State of the Swedish PSI Art

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Olov Östberg
Prof. Emeritus
Mid Sweden University
olov.ostberg@miun.se
Some 350 years ago, the Swedish Public Sector of today was formed.

A working-together spirit was instilled by means of the legalised motto:

"The agencies shall reach each-other the hand"

Chief Architect: Axel Oxenstierna

Some 230 years ago, the US Public Sector of today was formed by means of a constitution.

The articles of Confederation demanded that states should treat each other respectfully and honour interstate trade agreements.

The government’s structure was kept alive by means of:

"Separation of powers and checks and balances"

Chief Architect: James Madison
Traditional Swedish eGovernance

Support Agency for State Administrative Development

Cabinet

Representatives

Regulations

Guidelines

State Agencies

Municipalities & Counties

Industry

Representatives
The 24/7 Agency
Criteria for 24/7 Agencies in the Networked Public Administration

Stage 1: Website providing "packaged" information about the agency and its services.

Stage 2: Website providing "interactive" information about the agency and its services.

Stage 3: Website and communication functions allowing the visitor to hand in and retrieve personal information.

Stage 4: Website and network functions for proactive and joined-up services involving several agencies and institutions.

High level

Service level

Low level

Low IT level

Technological level

High IT level
Public Authorities in Sweden

- Some 300 highly independent state agencies reporting to the national government

- Some 300 local and regional governments fully independent of the national government

Annual state agency appropriations directives

The Swedish funding regulations are barriers to collaborative development
E-Delegation:
Strategy for the government agencies work on eGovernment
Summary of SOU 2009:86

"Third-generation eGovernment"
Agencies will largely be able to determine their own processes and architecture.
“Disparities in respect of data, concepts and semantics will be dealt with as they arise.”
Design of a strategy for the government agencies work on eGovernment

The Delegation shall initially propose to the Government a strategy for the government agencies work on eGovernment, based on the above starting points and the goals established in the action plan for eGovernment. The strategy is to contain goals and sub-goals to be achieved within five years that are possible to follow up. In its proposal, the Delegation is to state the most important development projects in public administration that need to be prioritised. The strategy is to cover the following areas:

- how collaboration between government agencies, local government and the business sector and organisations can be improved and how responsibility should be divided. The agencies responsible for collaboration in each sector should be proposed,
- how the public sector’s provision of electronic identification, i.e. the processing of identification and signatures, should be conducted in the future, based on the report 'Safe electronic exchange of information and the management of electronic documents' (Vervae 2008:12),
- how technical interoperability can be achieved at a common public administration level and at sectoral level,
- how standardisation and possible system integration platforms (adapters for automatic conversion between standards and formats) should be used when developing eGovernment,
- how administrative support services can be concentrated within public administration,
- how agencies should run, exchange or buy and sell IT services within the state sector and in connection with the export of services in the future,
- how collaboration on eGovernment within sectors can be promoted,
- how more e-services for citizens and business operators can be developed, primarily such services that integrate the processes of several agencies in user-friendly interfaces and how the level of services for e-services should be regulated,
- how IT development can create opportunities for improved services for citizens and the business sector in sparsely populated and rural areas, taking local conditions and the different needs of citizens into account.

ToR 2009

- how technical interoperability can be achieved at a common public administration level and at sectoral level,
2010 ToR Extension

In addition to the original remit, the eGov Delegation is instructed to *promote and coordinate the agencies’ efforts* to improve the conditions for the *re-use of documents*.

[...] PSI Directive [...]
Four sectoral lead agencies appointed:
- Taxation
- Companies
- Transport
- Geo data
Conceptual Schema of the 2011 Swedish eGovernment Delegation

Parliament

Government
- Decisions
  - executed by
  - Cabinet
  - supported by
    - The group of under-secretaries
      - directed by Terms of References
        - E-delegation
          - consists of
            - Chairman
            - Delegation with secretariat
              - produce

Proposals

Level of Ambition

Lessons Learned

Initiate Coherence Coalition Process with Actors

State Authorities

Tax agency
  - tasked for
  - Citizens

Companies Registration Office
  - tasked for
  - Companies & Undertakings

National Land Survey
  - tasked for
  - Geo Data & Estate Information

Transport Agency
  - tasked for
  - Vehicles & Drivers

E-Framework: Third Generation eGovernment

Reflections

produce & process

submission for comments

guidance for
The Swedish Public Employment Service is working on a certified mash-up services portal available for all actors in the employment arena.

1. API Platsannonser
   - Allmän beskrivning
   - Villkor
   - Registrering

2. API Platsannonser
   - Teknisk beskrivning
   - Hämtning av data
   - Exempel
   - Källkoder

3. API Platsannonser
   - Diskussion (blogg)
   - Förslag
   - Felanmälan
From now on, all non-classified information on development assistance will be made available online. This is also in keeping with the eGovernment Delegation’s instructions concerning openness in public administration.
The worldview of the eGov Delegation

Agencies require a basic infrastructure specifically designed to allow collaboration between independent entities. If the Delegation’s proposals are adopted, government agencies will largely be able to determine their own processes and architecture. Disparities in respect of data, concepts and semantics will be dealt with as they arise.

The Tax Agency will deal with information exchange standards and The ICT Procurement Agency be tasked with ensuring that framework agreements on standardized message processing are in place.
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Subject matter expert
Jan Lundh

Subject matter expert
Peter Krantz