“Data Governance”

Barbara-Chiara Ubaldi
Acting Head of Division, and Head of Digital Government and Data Unit
Open and Innovative Government Division
Public Governance Directorate
Digital Transformation of the Public Sector

Digital governments for digital economies and societies

Analog government
Closed operations and internal focus, analogue procedures

E-Government
Greater transparency and user-centred approaches, ICT-enabled procedures

Digital Government
Open and user-driven approaches, process and operational transformations

OECD Recommendation on Digital Government Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Openness and Engagement</th>
<th>Governance and Coordination</th>
<th>Capacities to Support Implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Openness, transparency and inclusiveness</td>
<td>5) Leadership and political commitment</td>
<td>9) Development of clear business cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Engagement and participation in a multi-actor context in policy making and service delivery</td>
<td>6) Coherent use of digital technology across policy areas</td>
<td>10) Reinforced institutional capacities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Creation of a data-driven culture</td>
<td>7) Effective organizational and governance frameworks to coordinate</td>
<td>11) Procurement of digital technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Protecting privacy and ensuring security</td>
<td>8) Strengthen international cooperation with other governments</td>
<td>12) Legal and regulatory framework</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creating Value Through the Use of ICT

Non-OECD members: Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Russia

9 non-OECD countries adopted
The Six Dimensions of Digital Government

Data Governance
Public Sector data governance

A. Leadership and vision
E.g. CDOs, Data policy (incl. data openness, access, sharing, security, and protection), Data Strategy (milestones, timeframes), policy levers

B. Capacity for coherent implementation
E.g. Data committees, task forces, data stewards, skills and training, funding, experimentation and data innovation

C. Regulation
E.g. Rules, guidelines, guides (e.g. for data publication, data sharing and interoperability)

OECD (2019), Digital Government Review of Argentina
Generating **value** through applying data

**Anticipating and planning**
- Designing policy
- Anticipating change
- Forecasting need
- Imagining futures

**Delivery**
- Implementing policy
- Delivering services
- Responding to change

**Evaluation and monitoring**
- Measuring impact
- Auditing decisions
- Monitoring performance

1. Real-time data provides insight into delivery and opportunities to improve
2. Without delivery there is nothing to evaluate. It is critical to set benchmarks and establish performance baselines

Retrospective data gathering activities are the basis for new anticipation and planning activity

Delivery is preceded by a data-driven design and planning stage

The use of data needs to **build trust**, not threaten it.

Governments should...

- Acknowledge the importance of data governance
- Give enough political support
- Focus on stakeholder engagement and identifying data needs
- Improve de facto data release and its life cycle
- Advance the perception and use of open data portals
- Accelerate data re-use both within and outside the public sector
- Target measurement efforts

OECD Digital Government Index – Indicator on DDPS

Formal requirements vs. initiatives to share data between public sector organisations

- High levels of formal requirements
- Initiatives fall behind

Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 1.0
Formal requirements vs. specific initiatives to protect the privacy of citizens

Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 1.0
Formal requirements vs. initiatives to ensure that data is managed and used in an ethical way

Source: OECD Survey on Digital Government 1.0
Barbara-Chiara Ubaldi
barbara.ubaldi@oecd.org
http://oe.cd/digitalgov

@BarbaraUbaldi
@OECDgov
#digitalgov
#opendata
#TransformacionDigital