

On improvement of e-Administration methods and tools as vehicle to National Power Leverage

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Hradec Králové 2012

Introduction

Global governance

- In the wake of the economic crisis governments around the world have recognised the need for truly inclusive global governance. The international institutional setup is complex and the poorest countries' interests are often marginalised. The fragmentation of multilateral aid by proliferation of multilateral agencies²⁴ is another major concern. The EU should give a new impulse to the ongoing work undertaken in various international fora, including the G20, with a view to reforming global governance.

On global governance

- Support the ongoing reform process for increased UN system-wide coherence and effectiveness, with the aim of progressively rationalising the functioning and reducing the number of agencies;
- Ensure a swift and adequate implementation of the increases in developing and transition countries' voting shares in the World Bank and IMF; work towards a single European seat as an ultimate objective and strengthen EU coordination, particularly within regional development banks.

Challenges

- The main challenge is to strike a balance between the legitimacy and effectiveness of global institutions, including through regional representation.

standard EU mantra

- „So we will not have the quantity, but we will have the quality”
- „Liders in the 21st Centure will be who empower others” Bill Gates
- „Europens want to invest more in research and innovation” Durao Barroso

standard EU mantra (2)

- „In the creative knowledge economy of the future, human talent is the ultimate economic resource” Richard Florida
- But smart
- The effective and reliable(niezawodny) e-Government is more most important factor

World e-government rankings

- 1.1 Overview of national e-government development

- 1.2 Global leaders at a glance

 - 1.2.1 Countries with a large population

- 1.3 Regional comparisons

 - 1.3.1 E-government in Africa

 - 1.3.2 E-government in the Americas

 - 1.3.3 E-government in Asia

 - 1.3.4 E-government in Europe

 - 1.3.5 E-government in Oceania

- 1.4 Least developed countries

- 1.5 Post-conflict countries

- 1.6 Conclusion

Progress in online service delivery

- 2.1 Online service rankings

- 2.2 Trends in e-service provision

 - 2.2.1 Review of online services

 - 2.2.2 Citizen inclusion and e-participation

 - 2.2.3 Online environmental information services

- 2.3 Conclusion

Taking a whole-of-government approach

3.1 E-government harmonization in practice

3.1.1 National coordinating authorities

3.1.2 Public sector interoperability

3.1.3 Online service integration

3.1.4 Overall commitment

3.2 Challenges and opportunities of integrated e-service delivery

3.2.1 Revisiting institutional arrangements

3.2.2 Promoting citizen-centric design

3.2.3 Standards setting and systems integration

3.2.4 Privacy and security matters

3.2.5 Issues in infrastructure development

3.3 Conclusions

Supporting multichannel service delivery

4.1 Global and regional trends

4.1.1 Channel selection

4.1.2 Integration of mobile services

4.1.3 Public service access points

4.1.4 Channel coordination

4.2 Challenges and opportunities of multichannel service delivery

4.2.1 Strengthening service delivery frameworks

4.2.2 Responding to changes in technology

4.2.3 Expanding delivery options through partnerships

4.3.4 Channel steering and e-government marketing

4.3 Conclusion and recommendations

Bridging the digital divide by reaching out to vulnerable populations

5.1 Factors affecting e-government access and use

5.1.1 Language and Literacy

5.1.2 Abilities and Capacities

5.1.3 Gender and Income

5.1.4 Location and Age

5.2 Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

Expanding usage to realize the full benefits of e-government

6.1 E-service usage: the current landscape

6.1.1 Low level of usage

6.1.2 Gap between e-service availability and usage

6.1.3 Limited types of e-services used

6.2 Challenges, recent efforts and opportunities

6.2.1 Multifaceted challenges of e-service usage

6.2.2 Usage divide across and within countries

6.2.3 Expanding usage through social media

6.2.4 Use of open data and public service co-production

6.3 Increasing e-service usage: policy conclusions

Self-organized
Independent
Set up managed by consortium
Synergy and added value effect
E-Democracy
Educator system

World

(Holistic approach)

