



UN Public Administration Programme

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)



CEPA 11th Session

E-Government Working Group

UNPACS Presentation

EGB

18 April 2012





Overview

- **Briefing about UNPACS**: UNPACS implementation status towards a knowledge value-added chain.
 - Your feedback and considerations about the U.N. e-Government Survey: **the local-national-regional dimension**
 - Your feedback and considerations about accountability, transparency and anti-corruption practices: **e-Procurement Knowledge Guide**
-



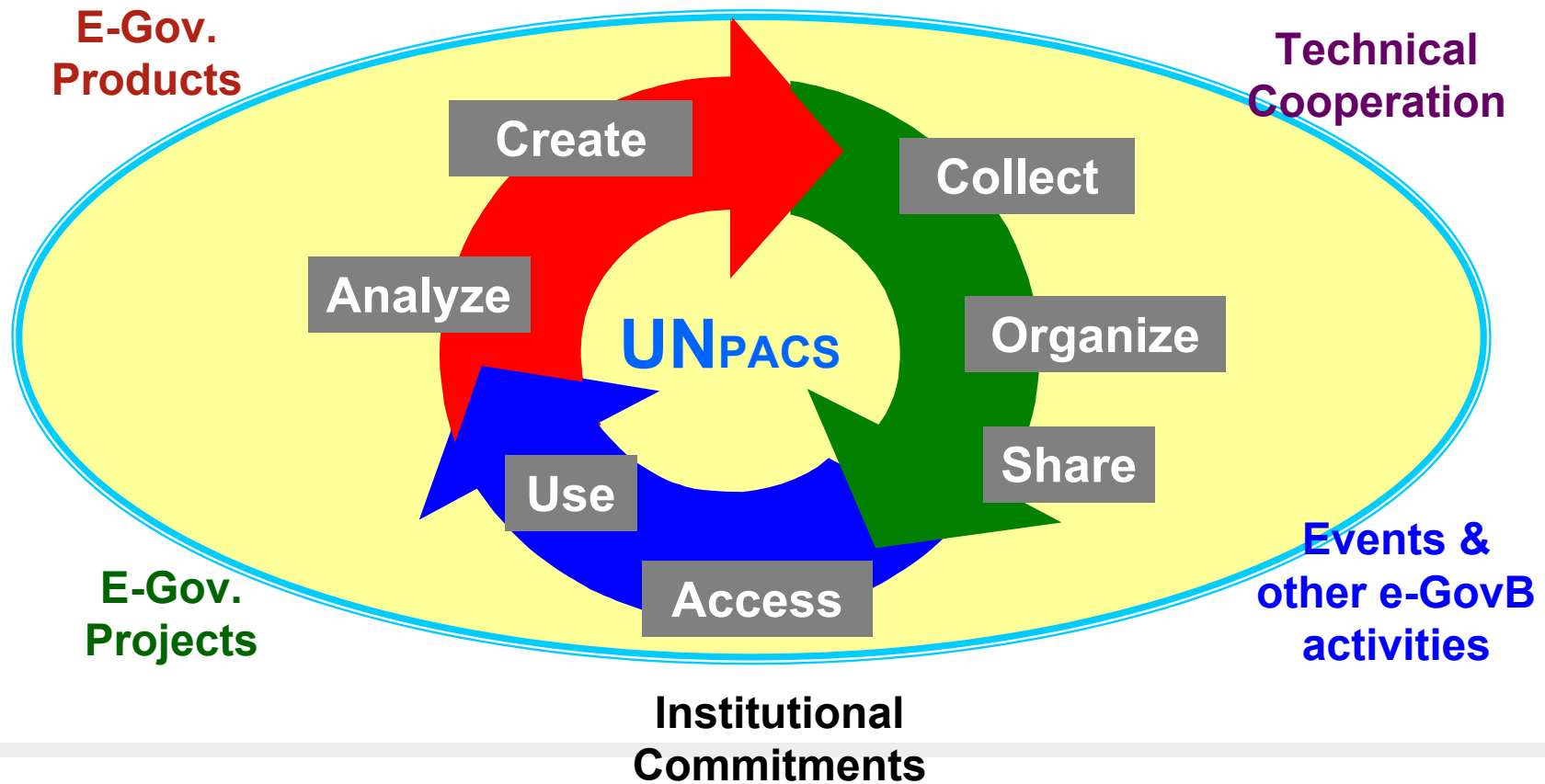
UNPACS Introduction

- UNPACS as a core component of a strategic development framework: methodology and integrated approach
 - Focus on Chief Information Officers and their Institutional Setting
 - Focus on e-Government Strategies
 - Additional dimensions: e-Gov Survey, METER, feedback from Stakeholders
 - First research questions in the field of e-government Development
 - Preliminary Analytical Findings and Possible Policy Support Approaches
-



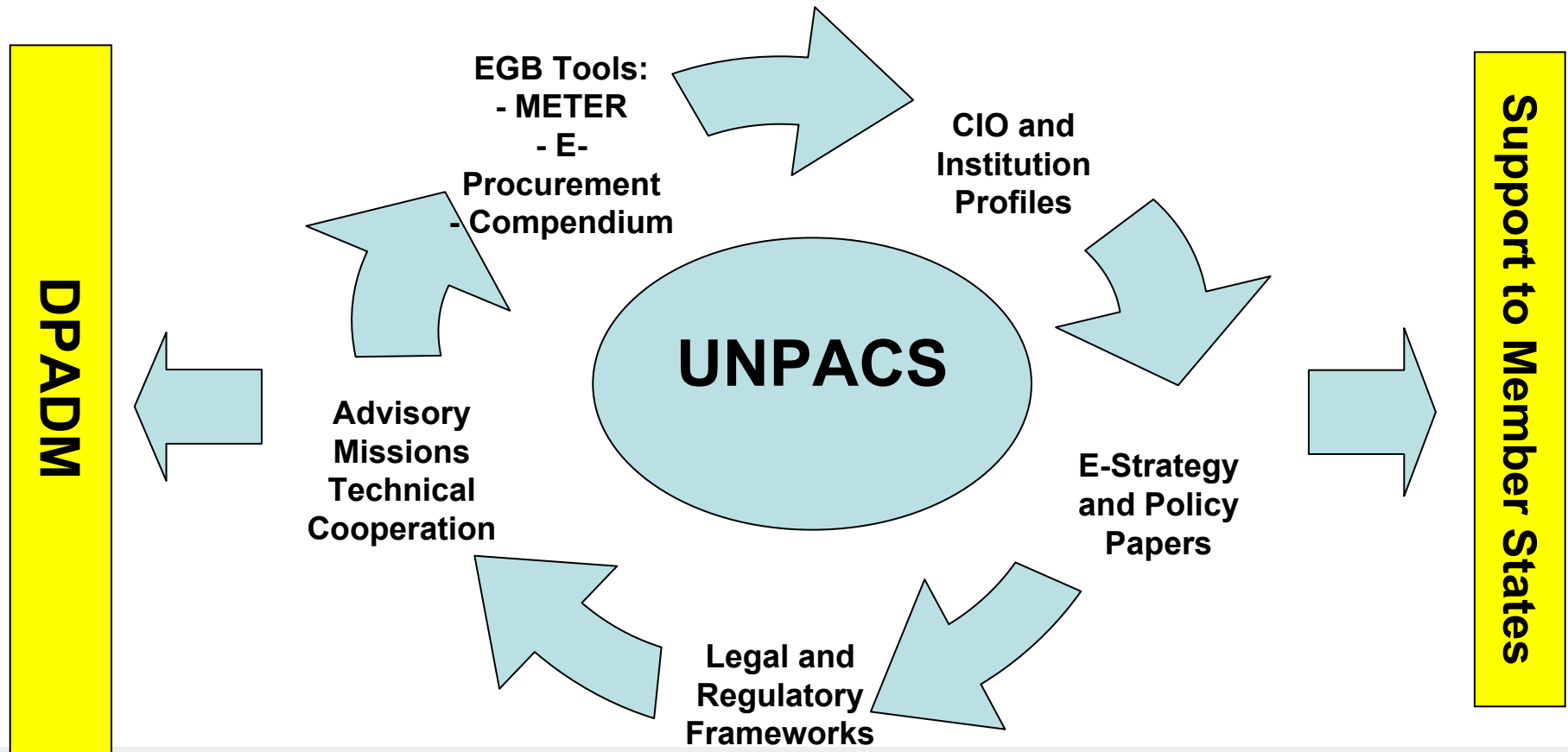
UNPACS Knowledge Value-Added Chain – Our Vision

