

SMART 2015/0041 Towards a faster implementation and take-up of open government

Workshop towards a new
dynamic eGovernment Action
Plan 2016-2020

4 March 2016

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Outline

1. Introduction to the study
2. What is open government?
3. Which practices of open government exist?
4. What are digital enablers, drivers and barriers for open government?
5. Which policy instruments can foster the uptake of open government?

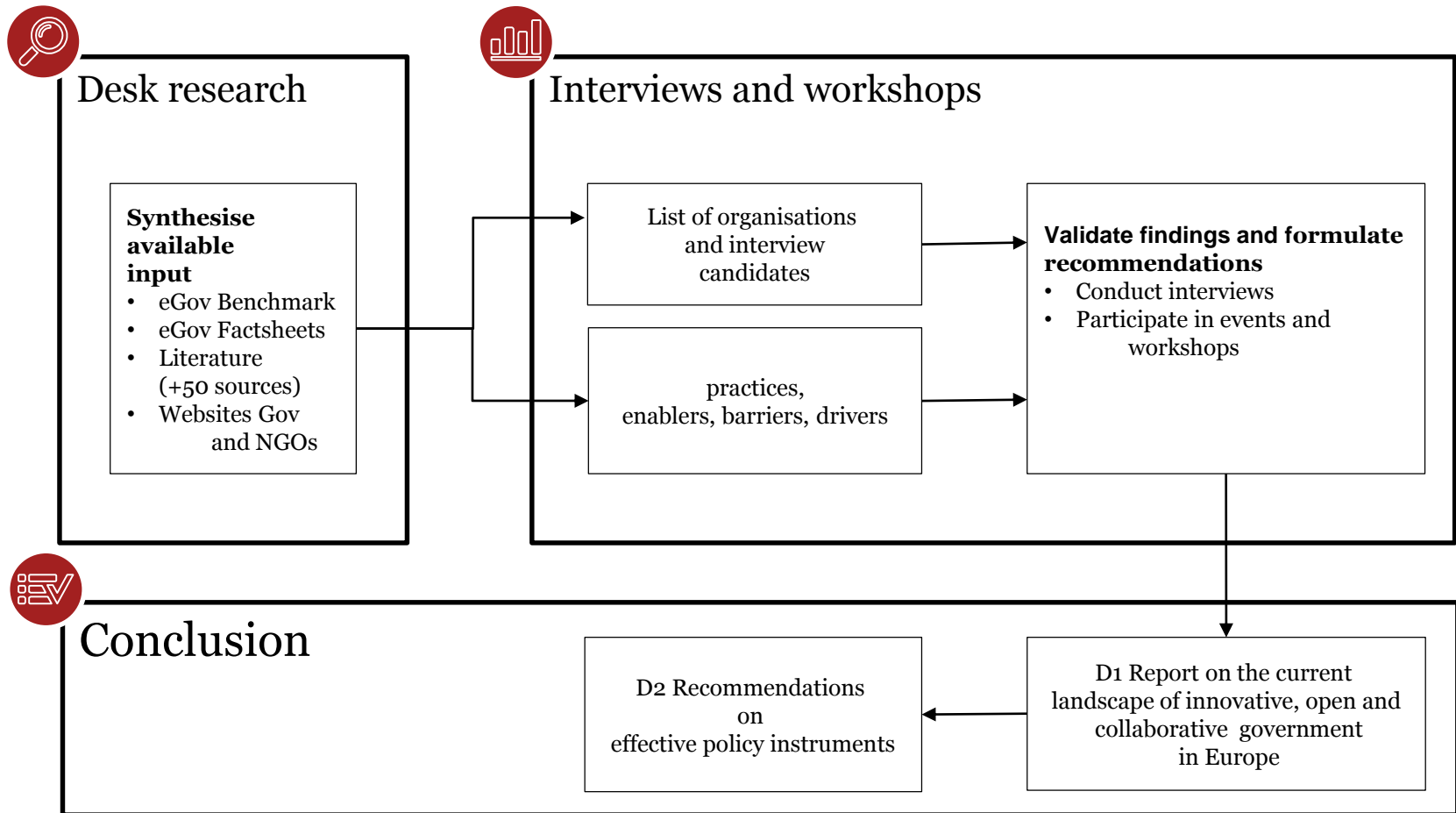
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Study

Study objectives

1. Identify open, innovative, and collaborative **open government practices**.
2. 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.