Globalized environment

Virtual
Region

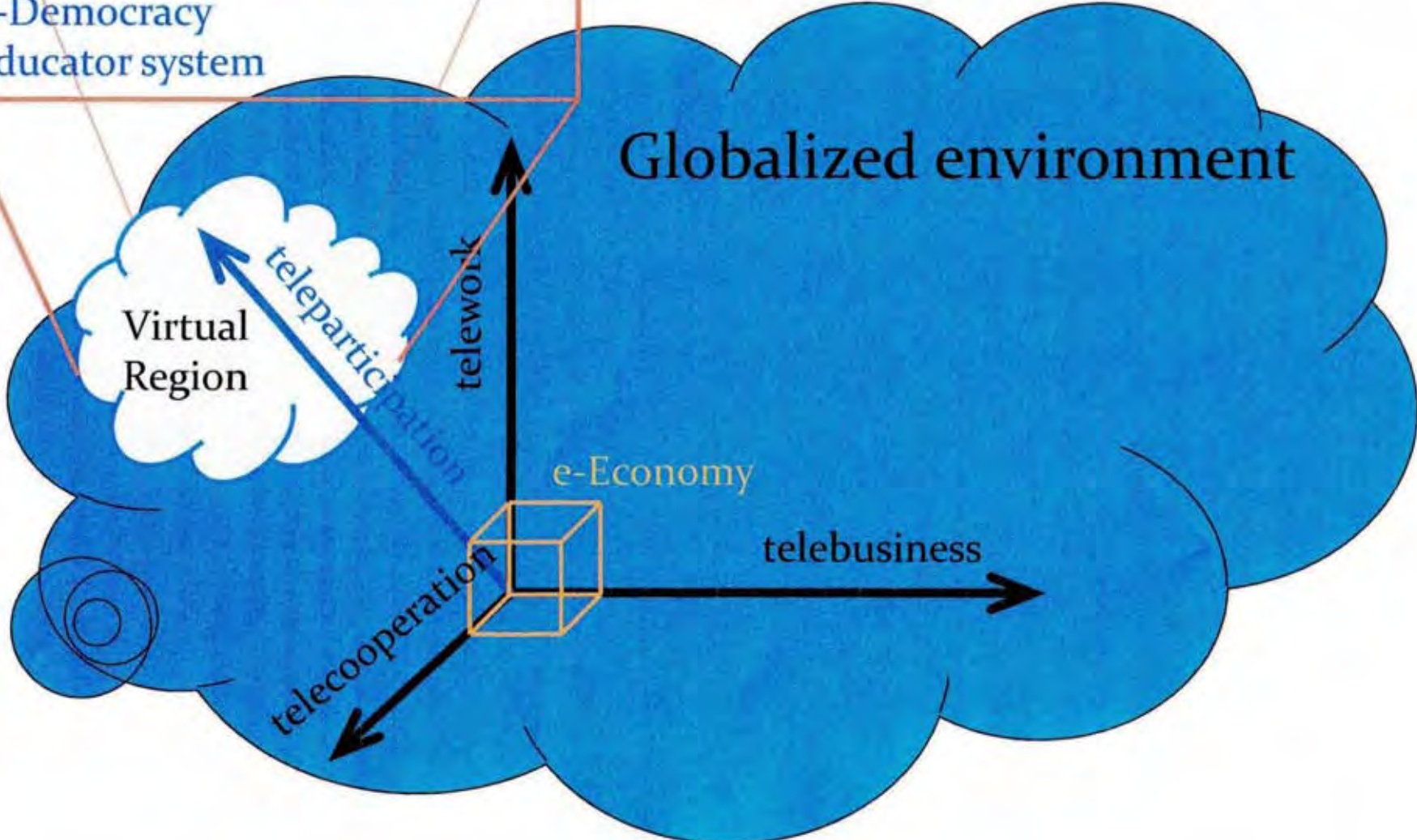
teleparticipation

telework

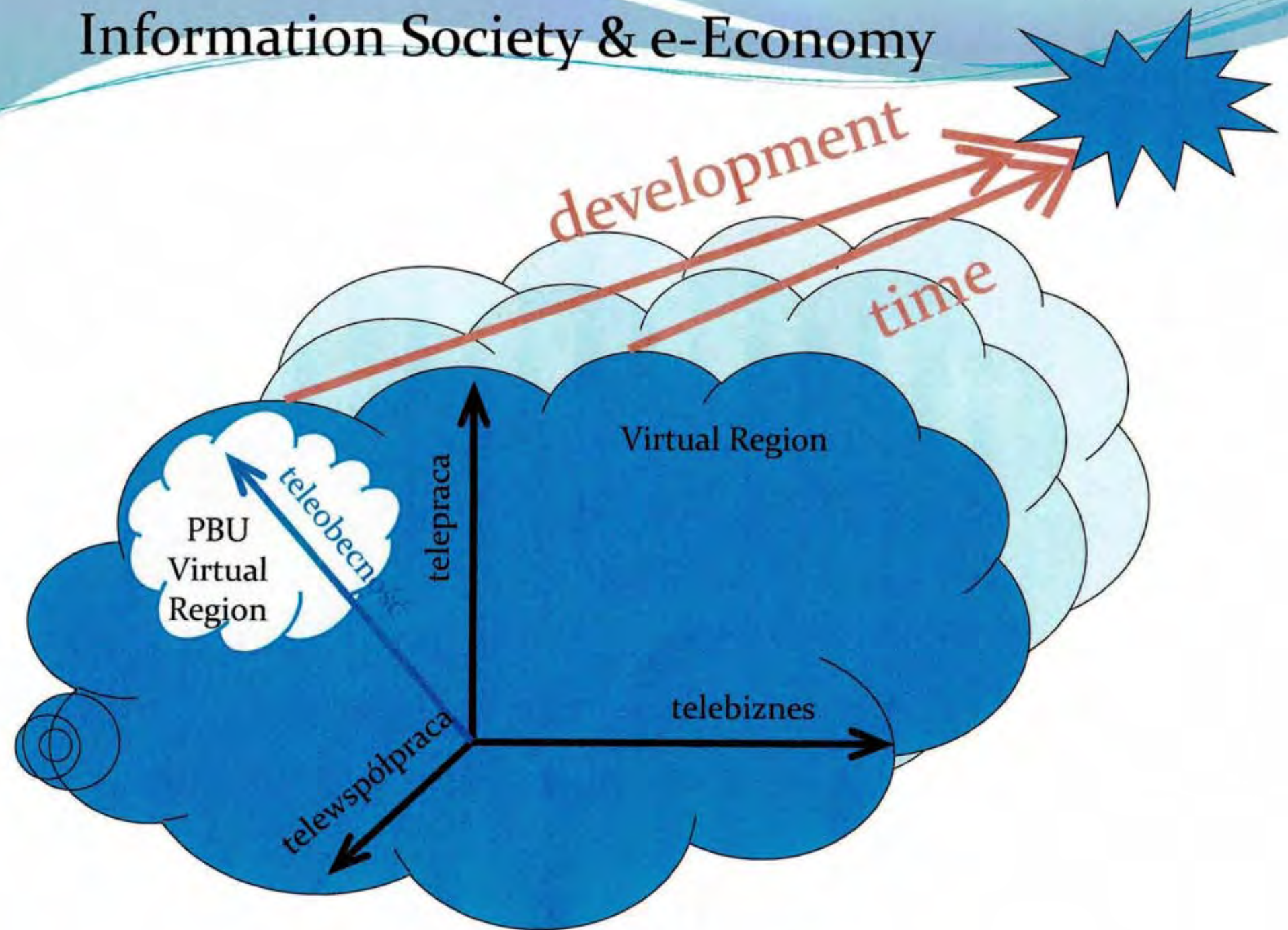
e-Economy

telebusiness

telecooperation



Information Society & e-Economy



Challenges related to human talent

- quantity
- quality
- empowerment

Key area of innovation

Public sector

- Direct responsibility of politics
- Spends about $\frac{1}{2}$ of GDP in EU
- Not significantly effected yet by the
 - „end of history”
 - globalization
 - informatization

