

## Slide 1

Thank you. It is great to be here at this first Popular European eGovernment Conference. As you've heard my Name is Mats Odell and I'm the minister for local government and financial markets here in Sweden. That means I'm also responsible for public administration and e-government.

This is the first time I'm trying to give a pecha-kucha presentation. So it's a bit of an adventure.

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As you know there's also another conference here in Malmö at the same time. It's the 5<sup>th</sup> ministerial meeting and eGovernment conference. We've chosen the theme Teaming up for the eUnion to discuss the future of European public services and things such as open government and what has been coined as government 2.0.

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Wednesday evening we meet with the ministers from the 27 member states, the candidate countries and the EFTA members to approve a ministerial declaration about our joint vision and policy priorities regarding eGovernment for 2015. And it is this Malmö declaration I thought to spend a few moment to talk about.

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The first priority is to empower the citizens and the businesses of Europe through public services that are designed to meet their different needs and that are developed in collaboration with third parties. European public service of the future is not all about government it's about all of us working together.

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Public services must cater to the different needs of different users. We must take into account that there are users experiencing different kinds of exclusion from the new society and develop services and solutions to meet their needs. Whether the exclusion stems from technical, social or medical reasons, we need to bridge the digital divide.

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We must become a whole lot better at inviting third parties to help in the development of public services. We must actively seek collaboration with businesses, civil society organisations or individual citizens, to develop user-driven public services. This will stimulate the creation of innovative, flexible and personalised services and maximise public value.

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We must make public data more available to third party developers so that they can reuse it to build new products and services. New demand-led information products and services enabled by the reuse of public sector information will increase our competitiveness and support the transition of Europe to a knowledge-based economy.

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Trying to get access to the administrative process today often returns a no entry answer or ends up at a dead end. We want this to change. We want to strengthen the transparency of the administrative process and involve stakeholders in the development of new public policies.

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The second priority is to increase mobility across Europe by developing seamless public services for starting and running a business and for

studying, working, residing and retiring in Europe. We've had this freedom since 1968 but only 0,1 percent of Europeans make use of it every year. We want to make it easier.

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We want to create a noticeable and positive change in the ease with which a business can be started and run with a focus on how businesses can provide and procure services and goods in the Single Market. For this we'll need seamless cross-border eGovernment services. And we need to increase the trustworthiness, security and interoperability of eGovernment services across Europe.

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We believe that seamless citizen mobility can be achieved through the effective use of eGovernment services. Together we want to create a noticeable and positive change in the ease with which citizens can study, work, reside and retire in any Member State. We want to make it possible for people to realise their freedom and experience the whole of Europe.

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We will not put energy into developing sectoral- based non-interoperable services. Instead we will focus on services that meet real needs, reuses existing infrastructures and works across national borders and organisational lines. Interoperability must be at the centre of any project aiming to develop new public services.

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Our third priority is to work constantly to reduce the administrative burden on citizens and businesses, improve our organisational process and promote a sustainable low-carbon economy.

To be able to reduce the bureaucracy experienced by citizens and businesses, we need to...

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... redesign the administrative process. One thing we can do is to remove the need for citizens and businesses to resubmit information that can be electronically exchanged between Public Administrations. In this respect for privacy and self-determination with regard to the use of personal data is important for enhancing confidence and trust.

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To be able to improve our organisational process, we need to foster innovation and relevant skills of our public servants. We need to get better at sharing experience, good practice and research. This must be a constantly ongoing process – the developed in order to increase efficiency and effectiveness.

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The new information and communication technology gives us tools to support our efforts to make demonstrable reductions in carbon emissions and fight climate change. We will cooperate to build a common understanding on how we can use these tools to build a greener Europe.

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Our fourth, and last, priority is to find the right keys – the enablers and necessary preconditions to fulfil our vision about a Europe recognised for its open, flexible and collaborative governments that uses eGovernment to increase efficiency and effectiveness and maximise public value.

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We need to identify all the different obstacles that may lay in our way. What legal, organisational, semantic, and technical obstacles hinder the development of cross-border eGovernment services and how can we solve the problems?

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We also want to focus on the benefits resulting from the use of open specifications and make sure open specifications are promoted in our national interoperability frameworks. The Open Source model could also be promoted for use in eGovernment projects

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Finally we've agreed on inviting the European commission to develop an action plan to make sure all of this happens. We want to create a steering-group with representatives from all Member States and a mechanism for annual follow-ups and a larger mid-term evaluation 2013.

Thank you.