Sources: research, partners, focal points, field





EGB UNPACS





UN e-Government Survey - 2012



United Nations E-Government Survey



Transformational Government ↔
Citizen-centric public service delivery



 **E-Governance**

 **E-Government**

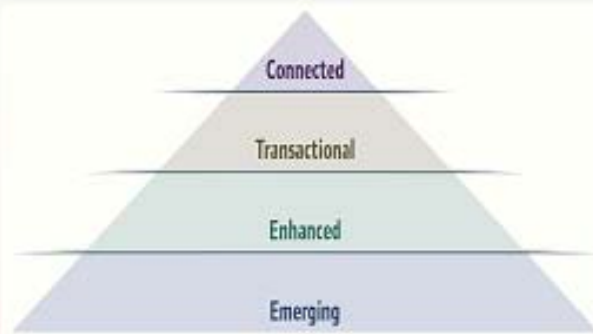




Integrated-Interaction e-Strategies

e-Service & e-Decision-making

e -Service



1. Four stages of development
2. Use of multimedia technology to interact with citizens
3. Citizens are consulted regularly on improving public policy and public service delivery matters

e -Decision-making



1. Online discussion forums
2. Archives of past discussions
3. Online petitions
4. Officials' responsiveness to queries/comments and their incorporation of such feedback
5. Official's invitation for suggestions and comments



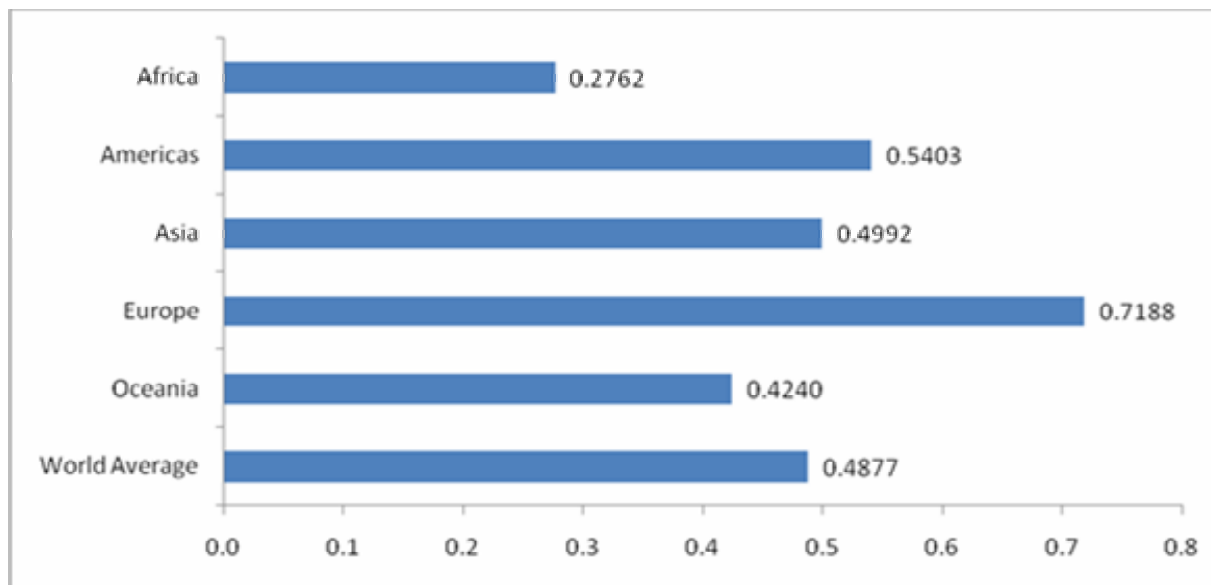
United Nations E-government Survey 2012

Areas of focus for 2012 Survey:

- ✓ Emphasis on quantity/quality of **Services** provided
(NOT number of ministry websites) - **INTEGRATION**
- ✓ More attention on Service **Usage** - **USER TAKE-UP**
- ✓ More weight to **E-Infrastructure** in E-Readiness - **DIGITAL DIVIDE**
- ✓ High marks for e-services or e-inclusion of **Vulnerable Groups** -
EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT
- ✓ High marks for connected **Mobile Internet Services** - **M-GOVERNMENT**
- ✓ New area of assessment on **Environmental Issues** -
E-/M-INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENT



Regional averages in e-government development





Questions / Aspects to Explore

- 1) In addition to monitoring official national websites, should we monitor websites of local authorities in a selected and illustrative manner? How to do it?**
- 2) Should we consider a special category of the U.N e-Government Award focusing on local public service delivery?**
- 3) How can we promote concrete linkages between national policy implementation and local service delivery by highlighting the e-Government potential?**



E-Procurement:

Towards Transparency, Accountability and Efficiency in Service Delivery



E-Procurement Preparatory Work

Consultation in Seoul (UNPOG) - March 2011

15 professionals from 6 countries: Republic of Korea, China, Italy, Japan, Mexico, and the Philippines

International organizations: The Asian Development Bank, The World Bank, Pan-European Public Procurement On-Line of European Commission, and DPADM-UNDESA and UNPOG.

Expert Group Meeting New York - October 2012

Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, The World Bank, Pan-European Public Procurement On-Line of European Commission

Multilateral Development Banks Working Group and Asia Development Bank e-Procurement Regional Meeting, Indonesia - December 2011



E-Procurement Principles

- **E-Procurement is not just about placing an “E” in front of outdated procurement practices; it is predominantly a governance exercise which should go beyond ICT aspects.**
- **E-Procurement is not about digitizing information and using ICT, but a holistic opportunity to modernize public financial systems and related purchases.**
- **There are distinct strategies, approaches, standards and references for each one of the basic phases of an E-Procurement process: pre-award, award and post-award.**
- **Implementing E-Procurement in developing and less developed countries may require the need to consider hybrid approaches combining on-line and off-line approaches.**



E-Procurement Principles

- **E-Procurement may require a combination of centralized and decentralized approaches depending on the particular features of each country and geographic region.**
- **The conditions for implementing E-Procurement are related more to governance and capacity development than to the availability of technology**
- **It would be a mistake to invest massively on infrastructure for E-Procurement if there is no installed capacity to handle the various phases of the purchasing process; it is also important to count on political will towards transparent approaches and towards engaging the supplier community and civil society.**
- **The implementation of an E-procurement system is not a short-term ICT project but a business re-engineering process that should have a long-term plan over 10 to 20 years period; it is not just a “quick-fix” implementation plan.**



Merits and Challenges 1

<u>Merits</u>	<u>Challenges</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>Transparency</u> Audit trail, Traceability, Diminish Corruption▪ <u>Value for Money</u> Reduced Procurement Costs, Facilitates Online Catalogue Purchases, Improved Market Intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>Lack of Awareness and Capacity</u> Resistance to Change to Convert to E-GP▪ <u>Internet Readiness</u> Digital Divide, Internet not Mature for E-Commerce Features▪ <u>E-Signatures</u> Cross-Border and Domestic Recognition



Merits and Challenges 2

<u>Merits</u>	<u>Challenges</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>SMEs participation</u> Improved Market Access for SMEs, Reduced Marketing Costs▪ <u>Work Efficiency</u> Reduced Disputes, Improved Streamlining and Standardization, Reduced Procurement Time, Better Regulation Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>Lack of Intra-Gov. Coordination</u> Legislation and Coordination Difficulties, Too Many Platforms jeopardize long-term goals▪ <u>Ineffective Implementation</u> Improper BPR, Digitalization Without Procurement Reform



Misconceptions and Reality 1

<u>Misconceptions</u>	<u>Reality</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ E-GP is an ICT project▪ E-GP is only about Procurement▪ E-GP is a digital replication of traditional procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ E-GP should be led by Procurement Experts▪ If <u>Governance</u> is not in place, effective E-Procurement may not succeed▪ E-GP is re-engineering: Procurement Reform



Misconceptions and Reality 2

<u>Misconceptions</u>	<u>Reality</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ E-GP will eradicate corruption▪ Requires heavy legislation and causes loss of jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Enhanced Traceability and Data Analysis, <u>BUT</u> it may lead to new forms of corruption by allowing illicit access to bidding data and manipulation of results▪ Does not require heavy legislation; empirical data does not confirm job losses

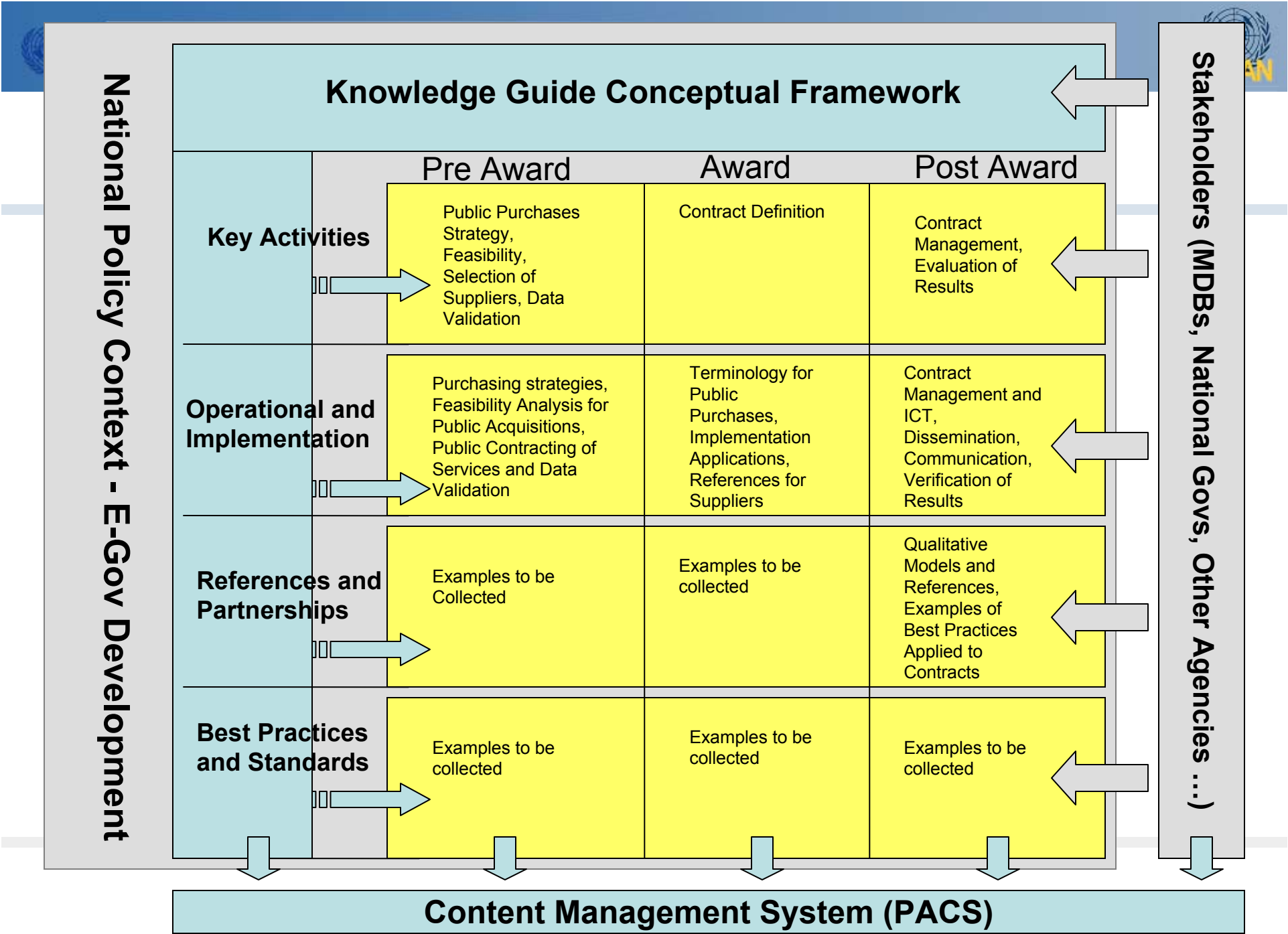
National Policy Context - E-Gov Development

