of increasing **transparency** and stimulating economic activity.

- **Open engagement**
  - empower users to **participate in policy-making.**
  - embed across all public sector activities, processes and structures.

- **Open services**
  - combine with **third parties** to create their own **value-added services**.
  - **service-oriented architecture** can prove useful in this regard.

References:
- European eGovernment Action Plan 2011-2015, European Commission, (2010)
- Study on cloud and service oriented architectures for eGovernment, Deloitte, (2010)
- A vision for public services, European Commission, (2013)

Principles of open government

- **Transparency** in the functioning of public administrations in order to create more **accountability**.
  - Information should be **relevant**, **accessible**, timely and accurate, comprehensible, in an **appropriate format**.

- **Collaboration** between the government and third-parties in order to deliver added-value services.
  - Taps into the power of **mass collaboration** on societal issues.

- **Participation of citizens** in **policy making**
  - Aims at effective collaboration with citizens to enhance public value.

References:
- Together for better public services – partnering with citizens and civil society, OECD, (2011)
- Study on Collaborative Production in eGovernment, Tech4i², (2012)
- Analysis of the value of new generation of eGovernment services, European Commission, PwC, Open Evidence, Institute for Baltic Studies, (2015)

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Practices and interviews

Landscape of open government practices in Europe

The study collected:

- Over **300 open government practices**
- Open government practices that are aimed at:
    - **Citizens**
    - **Businesses**
    - **Public administrations**
- Over **190 stakeholders** with an interest in open government

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Search application

- We created an online application that allows to search the identified practices and filter on:

  - Country
  - Open government aspect
  - Lifecycle
  - Power of government

  - Object
  - Organisation type
  - Domain
  - Theme

http://opengov.testproject.eu/

Search application

http://opengov.testproject.eu/

Show case – open assets

- **Data.gv.at (**https://www.data.gv.at/**)** website that publishes government data.
    - the data is widely available and can freely be reused, even for commercial purposes.
    - the website offers an API through which applications can connect to immediately get access to the data.

Show case – open engagement

- **Madam la maire, j'ai une idée! (**https://idee.paris.fr/**)**
  - encourages Parisian citizens to propose ideas and projects on how to improve Paris according to their needs.

- **Budget participatif (**https://budgetparticipatif.paris.fr/**)**
  - allows Parisian citizens to decide on how to spend part of budget of the Paris Town Hall.

Show case – open services

- **KLIP (**https://www.agiv.be/producten/klip) – Belgian online data exchange platform regarding the location of underground cables and pipes.
    - companies performing excavation works can directly connect to the KLIP platform and request information on the location of underground cables and pipes.
    - third party geo-organisations provide data integration services for utility companies to connect to the platform using an API.

Interviews

- **15-20 interviews** with organisations in Europe on open government
  - National authorities
  - Regional authorities
  - Academics
  - Non-governmental organisations
- **Validation** of desk research
- Input to **policy instruments**

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DIGITAL ENABLERS, DRIVERS, AND BARRIERS

Digital enablers

- Authentic sources, open data and big data
- Open services and building blocks
- Open standards and technical specifications

Digital Enablers

Reusable components that can be used by public administrations or third-parties to compose new digital public services or support open policy making.

Drivers

Drivers
Drivers represent the main motivations for public administrations to adopt an innovative, collaborative, open government approach.

- Growth and jobs
- Cost efficiency
- Public sector modernisation/innovation
- Democratic aspects
- Demand (Public) value
- Provide multi-channel access to public services
- International mobility

Barriers

Barriers

Barriers are factors that discourage the adoption of an innovative, collaborative, open government approach.

- Lack of political commitment
- Inertia of the status quo
- Lack of financial resources
- Lack of institutional and individual capacities/skills
- Legal constraints
- Uncertainties regarding sustainability and business model issues
- Legal uncertainties regarding responsibility and accountability
- Lack of representativeness
- Lack of interoperability
- Interoperability means dependency ('not invented here' syndrome)
- Lack of trust

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Thank you