Creative economy

- „The creative economy” will continue to evolve faster than political processes intended to support or regulate it.
- Every day it reveals new horizons and revolutionary prospect. Flexibility and responsiveness must therefore be the backbone of any regulatory framework in this field.
- Facilitating a culture of risk-taking and entrepreneurship is even more important. Only this will allow the EU to fully reap the rewards of research and experimentation, and with it to create new jobs,”

Creative economy (2)

- Human resources are the key
- Issues are Quantity, Quality and Empowerment
 - We will not have the quantity
 - We are not the only ones that are aware of the importance of quality
 - We could do more about the empowerment
- Empowering the individual is a key element of Project Europe 2030
 - Businesses and Industry will innovate or perish
 - Governments must push it in the public sector

Why this is important

- In Europe will not have the numbers
- everybody in the world knows education, innovation is important
- But we have a culture, tradition, values
 - Respect for the individual
 - Freedom
 - Democracy
- These values empower, these values should open opportunities

Empowerment

- Never before was so much education, information, knowledge, contact to other people ... available to so many
- citizens free to exercise their talent
- institutions open for knowledge, talent on the outside

Recommendations on talent

- „Free global markets that respect intellectual property rights are the essential breeding ground for innovation.”
- „Companies will need to be more supportive of workforce initiatives and open innovation to improve competitiveness.”
- „Pass a European Innovation Act simplifying funding opportunities and empower the European Institute for Innovation and Technology to set up innovative joint programmes across the EU”

