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EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW (VENICE COMMISSION)

in co-operation with

THE MINISTRY FOR THE REFORM OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

Regional seminar for senior public officials UniDem Med

"IMPROVING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE **ADMINISTRATION AND THE CITIZENS:** A DEMOCRATIC IMPERATIVE"

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IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: SIMPLIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

by

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Technology and Change: do we need change management?

Ivar Tallo



- Setting the scenery
- E-governance infrastructure
- CHARE framework
- Collected snippets of truth

Plan of presentation:



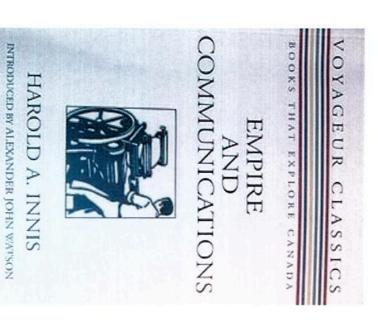
What is government?

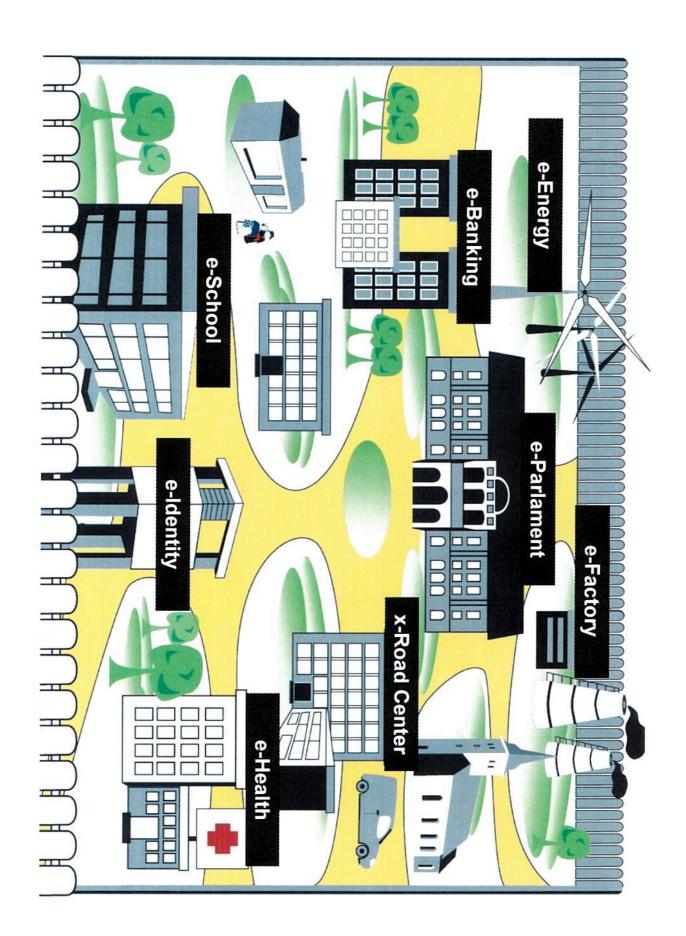


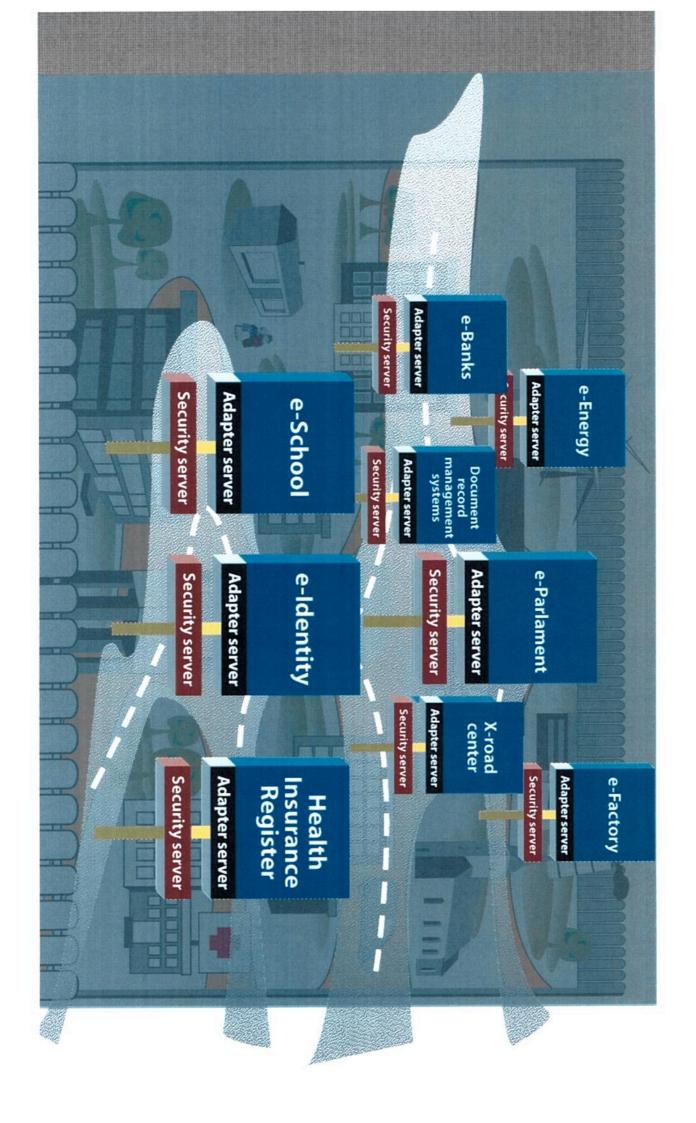


What is government?

- Harold Innis: Empire and Communication
- In the beginning was Sumer: clay tablets
- Power of the spoken word –