Knowledge Guide Conceptual Framework

	Pre Award	Award	Post Award
Key Activities	Public Purchases Strategy, Feasibility, Selection of Suppliers, Data Validation	Contract Definition	Contract Management, Evaluation of Results
Operational and Implementation	Purchasing strategies, Feasibility Analysis for Public Acquisitions, Public Contracting of Services and Data Validation	Terminology for Public Purchases, Implementation Applications, References for Suppliers	Contract Management and ICT, Dissemination, Communication, Verification of Results
References and Partnerships	Examples to be Collected	Examples to be collected	Qualitative Models and References, Examples of Best Practices Applied to Contracts
Best Practices and Standards	Examples to be collected	Examples to be collected	Examples to be collected

Stakeholders (MDBs, National Govs, Other Agencies ...)

Content Management System (PACS)





Examples of Potential Partner Institutions for Information Exchange and Networking

- **ePractice - European ePractice newsletter**
- **PPN- European Public Procurement Network**
- **PEPPOL - Pan-European Public Procurement Online**
- **SOLVIT - European Union EuLab in Europe - EU Learning Lab meeting on Public Procurement of Innovation**
- **World Bank e-Procurement**
- **IGPN in Central South America - Inter-American Government Procurement Network;**
- **CCPN in Africa**
- **Public Procurement Research Center (PPRC): Florida Atlantic University**
- **Public Procurement Research Group: Nottingham University**
- **Public Program Law Program: George Washington University**
- **CONSIP Procurement Research Center – linked to EU (Italy)**
- **Procurement Law Academic Network IPPC(International Public Procurement Conference)**
- **IRSPP(International Research Study of Public Procurement)**
- **Global Revolution Conference (Nottingham University)**
- **Public Procurement Conference of the Americas: organized by GSA, CCC, NIGP,**
- **Asia Public Procurement Forum hosted by ADB**
- **Multilateral Cooperation Meeting on Government Procurement co-hosted by governmental organizations of USA, Canada, UK, Italy, and Chile**
- **Global Conference on e-GP hosted by MDBs**
- **ISM (Institute for Supply Management)**
- **NIGP (National Institute of Governmental Purchasing)**
- **IFPMS (International Federation of Purchasing and Supply Management)**
- **PMAC (The Purchasing Management Association of Canada)**



Questions and Discussions
