The world is digital and requires mature **digital governments**

> The digital age is driving a **continuous transformation** of needs and behaviors in economies and societies – the COVID-19 has made this trend more evident

> **Governments have a critical role to play to shape** this transformation and the digital ecosystem towards contributing to broader societal outcomes and public interest.

> **Revitalised digital government imperative**

>> **Mature digital governments** able to balance opportunities and risks to shape a public governance that is:

- people-centred, fair and sustainable
- competent to address global challenges

Robust governance to support digital transformation:
The OECD Framework on the Governance of Digital Government

Facet 1: Contextual Factors	Facet 2: Institutional Models	Facet 3: Policy Levers
Dimension 1.1 Overall Political and Administrative Culture and Structure	**Dimension 2.1** Macro-Structure	**Dimension 3.1** Strategy and Plan
Dimension 1.2 Socio-Economic Factors	**Dimension 2.2** Leadership: Position/Role	**Dimension 3.2** Project Management Tools
Dimension 1.3 Technological and Policy Context	**Dimension 2.3** Co-ordination and Co-operation	**Dimension 3.3** Financial Management Mechanisms
Dimension 1.4 Environmental and Geographical Considerations	**Dimension 2.4** Civic Participation and Collaboration	**Dimension 3.4** Regulations and Standards

Imperative issues: Ethics and Transparency

- Governments need to strive for promoting **trustworthy and human-centered** digital technologies that respect **human rights and democratic values**.
  - The public sector faces a higher bar on transparency and accountability.
  - Some governments are adopting **algorithmic accountability tools** to allow the public to see, understand and monitor the use and functioning of algorithms and data.

- The OECD is supporting governments through:
  - **OECD AI Principles**
  - **OECD Good Practice Principles for Data Ethics in the Public Sector**

- **The access to and use of data can be a powerful tool to enhance democracy and trustworthy rulemaking in different ways.**

- Open election and parliament data, and data on the legislative, lawmaking and regulatory process are key to the digital transformation of parliaments and their work:
  - (open) Election data: eg. polling stations, who is running for office, electoral constituencies, eligible candidates can help citizens to exert their rights (services)
  - Parliament: data on members of parliament, data from political parties (semi-private), **lobbying data**
  - The legislative process: Data (machine-readable) draft legislation and statutes

- The regulatory process, including Impact Assessments (RIAs) can also benefit from data access and sharing by tapping on data from different sources to assess potential impacts.

Imperative issues: Artificial Intelligence for Accountability

- Digital innovations can increase **transparency**, close the **political credibility** gap, and reduce scepticism of the **integrity of policymakers**.

- AI and emerging technologies can be particularly useful for "**integrity actors**" (e.g. audit offices, tax authorities, procurement agencies, or civil society watchdogs)

  – Identifying potential fraud and corruption

  – Analysing and preventing strategic risks

  – Empowering civil society (e.g. CivicTech)

- Digital tools and data enable governments to **leverage capacities from civil society** to address public challenges through active collaborations with CivicTech communities.

- Key enabling conditions:
  - Adopting a **Government as a Platform** approach (shared tools and standards) can help the public sector **encourage collaboration with the CivicTech ecosystem** while securing integration and standardization
  - Securing **Data Governance** enables **effective and trustworthy access to, sharing and use of data**
  - **Releasing and fostering reuse of public data (OGD)** can establish concrete collaboration paths with the public sector to solve relevant societal problems.

- Example: *Vitemadose* app to book COVID-19 vaccine appointments in France, using OGD and developed with CivicTech

- **Protecting the same human rights and democratic principles online and offline**
  - Reaffirming existing rights and considering new rights
- **Digital inclusion**
  - Ensuring **access** and **capabilities** to use digital technologies
  - Providing analogue alternatives, ensuring access to the internet, and levelling digital literacy among all citizens
- **Transforming institutions and regulations**
  - New specialized institutions: tech ambassadors, data ethicist officers, agencies to oversee the ethical and responsible use of AI, among others.
  - Transforming, merging or creating new regulators for digital issues
  - International and national cross-sectoral co-operation structures among regulators
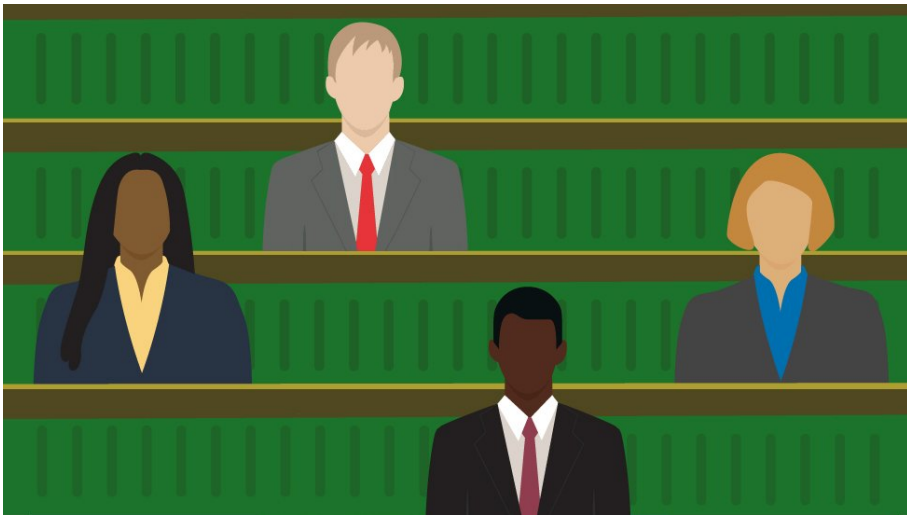
Open Parliaments adopt concrete practices with the *use of digital tools and data* to improve representation, participation and transparency in legislative processes, which fosters trust with the public and reinforces democracy.

… by providing information on the legislative procedure, MPs' agendas, open meetings, parliament's budget, lobby register, MPs' assets and possible conflicts of interests.

… by fostering participation through agenda setting mechanisms, deliberative practices, co-drafting legislation, open consultations.

Thank You!

Barbara-Chiara Ubaldi
barbara.ubaldi@oecd.org
http://www.oecd.org/gov/digital-government

@BarbaraUbaldi

@OECDgov

#digitalgov

#opendata

#digitaltransformation

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES