eGovernment policies and legislative frameworks: how to use ICTs support and enhance Good Governance

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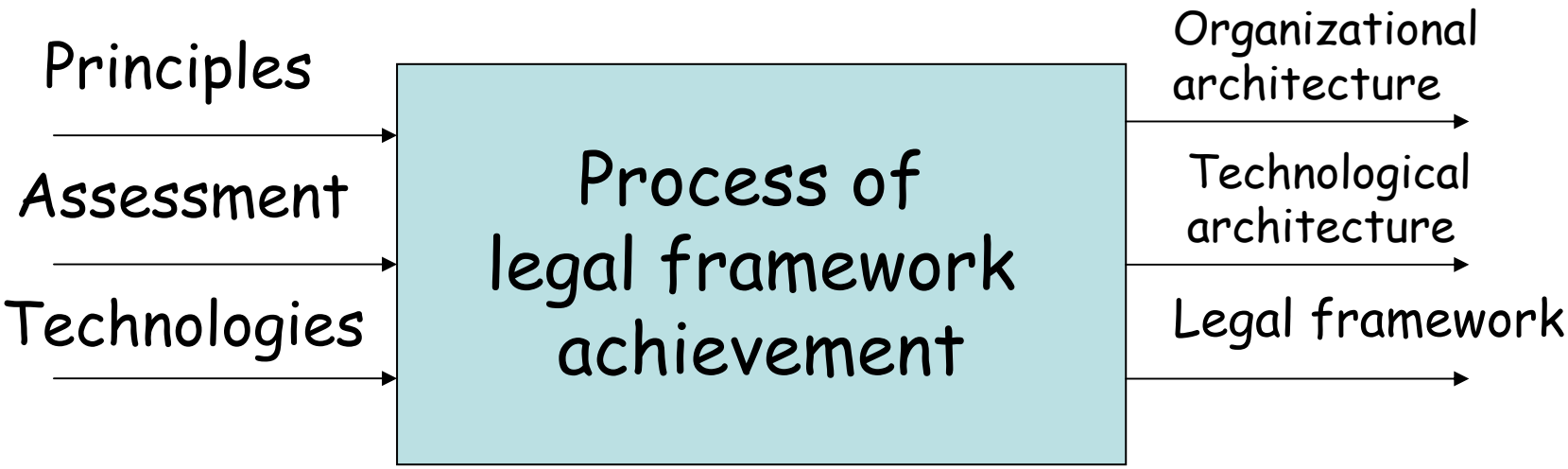
A complex problem



Information and Communication technologies

- Internet, World wide web, web services, browser technologies
- Electronic mail
- Telecommunication technologies
- Shared databases
- Cooperative functional architectures
- Cryptography
- Interoperability protocols
- Information retrieval and semantic web
- Markup languages
- Multimodality and multichannel access and delivery of services

Principles

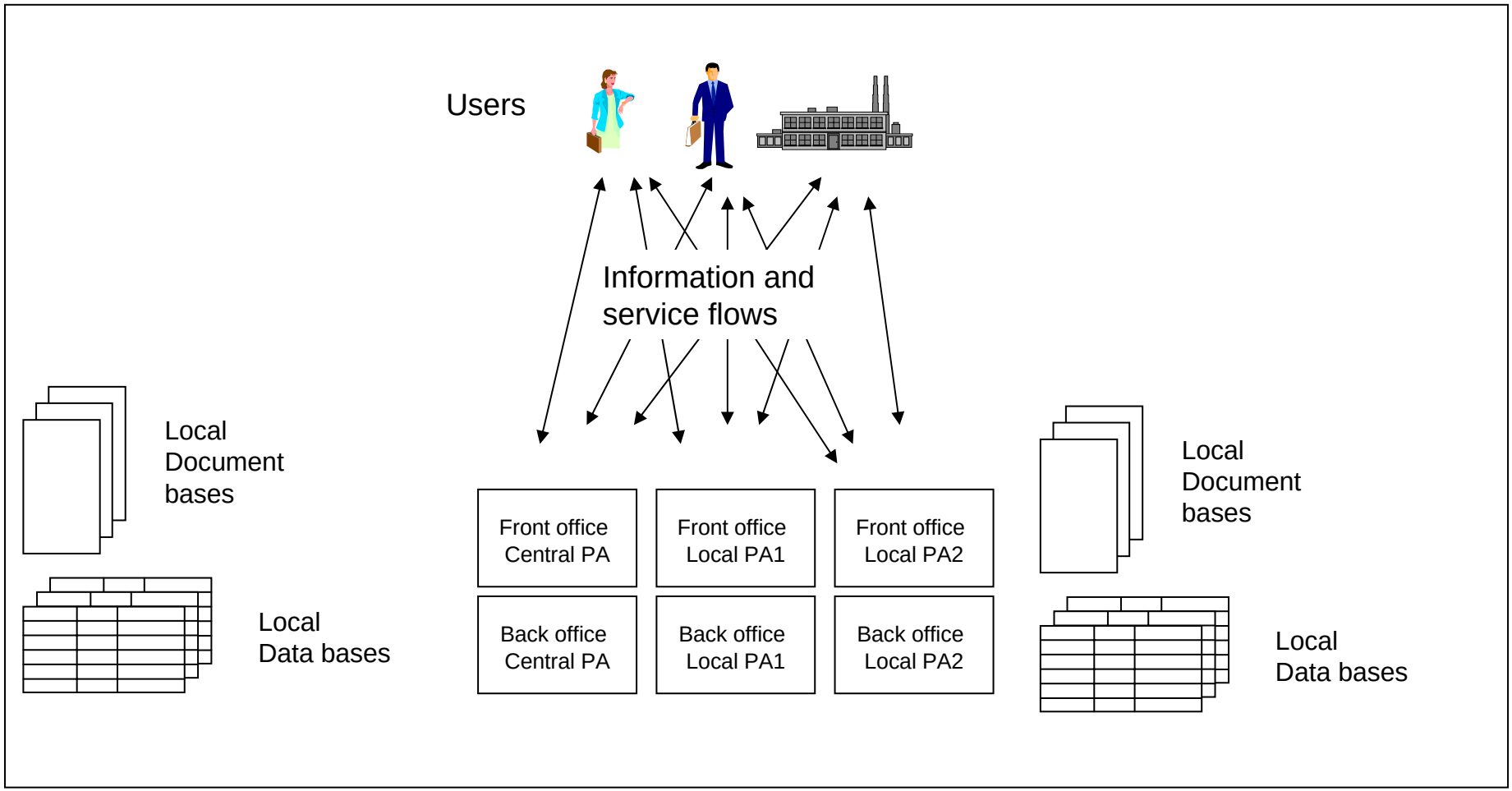
- **Efficiency and effectiveness of the institutional/administrative activities**
- **Transparency of institutions, government and public administration**
- **Simplification (business process reengineering) of administrative activities**
- **Sustainability of policies and projects**
- **Quality and effectiveness of the regulatory framework**
- **Security and privacy**
- **eInclusion and overcoming of digital divide**

The technological architecture and the legal framework

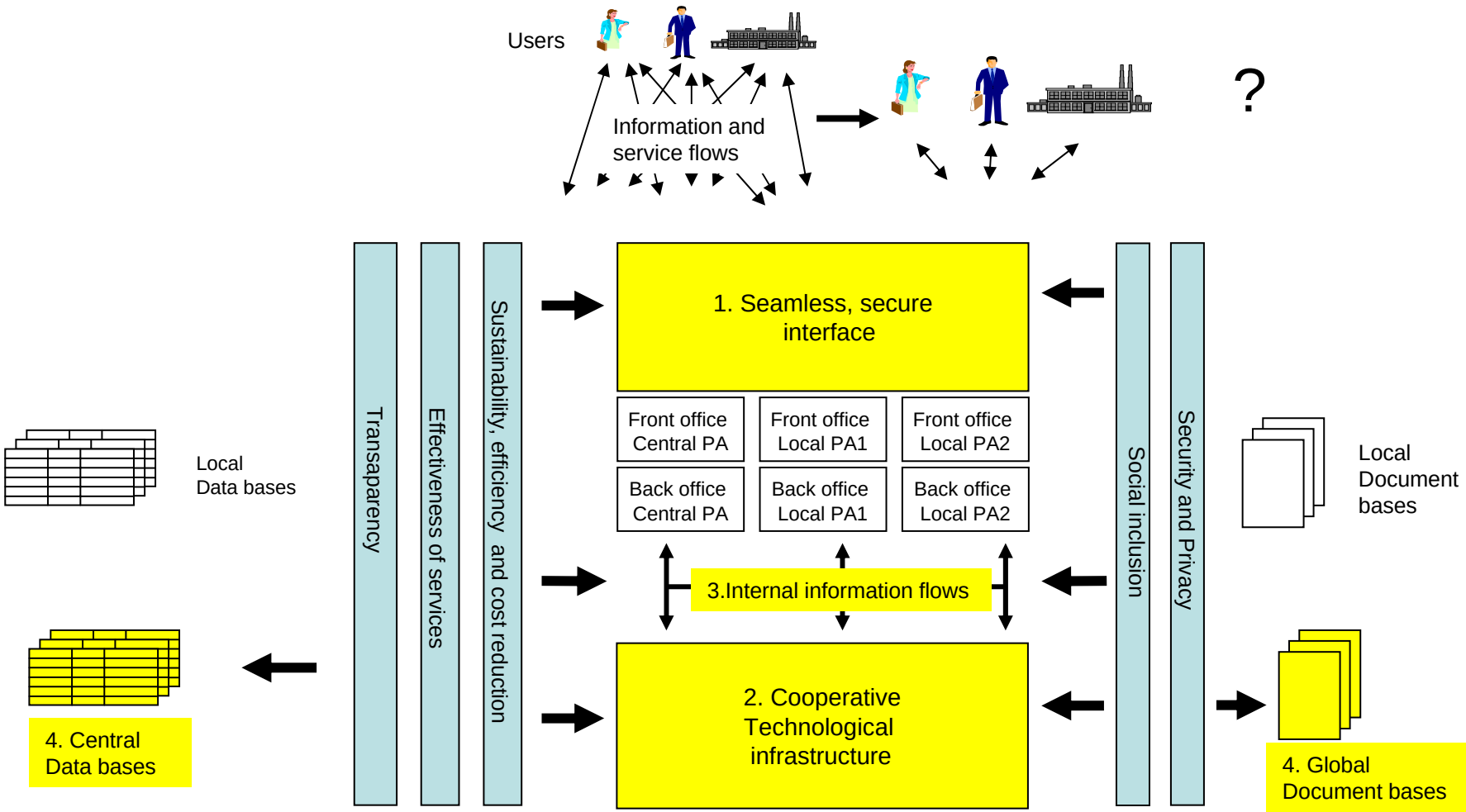
The general vision

- Technologies are a means, not an end
- Technologies should be used to fulfill, first of all, the general principles