- Papyrus and the birth of empires Greece
- Paper and printing press for the new world order

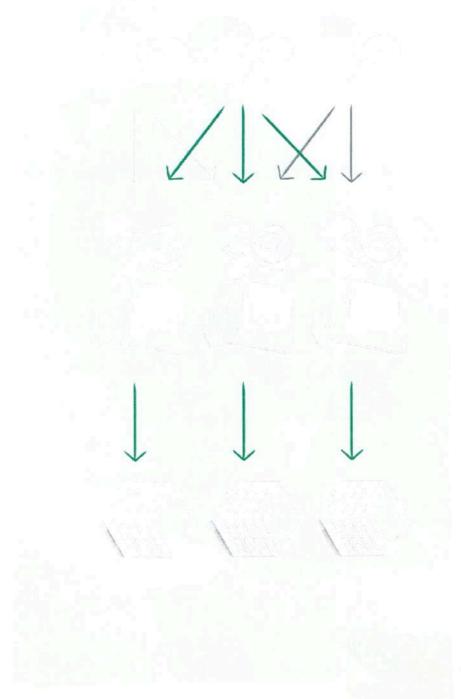






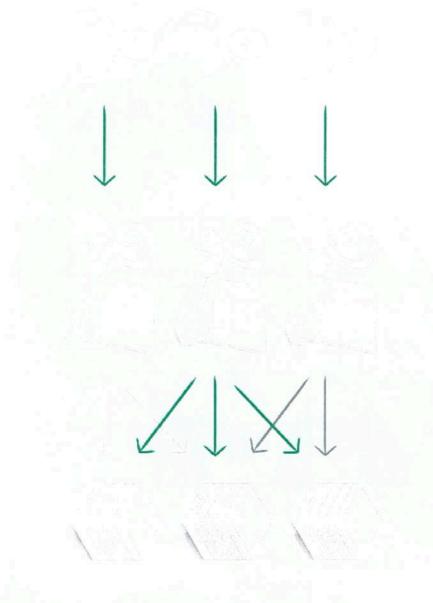


Reform of Government 1990s Weberian Bureaucracy + Internet



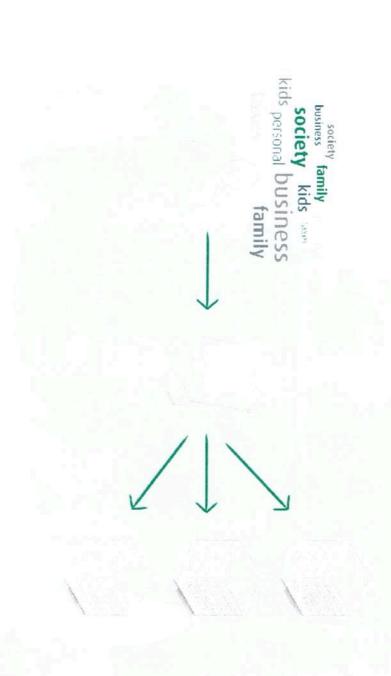


Reform of Government 2000s One Stop Shop approach





Reform of Government 2010s Integrated E-Government





E-Government infrastructure

Access

- citizens: PIAPs, Look@World
- offices village road 1, 2, 3

Digitalized information

Information systems and databases in all levels of government

✓ Formalized exchange

x- Road - the connection of government databases by a data exchange service layer

Electronic Identity

Authentication of a user by digital certificate imbedded in the ID card or SIM card



The reasons for success

- General consensus among main forces in Estonian society
- Commitment of political elites
- Right mix of private and public initiative
- Active role of government
- Project based development
- Little baggage of previous practices



E-cabinet





e-Estonia as a political project.



