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#### **Delivering the Next Generation of Public Services**

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# Agenda

- Key Messages
- Trends
  - Use of ICT in Government services
- Vision
  - European Vision for 2010
  - From e-Government to t-Government
- Making it Happen
  - Barriers to change
  - Delivering on the promise





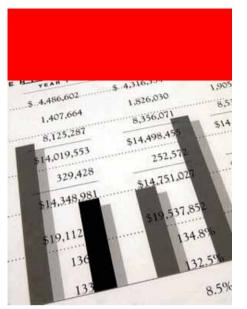


- Take-up of e-Government services has been slow, so a new approach is needed if public services are to take best advantage of ICT
- This has led to a change from the initial views of e-Gov to t-Gov: Transformational Government enabled by ICT







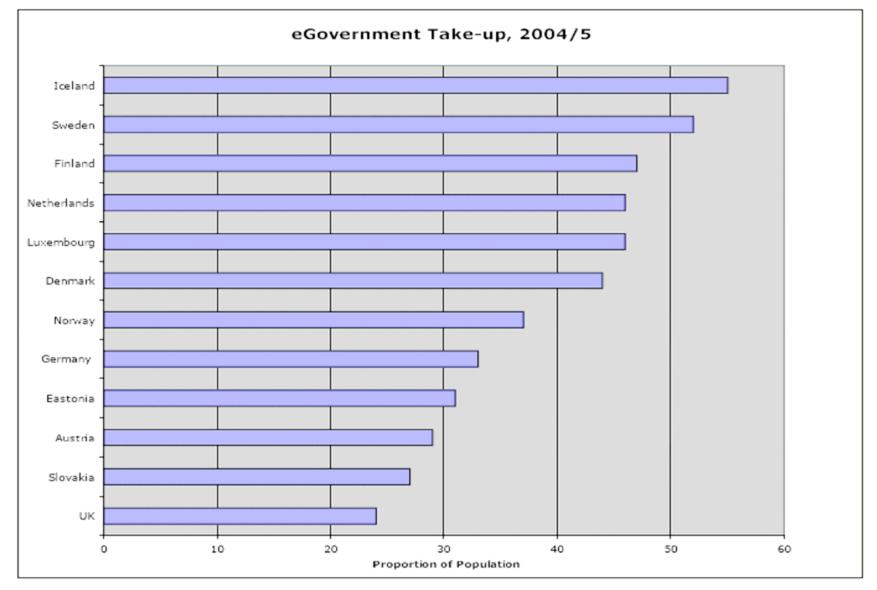


#### **Trends**



# **Take-up of e-Government**

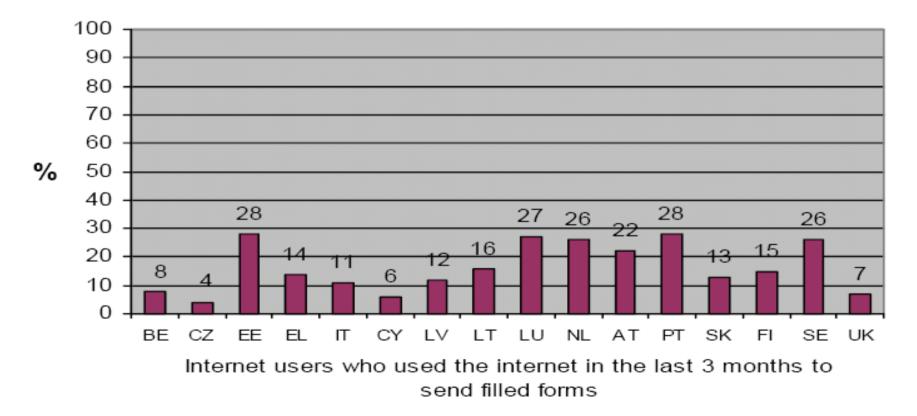
#### in upper 50% of EU Countries



Source: EU Commission

#### **Transactional e-Gov't in EU Countries**

Internet users interacting with public authorities (sending filled forms)