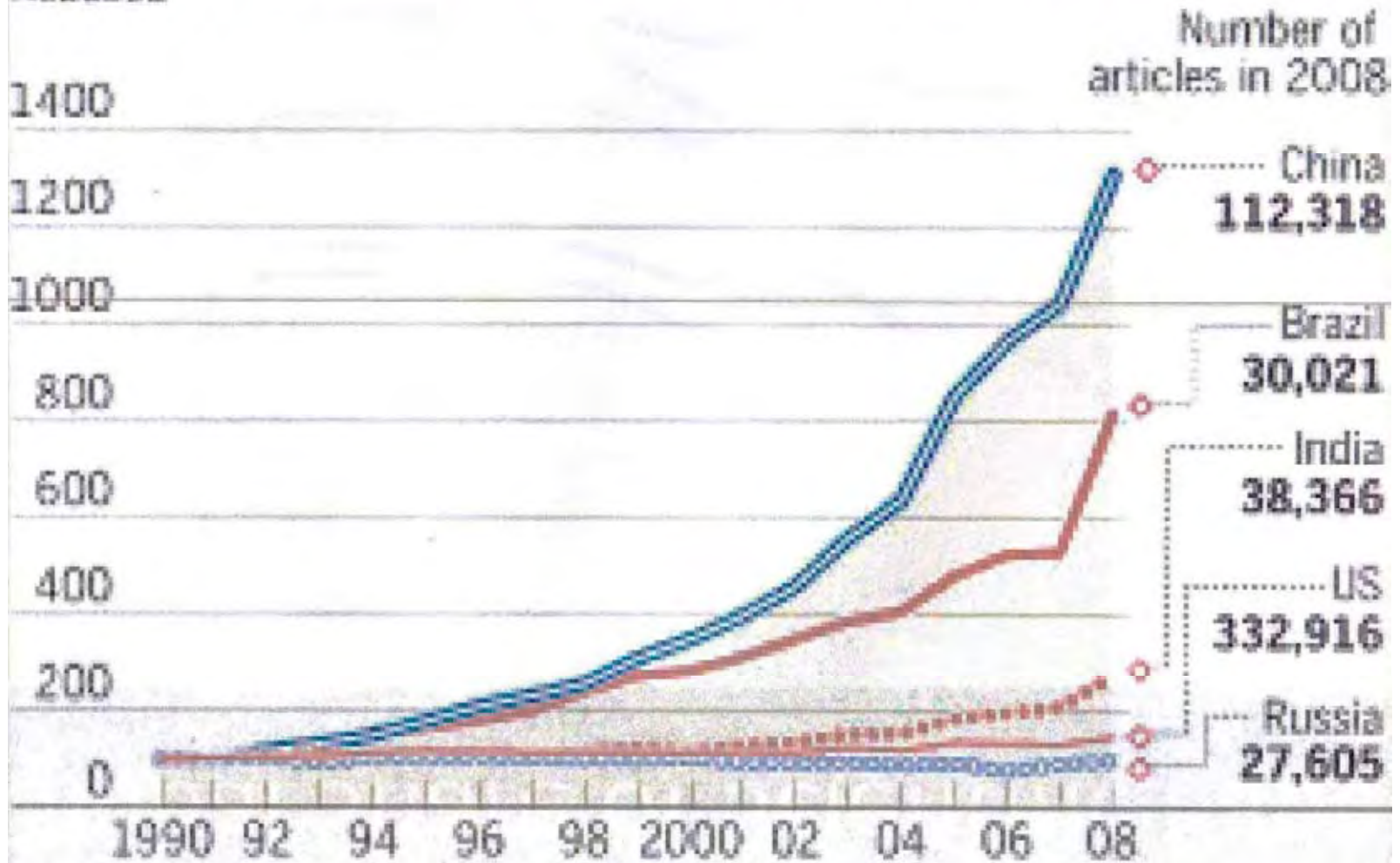
Reform of education

- „providing teachers with the professional recognition they deserve; developing flexible and open curricula capable of nurturing curiosity and creativity among children”
- „The administrative and financial autonomy of universities must also be encouraged”
- „high income students should contribute to the mounting cost of education”