Legal instruments - demystified

- All public governance is based on law! This can be ignored for a short period but not really recommended
- International legal instruments usually too general to be of any tangible use, necessary parts already written into domestic laws. Exceptions when arguing for policy in greenfield situation or for revolutionaly change
- Domestic laws: necessity to go through parliament, can be long and cumbersome road
- Government decrees: need for political support
- Ministerial decrees: easy to change
- Internal documents: just some extra paperwork



Lessons: start doin' something!

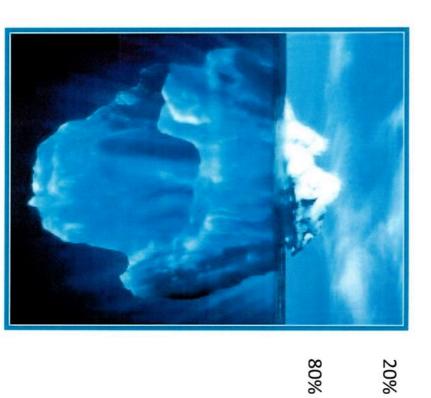
- Don't spend all your resources on planning, find a way to decide and execute
- Create two tier strategy of quick win's and foundations for substantive change
- Use ICT/eGov as "above the politics" way to bring in change and to provide a positive political message
- Georgian story: If Georgia could combat corruption with ICTs, so can everybody
- can anybody Armenian story: If Armenia could create effective e-business registry and e-cabinet, so
- Ukrainian story: if Ukraine can get its governance to function, so can anybody



Critical risk factors

- Political support
- Good communication on all levels
- Small team with members from various backgrounds and rules encouraging to think outside the box
- Good IT infrastructure
- Business needs analysis





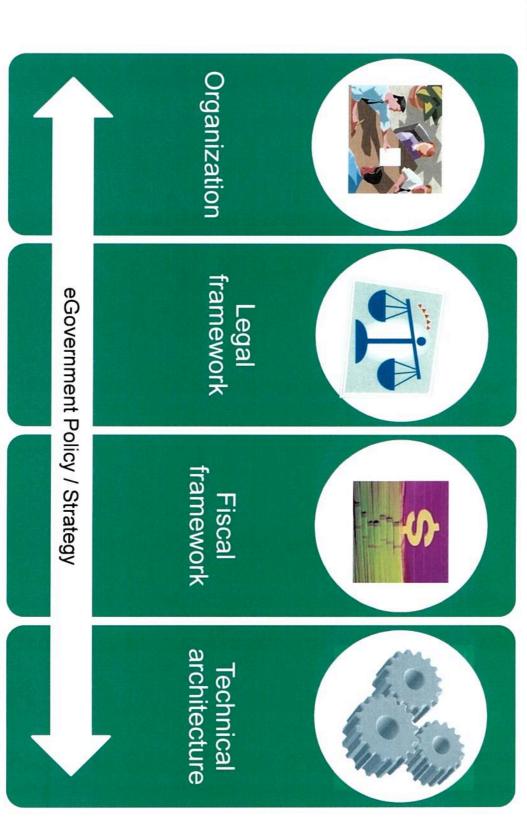
Food for thought ...

COMPUTER/SERVER

% LEADERSHIP,
ORGANISATION,
ACCESS,
SOFTWARE,
LEARNING,
TECHNICAL,
SUPPORT,
SECURITY,

RE-ENGINEERING OF BUSINESS PROCESSES







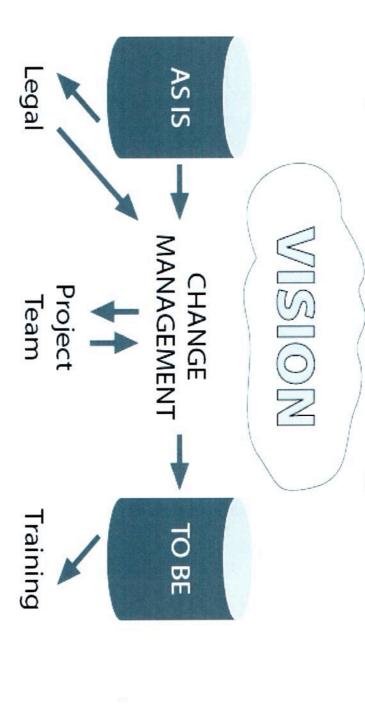


Implementation hurdles

- The more complex the system designed, the more difficult it is to implement and the higher the risk of failure
- The strategy to minimize this risk is to introduce open ended planning process:
- Establish an overall vision
- Establish the practically achievable partial goals as "pilots"
- On their success, declare the project a success
- Based on this, make the partial goals general with interest based approach first and compulsion based approach to get the remaining minority goals



CHARE — simplified change management framework





Formulating the vision

- Vision has to address the basic questions:
- What is the purpose?
- Who is responsible for what?
- How are security concerns addressed?
- How is the positive cost/benefit ratio achieved?

expenditure in development and deployment phases! Increased resourses devoted for establishing the architecture lead to reduction of



Make or buy

- There is no one clear answer
- Considerations for whole systems
- Can it be done in-house, i.e. are there sufficient resources availible? Manpower? Expertise?
- Estonia has adopted as a rule of thumb: contract it out and we haven't had grave problems with security and costs. We have head-ache with procurement rules, forcing public authorities to take the lowest bid, not the best solution
- Considerations for components
- Will it be under the procurement threshold?