Source: Eurostat 2005

#### **EU Businesses Using e-Government**

#### Percentage of enterprises which use the Internet for interaction with public authorities

	2003	2004	2005	
	%	%	%	
EU (25 countries)	:	52	57	
Finland	89	91	91	2005
Denmark	75	85	87	Belgium (61)
Norway	65	69	84	Portugal (58)
Greece	:	77	81	Netherlands (57)
Sweden	89	92	80	Slovakia (57)
Czech Republic	:	75	79	Spain (55)
Ireland	:	69	76	
Austria	81	74	75	Germany (44) Cyprus (40)
Italy	:	65	73	
Lithuania	:	65	72	
Slovenia	:	47	72	
Estonia	:	84	70	
Malta	:	:	68	
Hungary	:	35	67	
Poland	:	74	64	Source: EU Commission,
				Eurostat
UK	29	33	39	





#### **Vision**

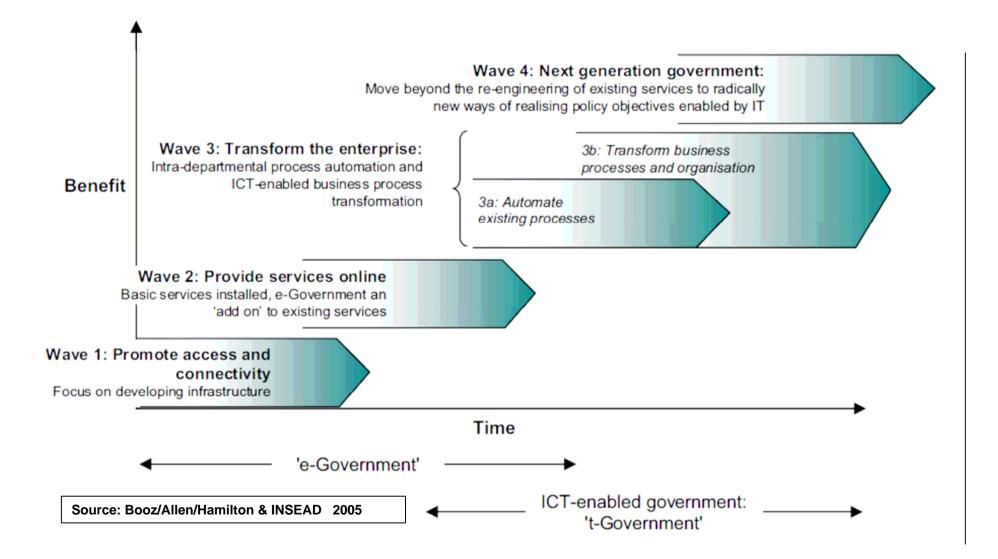


# i2010 Priorities in the EU



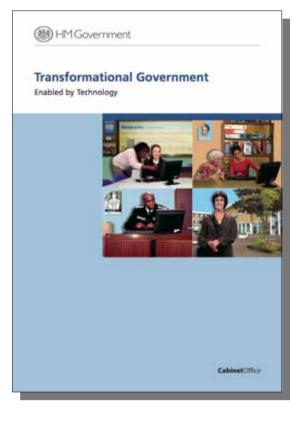
- No citizen left behind advancing inclusion through e-Government so that by 2010 all citizens benefit from trusted, innovative services and easy access for all
- Making efficiency and effectiveness a reality significantly contributing to high user satisfaction, transparency and accountability, a lighter administrative burden and efficiency gains
- Implementing high-impact key services for citizens and businesses
  by 2010, 100% of public procurement will be available electronically
- Putting key enablers in place enabling citizens and businesses to benefit from convenient, secure and Interoperable authenticated access across Europe to public services
- Strengthening participation and democratic decision-making demonstrating tools for effective public debate and participation in democratic decision-making

## **Evolution of e-Government to Transformational Government**



#### t-Gov in UK: Three key transformations

- Design services around the citizen and business
  - Meet rising customer expectations
  - Focus on defined groups of "customers"
  - Rationalise contact centres
- Move to a shared services culture
  - Standardise, simplify & share business processes
  - Identity management and data sharing
  - Release resources for front-line delivery
- Professionalism in planning, delivery, management, skills and governance



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# Services designed around the citizen/business