- „Competition between universities must also be promoted as should governance models based on accountability and transparency”.
- „University systems characterised by clientelism and corporatism must be thoroughly challenged”.

Growth in Annual Output in Science

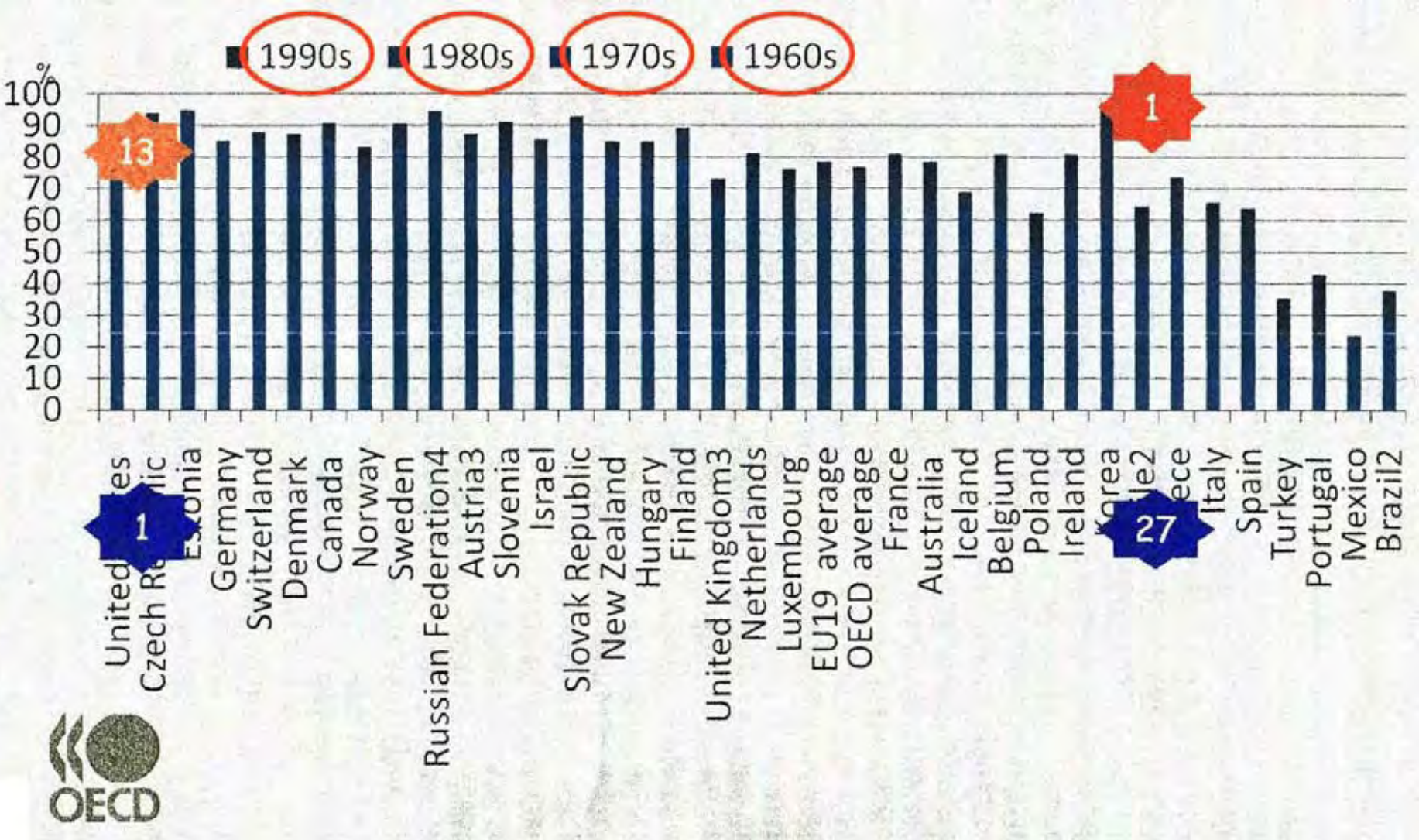
Growth of articles published in peer-reviewed journals

