OPEN DATA FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE
The COVID-19 crisis

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OSCEEA Webinar - The Potential of Open Data in Enhancing Transparency and Accountability during the COVID-19 Crisis
OECD Data-Driven Public sector Framework

Leadership and vision
Coherent implementation
Rules and guidelines
Data infrastructure
Data architecture

Data Governance
Data for Public value
Trust

Anticipation and planning
Delivery
Evaluation and monitoring

Ethics
Privacy and consent
Transparency
Security

OECD OURdata Index 2019

Source: OECD Open Government Data survey 2018

Note: Data is not available for Hungary, Iceland, Turkey and the United States
Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602
Key messages for the development of open data policies

Governments should:

- Acknowledge the importance of data governance
- Give enough political support
- Focus on stakeholder engagement and on identifying data needs
- Improve de facto data release and data life cycle management
- Advance the perception and use of open data portals
- Accelerate data re-use both within and outside the public sector
- Target measurement efforts

The government data value cycle

A data-driven public sector - Enabling the strategic use of data for productive, inclusive and trustworthy governance (van Ouijen et al, 2019): [oe.cd/il/ddps-wp](http://oe.cd/il/ddps-wp)
COVID-19: A framework for analysing the use of open data

Structure information
- Stage of crisis
- Topic
- Question
- Activity
- Actors
- Product/service
- Dataset

Map initiatives
- Government data value cycle

Analysis
Key insights related to financial integrity

- Increased access to data on emergency procurement, budgets and other government data related to financial integrity increases the cost of corrupt activities, while simultaneously providing resources for more effective crisis response (both in economic and social terms).

- COVID-19 crisis responses have not been as transparent as expected, which causes concern.

- While data on public health budgets and emergency contracting have more frequently been made available, other types of data related to financial management and public finance, such as changes in market demand (oil prices, taxes, resources, revenues), have remained relatively unaddressed.

- Successful open data initiatives have adopted a user-centred approach. Identifying data needs and establishing coalitions of change by raising the awareness of Ministries of Finance (MoFs) and other relevant actors within and outside government has proven critical.

- To ensure timely and high-quality data, the role of data governance to set up the right infrastructure and horizontal coordination between MoFs and open data coordinating agencies is critical. This includes establishing a framework for how open data can be integrated into broader financial management integrity system and procurement efforts.
The role of the OSCE

Recognising the value of increased access to open government data for good governance, public sector integrity, anti-corruption and trust, the OSCE can:

• Raise awareness among OSCE participating states of the application of open data to target corruption and strengthen public sector integrity in general, and especially during crises.

• Provide practical support and guidance, in collaboration with other organisations such as the OECD.

• Work on promoting a culture within OSCE participating states that is open to the accelerated use of public sector data and open data as part of promoting good governance.
Thank you

For more information

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