Systematic engagement with customers



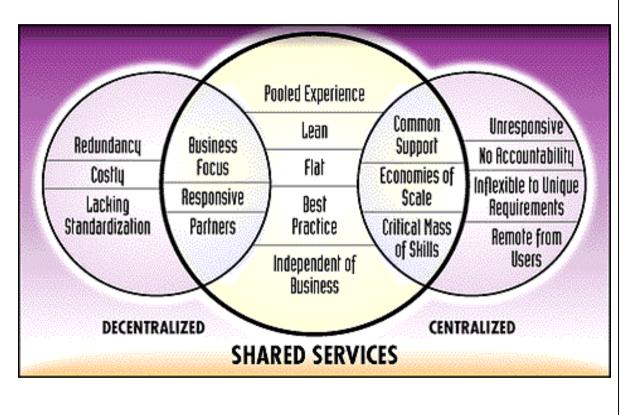
- Better understanding of customer behaviour
- Standards for consistent and comparable customer insight research
- Central analysis of departmental research

Use of modern access channels

- Reduced numbers of websites
- New mobile technologies



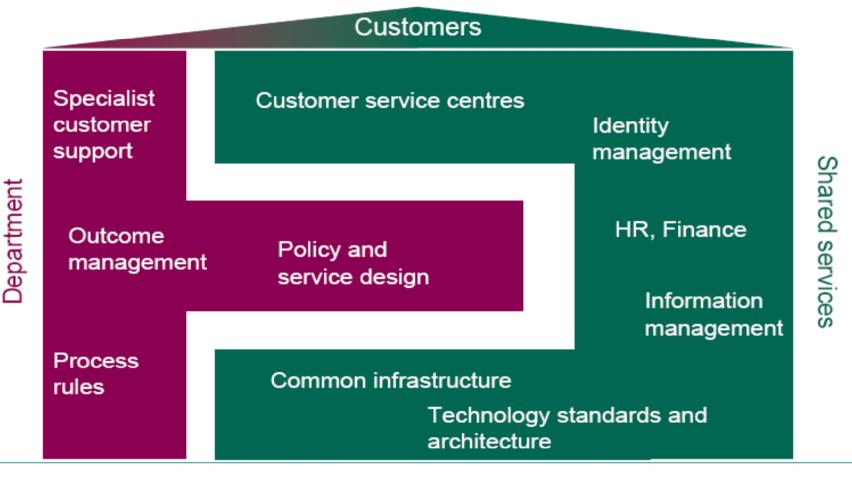
#### Move to a Shared Services culture



- Back-office and Frontoffice
- Needs common infrastructure and standards
- Needs identity management for staff and customers
- Efficiencies in backoffice enable resources to be redirected to the frontline
- Contact centres can be shared and rationalised

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#### Many Government Processes Can Be Shared