Disruptive technologies

- Shared databases, allowing the same data to be used by multiple systems
- process itself Expert systems, i.e. systems where the process know-how is embedded into the
- consumed or organisation to work anywhere Highly developed telecom networks: allowing the service to be offered or
- RFID and the Internet of thing
- Artificial Intelligence?
- Cloud?
- Blockchain?



Michael Hammer: don't automate, obliterate!

Test: does any given activity add value?

- Raise the quality?
- Lower the cost?
- Speed the process?
- Opposite of TQM and incremental improvements, evolution etc.



Cost benefit calculus

- The more general the vision, the more difficult it is to calculate the benefit in monetary terms
- The more concrete the service, the easier it is to express the automation benefits in numbers
- Budgetary people love numerical calculus



Example of a calculus

- Task: automation of data entry in applications
- 500.000 applications, entry of each declaration ca 4 minutes, i.e. 15 declarations in an hour, altogether 34.000 hours, i.e. 4250 full working days, i.e. direct savings 850 weeks, i.e. 17.7 years. Now multiply this by annual salary and you get the
- They are actually higher as both necessary and incidental redundancies of the work-place have not been calculated in
- Not enough? Multiply this with the actual annual number of applications ...
- Not enough? Add printing costs of the application forms, costs of keeping the front office etc
- Not enough? Add forseeable inflation costs, e.g. raising salaries



Key points ...

- department should be in the executive board of a given institution, otherwise difficult to Necessity of high level support – BPR is one of the reasons the head of IT
- argue your case

- secure horizontal cooperation
- Business plan needs to include resources not only for the IT but legal support and awareness activities and they have to be planned in the budget also
- Prepare services for "stupid people", not the smart ones

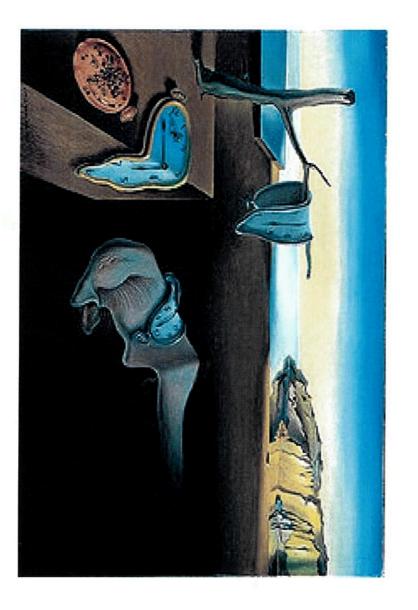


Spiderweb of dependencies

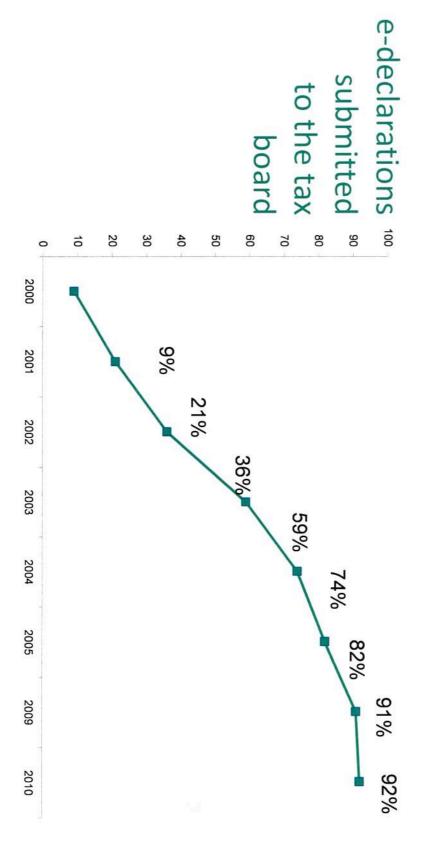




Time factor









Business process re-engineering

This is the time to introduce the real change:

- Don't limit yourself with taking the existing interactions to electronic environment
- Don't worry about "traditions" and "laws" yet
- Ask whether one or another part of the procedure is actually necessary
- Ask whether some other change can make the process better or more meaningful
- Assess whether the proposed change is doable



E-service adoption's sad truths

- There are no killer applications
- Success in new services takes more than one political cycle
- As people, we are more conservative than we think, so most of us will need a good motivation to change our behaviour



Thank you! Questions?

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