Study approach

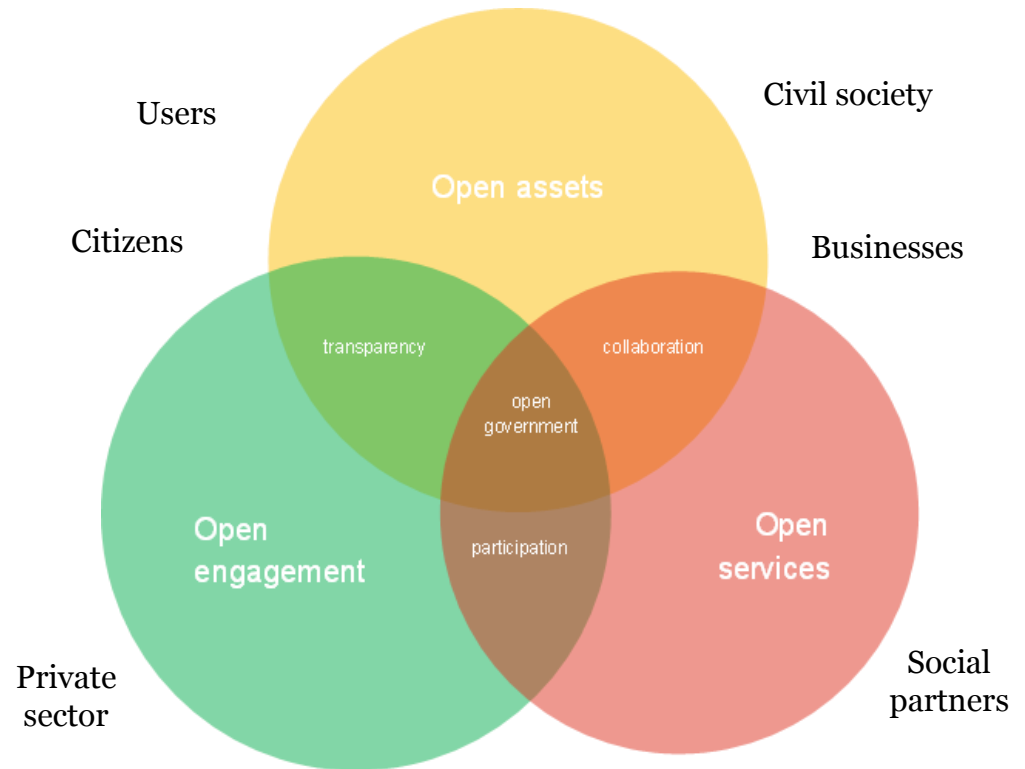


2

What is open government?

What is open government?

Open government refers to public administrations breaking existing silos, **opening up and sharing assets** - making data, services and decisions open - enabling **collaboration** and increasing **participative** forms of service- and policy design, production and delivery.



Open governance framework

Reference: [A vision for public services](#), European Commission, (2013)

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)

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 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)

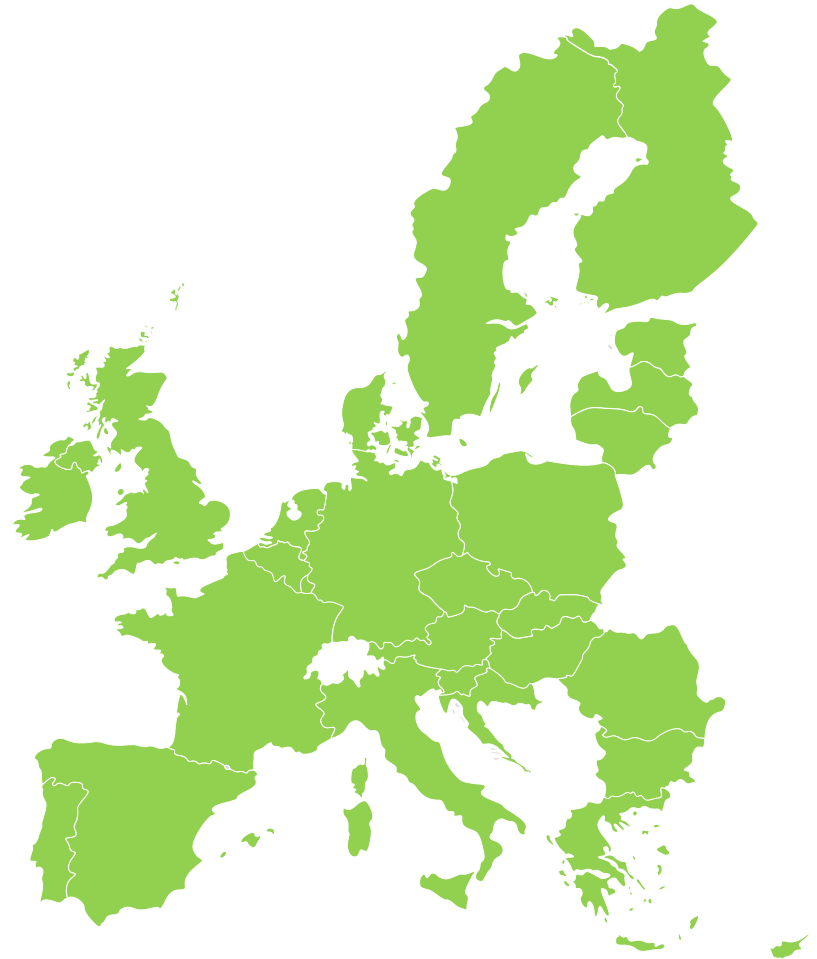
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Practices and interviews

