eGovernment: Development and Policy Issues in the NMS

Pál Gáspár ICEG European Center

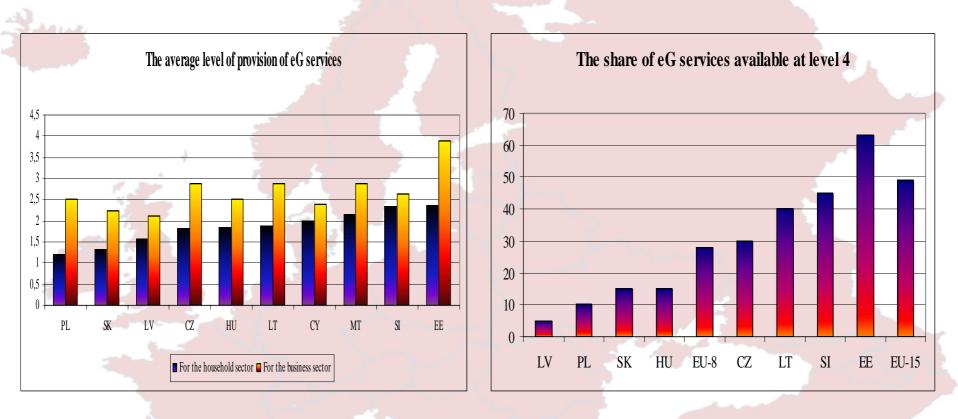
Europe Towards eServices, Innovation and Growth" panels Krynica Economic Forum, 6 - 8th of September 2006, Poland

The Background of the Presentation

- 1. Summary of first experiences from the ongoing project on eGovernment services in the NMS co-ordinated by ICEG European Center called "Next Steps in Developing Information Society Services in the New Member States: The Cases of eGovernment and eHealth"
- 2. Stylised facts followed by achievement and shortcomings, drivers of and barriers to eGovernment, concluded with policy and research issues

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The level of provision of eGovernment services in the EU-10

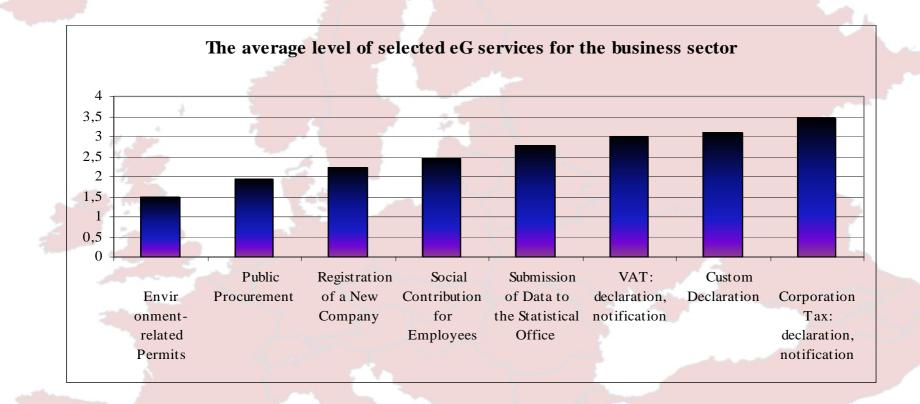


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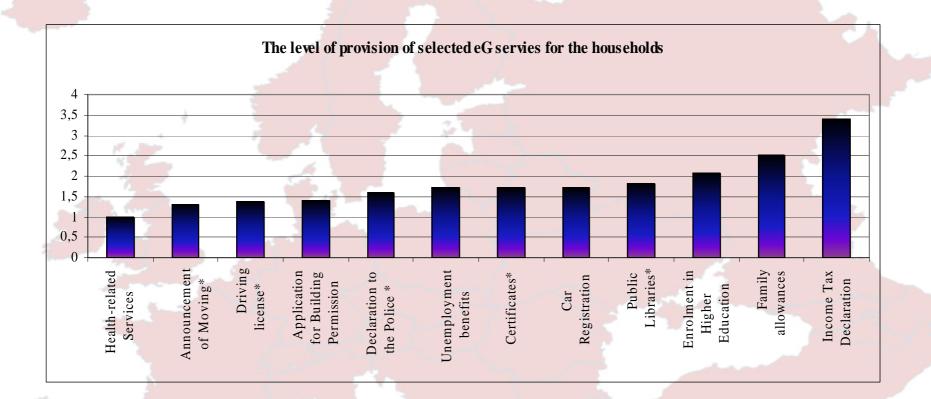
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The level of eGovernment services in the business sector



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The level of eGovernment services in the households sector