Rebased



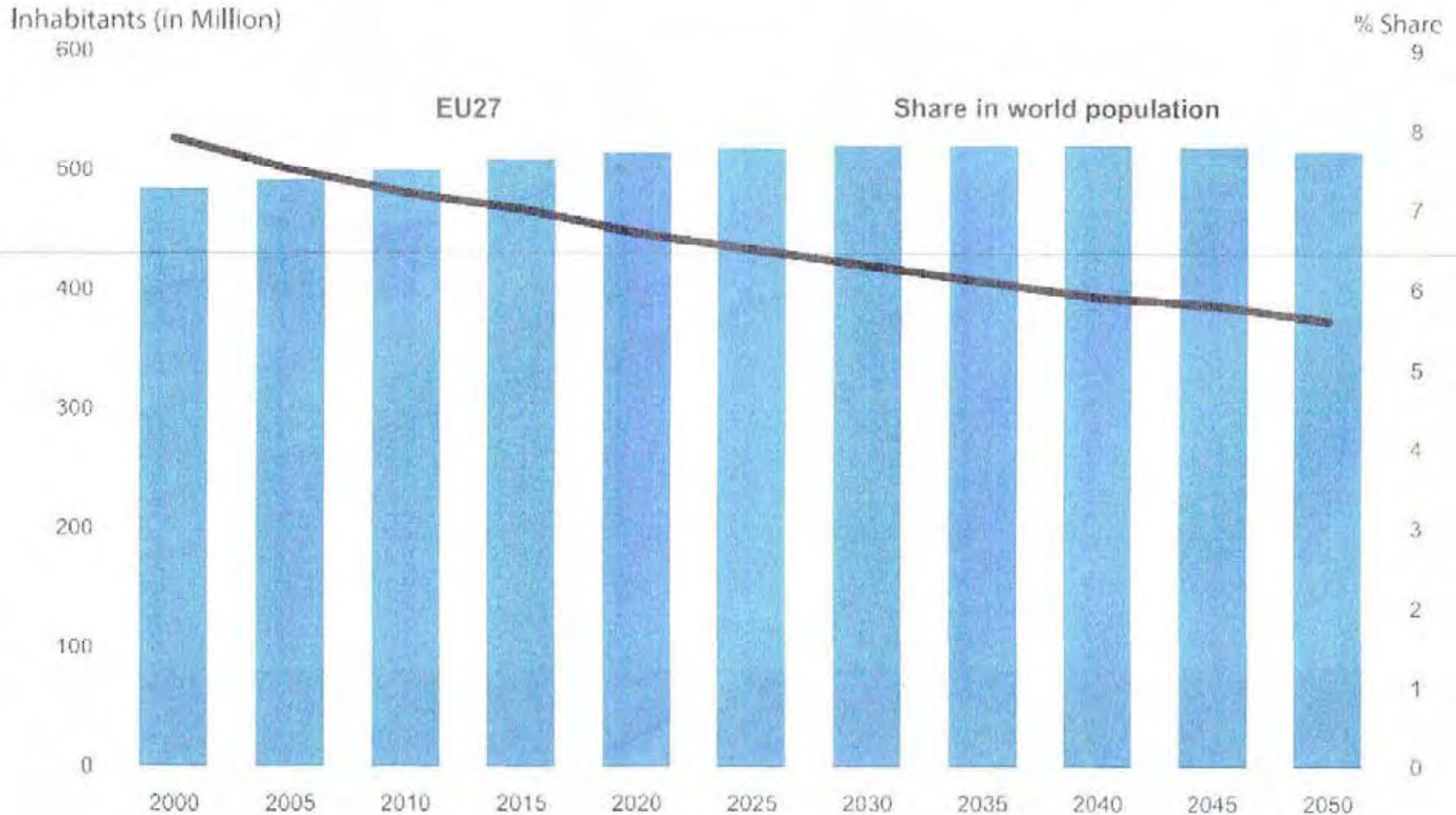
Sources: Thomson Reuters; Web Science Database