Landscape of open government practices in Europe

The study collected:

- Over **340 open government practices** that contain at least one aspect of open government:
 - Open assets, open services, open engagement, transparency, collaboration, participation
- Over **220 stakeholders**
 - Public administrations, NGOs, business associations



Web application

We created an online application that allows to explore through the identified practices and filter on:

- Country
- Open government aspect
- Lifecycle
- Power of government
- Object
- Organisation type
- Theme

<http://opengov.testproject.eu/>

Web application

search practices of open government

327 results found in 3ms

Clear all filters

country

- eu 37
- uk 31
- be 23
- it 18
- ee 17
- de 14

[View all](#)

Open Government aspect

- open_assets 115
- open_services 107
- transparency 86
- participation 62
- collaboration 52
- open_engagement 36

Lifecycle

- implement 107
- evaluate 71
- design 69
- monitor 42
- implementation 2
- monitoring 1

Vasmajetek

Description:Vasmajetek is a internet portal where people can find important information about estate auctions and sales offered by state institutions, cities and municipalities. The project is supported by the Ministry of Regional Development. Project aim is t...

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Czech POINT

Description:Czech POINT is a network of assisted public administration centres where every citizen can obtain all the information on the data kept on him or her by the state in its central registers. This is where each citizen will be able to fill any applicatio...

[More info](#)

Munich Transparent

Description:The website offers data from public administrations, which can be reused by citizens. The goal of the project is to increase transparency in Munich.

[More info](#)

Open budget project

Description:The open budget project presents the complex data of the federal budget and the budget of the different states more comprehensive by visualising the data and making the data open and offering it in a reusable data format. This allows for the informat...

[More info](#)

Mängelmelder

Description:This is a nationwide platform for citizen concerns. It allows citizens to make their concerns public for example regarding road problems. The website will then inform the right authority about hte problem/concern. It also shows the progress status to ...

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Mindlab

Description:Mindlab is a co-creation platform to involve citizens and organisations to collaboratively work on innovative solutions for the public sector.

[More info](#)

Center for Collaborative Democracy (CfSD)

Description:The Danish Board of Technology (DBT) was set up by the Danish parliament to disseminate knowledge about technology. It aims at informing and evaluate technology, with the help of citizens, officials, experts, businesses and organizations.

[More info](#)

NemID - Digital authentication

Description:NemID is the official digital signature for public digital services. You can use your NemID as secure login to connect 24/7 to digital public services.

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<http://opengov.testproject.eu/>

Show case – open assets

Transport API (<http://www.transportapi.com>):

- A UK startup
- offers users and developers **access to transport data** which has been opened up by public transportation bodies like Transport for London, Network Rail, etc.
- Transport data is sold (freemium and premium pricing models)
- data in a *ready-to-use format* allowing third parties to build applications.
- Transport data includes: time tabling information, real-time arrival data, journey planning, performance indicators, fares, etc.

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.

- IMKL specification created in collaboration of BE and NL experts (based on INSPIRE data specs)
- 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**



4

Digital enablers, drivers, and barriers

Digital enablers



Digital Enablers

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

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

Drivers



Drivers

The main motivations for public administrations to adopt an innovative, collaborative, open government approach.

- Democratic aspects
- User experience (e.g. multi-channel)
- Growth and jobs
- Cost efficiency
- Public sector modernisation/innovation
- International mobility

Barriers



Barriers

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

- Lack of political commitment
- Inertia of the status quo
- Lack of financial resources
- Lack of capabilities and skills
- Legal constraints
- Issues with sustainability and business model
- Legal uncertainties regarding responsibility and accountability
- Lack of representativeness
- Lack of interoperability (common standards and specifications)
- Interoperability means dependency ('not invented here' syndrome)
- Lack of trust

5

Policy instruments

Policy instruments for open government

- Recommendations on *effective policy instruments to widely implement an open government approach* across Europe.
- Collected from literature, practices, and via interviews
- Address the following objectives:
 1. Unlock the potential of government assets;
 2. Make the functioning of government more transparent;
 3. Better policy making via participation of citizens and businesses; and
 4. Better (digital) public services via enhanced collaboration between administrations, citizens, businesses.

Policy instruments for open government

Following the ‘better regulation guidelines’ toolbox, the policy instruments are grouped in **4 categories**:

1. Legal instruments
2. “soft” regulation instruments: co-regulation, self-regulation, collaboration
3. Information and education instruments
4. Economic instruments

Policy instruments for open government



Which instruments do you propose?

Thank you

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