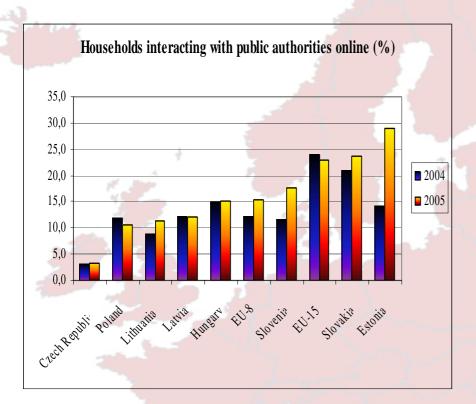


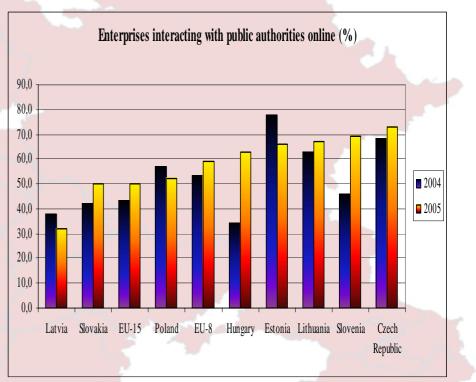
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The level of online interaction with public authorities

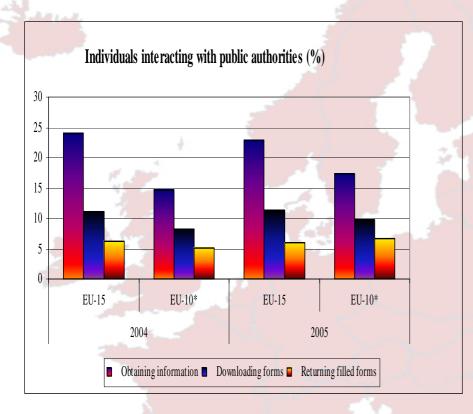


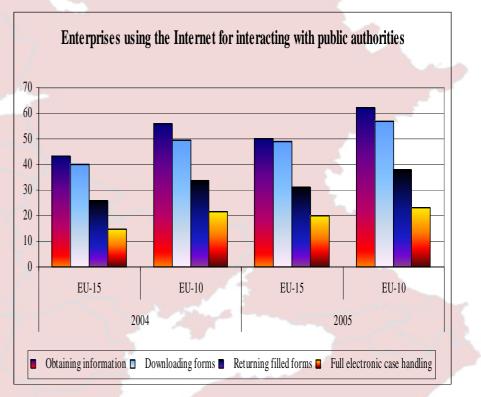


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The level of online interaction with public authorities: comparing with EU-15





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Major Achievements in eGovernment

- 1. Recent expansion of eGovernment services
- 2. Increased usage by both households and enterprise sectors
- 3. Good enterprise interaction with the public sector (on par with EU- 15)
- 4. Infrastructure background to access these services is sufficiently developed
- 5. Legal framework is appropriate

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Shortcomings in eGovernment

- 1. eGovernment development rarely linked to public sector reform
- 2. Efficiency of providing eGovernment services is generally not considered
- 3. eGovernment services, service providers and systems are disconnected and disintegrated
- 4. Level of service provision is generally low, its quality is mixed
- 5. No clear links between public administration and eGovernment services
- 6. eGovernment development more process and less content oriented, front and back office developments are not linked
- 7. The role of PPPs, private sector is weak in the provision of eGovernment services

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Factors affecting the evolution of eGovernment

- 1. Economic and income growth has been fast creating new demand for eG services
- 2. Improving affordability: income growth, price and access costs decline
- 3. Expansion of infrastructure, improving access indicators
- 4. Income, regional and related digital divides remaining strong and persistent
- 5. More awareness and EU funds used for eG as a priority area
- 6. Direct policies are supportive, indirect ones are a problem
- 7. Regulation weaknesses

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Drivers of eGovernment

- 1. Increased access to EU funds and their changing usage structure
- 2. Fast growth and convergence of EU-10
- 3. Improving quality of regulation and its alignment with international practices
- 4. Competitiveness and effiency pressures on the public sector, growing demand from the private sector
- 5. "One shop stop" and connecting internally public eServices
- 6. Increased reliance on private sector (PPP) involvement

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Barriers to eGovernment

- 1. Remaining social, regional and digital divides
- 2. Speed of structural reforms in the public sector
- 3. Dispersed usage of available local and international funds
- 4. Level and composition of domestic R+D
- 5. Fragmented public services

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Policy Issues to stimulate eGovernment

- 1. Reform of public sector
- 2. Reducing digital, regional and social divides
- 3. Providing conditions for affordable access for eGovernment
- 4. Harmonising and connecting developments at various levels of the general government
- 5. Inreased spending for eGovernment ; within that efficient (either centralised or decentralised) use of EU funds in various operative programs
- 6. Accelerating transformation of internal processes: coordinating front and back office reorganisation

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Open Research Issues

- 1. How to measure the efficency of eGovernment, what should be the output of these services?
- 2. How can the eGovernment increase the efficiency of provision and quality of government services?
- 3. What new business models may be developed in the public administration thanks to eGovernment ?
- 4. What is the link between the spread of eGovernment and public finance reform?
- 5. How can it increase the efficiency and generate favourable employment effects in the public sector?
- 6. What are the major economic and human savings from the use of eGovernment?
- 7. Does the ongoing technological convergence contribute to the provision of eGovernment ?
- 8. How can the growth of eGovernment influence the spread of ICT ussage and major qualifications of the information society (eInclusion, digital divide, etc.)

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Thank You!