Shall we to invest more?



Share of EU in global talent

Development of European population 2000 to 2050 and share in world population



Source: Eurostat population projection; UN Population Prospects (2008 Revision)

Key message: Renewing Europe's Social and Economic Model

- complete single market
 - „a lack of competition in service markets inhibits innovation, raises cost and limits growth.”
- complete rules and regulations of the market
 - „create a social, economic and regulatory environment in which research, creativity and innovation can flourish.”
- run common policies
 - „develop a common immigration policy with the aim of attracting the most qualified, talented and motivated immigrants”

Chapter: Growth Through Knowledge: Empowering the Individual

- „Knowledge-based and creative industries and services have expanded significantly over the last two decades, becoming the central pillars for employment and economic dynamism in Europe”
- „European Research Area must become a reality
 - An area without borders where all scientific potential, wherever it is, can be fully tapped thanks to the free movement of researchers, ideas, technologies and capital”

E-Government methods and tools

- Online forums, blogs, polls, e-administration
- The SMS judicial information system, legal notification service
- Social media like I.G., Facebook, Twitter, VK, Mobile Technology
- **Proposed** methods is: *modelling and symulations.*
- Proper tool is: **LabTSI** platform integated with **IFs** international platform.

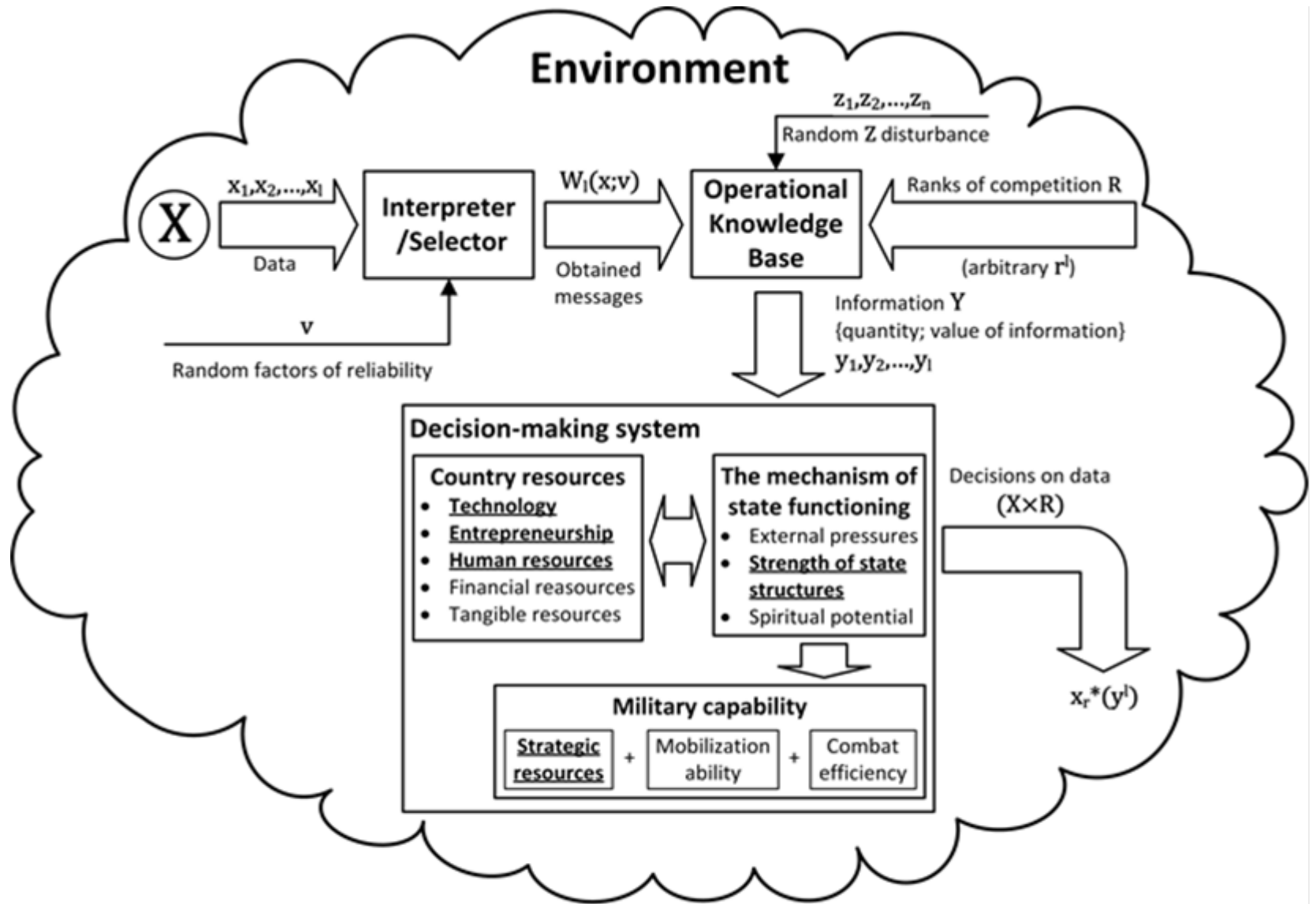


Figure. Model system for adaptive estimation of innovative power of enlarging the European Union

Reference: own development of A. J. Tellis, J. L. Bially, Ch. Layne, M. McPherson, J. Sollinger. *Measuring National Power...*, op. cit., p. 45.

Conclusions



Zachęta

- Może nie tylko warto wiedzieć co u sąsiada z Grupy V4 „w trawie piszczy” lecz także warto z nim i pozostałymi ściśle współpracować przy tworzeniu wartości dodanych dla dobra wspólnego tej Grupy w projekcie Europa 2020???
- Myślę, że tak!!!
- Skuteczną drogą do takiego celu wydaje się być zbudowanie Regionu Wirtualnego V4 w klastrze z Regionem Wirtualnym PBU

Thank you for your attention
questions?

Podziękowania (acknowledgments)

- Dr. Žiga Turk, Professor, University of Ljubljana Slovenia, Secretary General, Reflection Group on the Future of EU, Brussels. For his expertise
- European Parliament, European Commission and OECD for important reports and documents