DWP Department for Work and Pensions

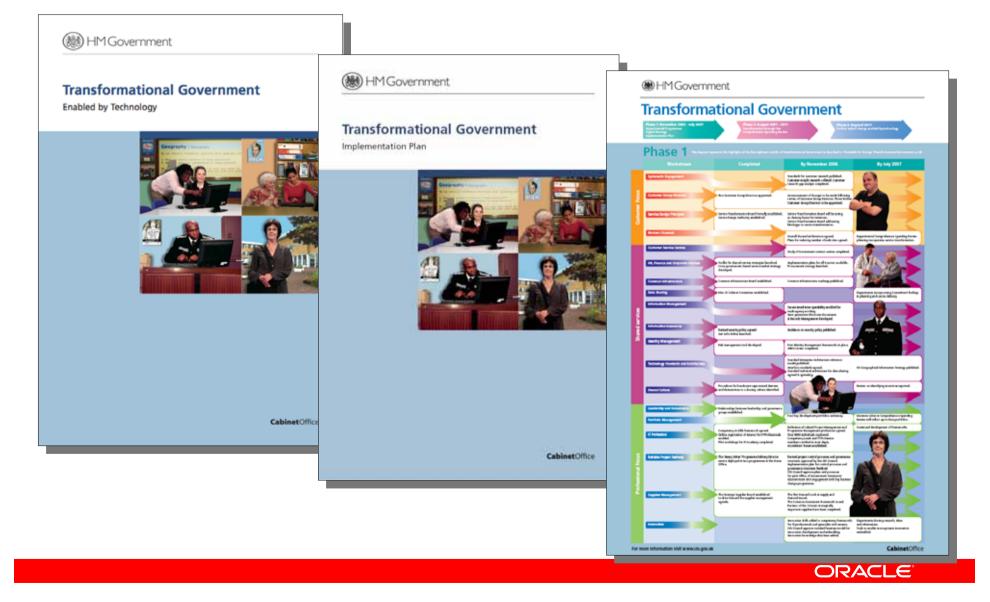




# Making it Happen



## **From Strategy to Implementation Plan**



#### **Top 10 Barriers to t-Gov**

- 1. Coordination across central, regional and local levels of government (83%) Poor Coordination
- 2. Resistance to change by government officials (80%) Workplace & Organizational Inflexibility
- Lack of interoperability between IT systems (79%) Poor technical design
- 4. Low levels of Internet use among certain groups (70%) Digital Divides
- 5. Lack of political support for eGovernment (69%) Leadership Failures
- Lack of standards for electronic identification across the EU (68%) Poor technical design
- Differences in administrative traditions and processes across the EU (66%) Poor Coordination
- Lack of secure electronic identification and authentication (64%) Lack of trust
- 9. ICT skills among government officials (64%) Workplace & Organizational Inflexibility
- 10. Public concerns over potential for online theft and fraud (63%) Lack of trust



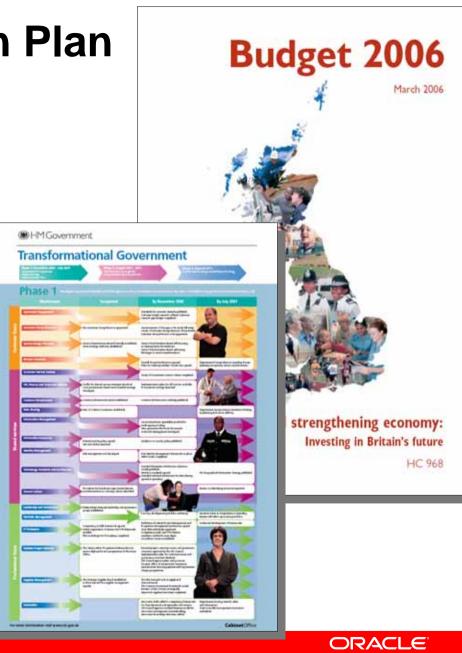
Source: Oxford Internet Institute



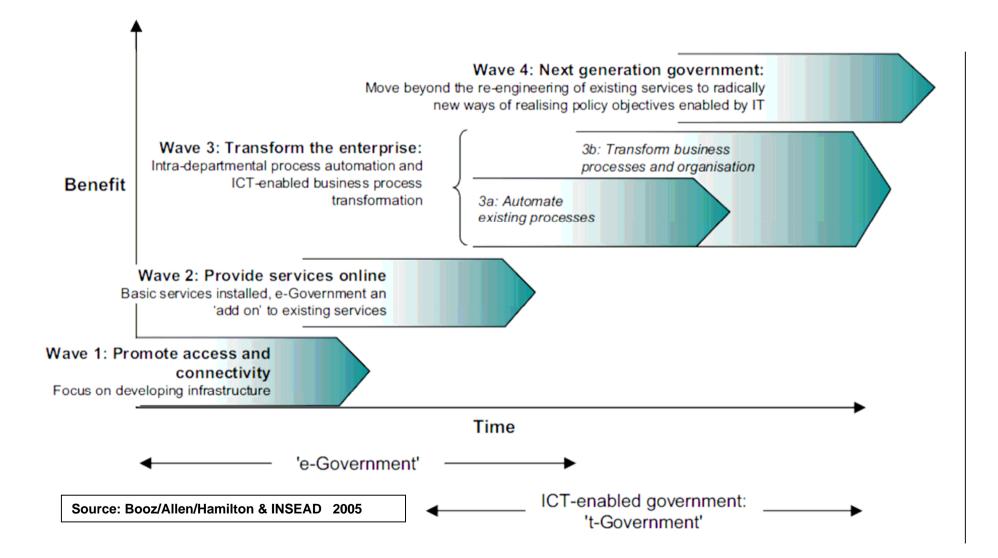
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# **UK Implementation Plan**

- Closely linked to budgets
- Leadership and governance
- Builds on the key transformations
- Annual reporting cycle



## **Evolution of e-Government to Transformational Government**



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