- Legal frameworks should in turn enable the adoption of technologies, and not slow down and overload this process.

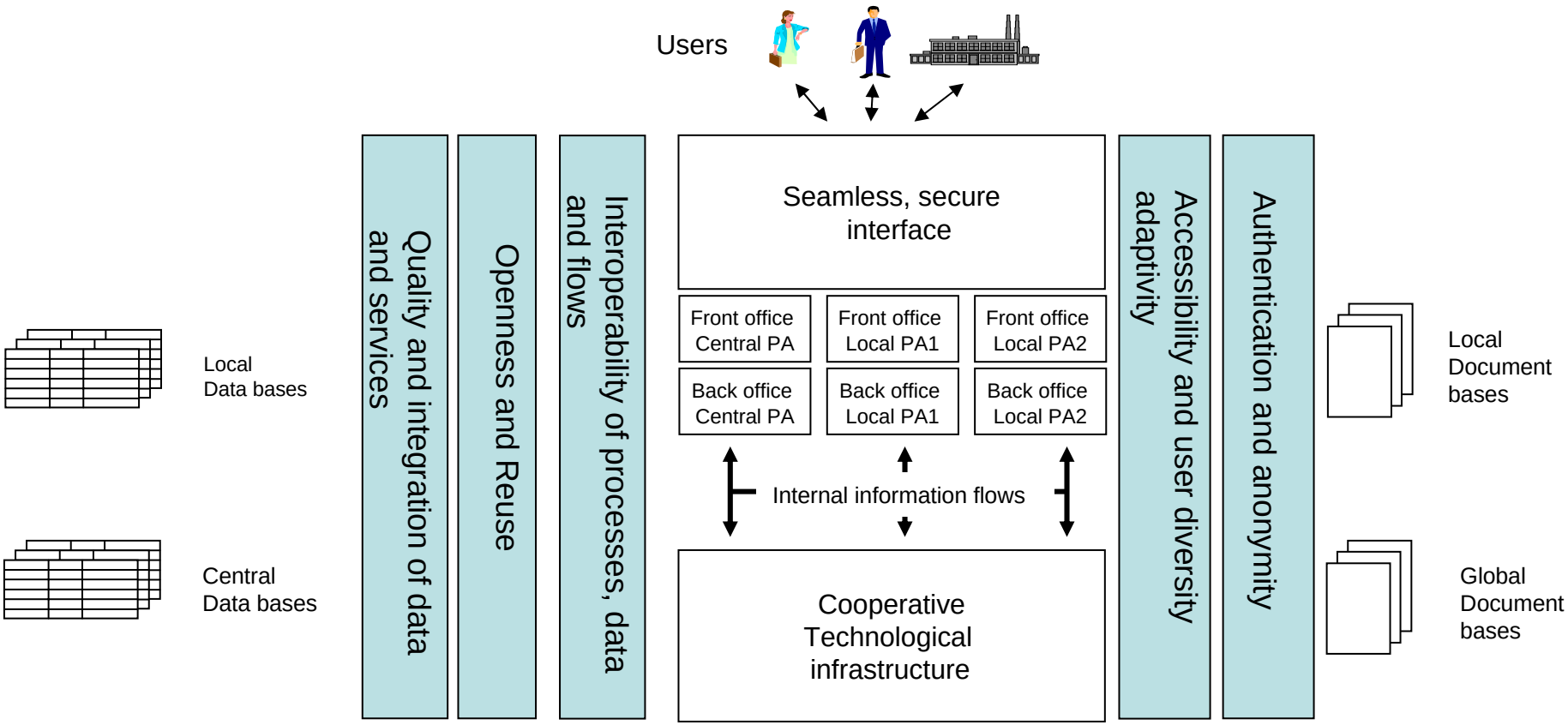
Starting point of eGovernment and Information Society initiatives: "before the treatment"



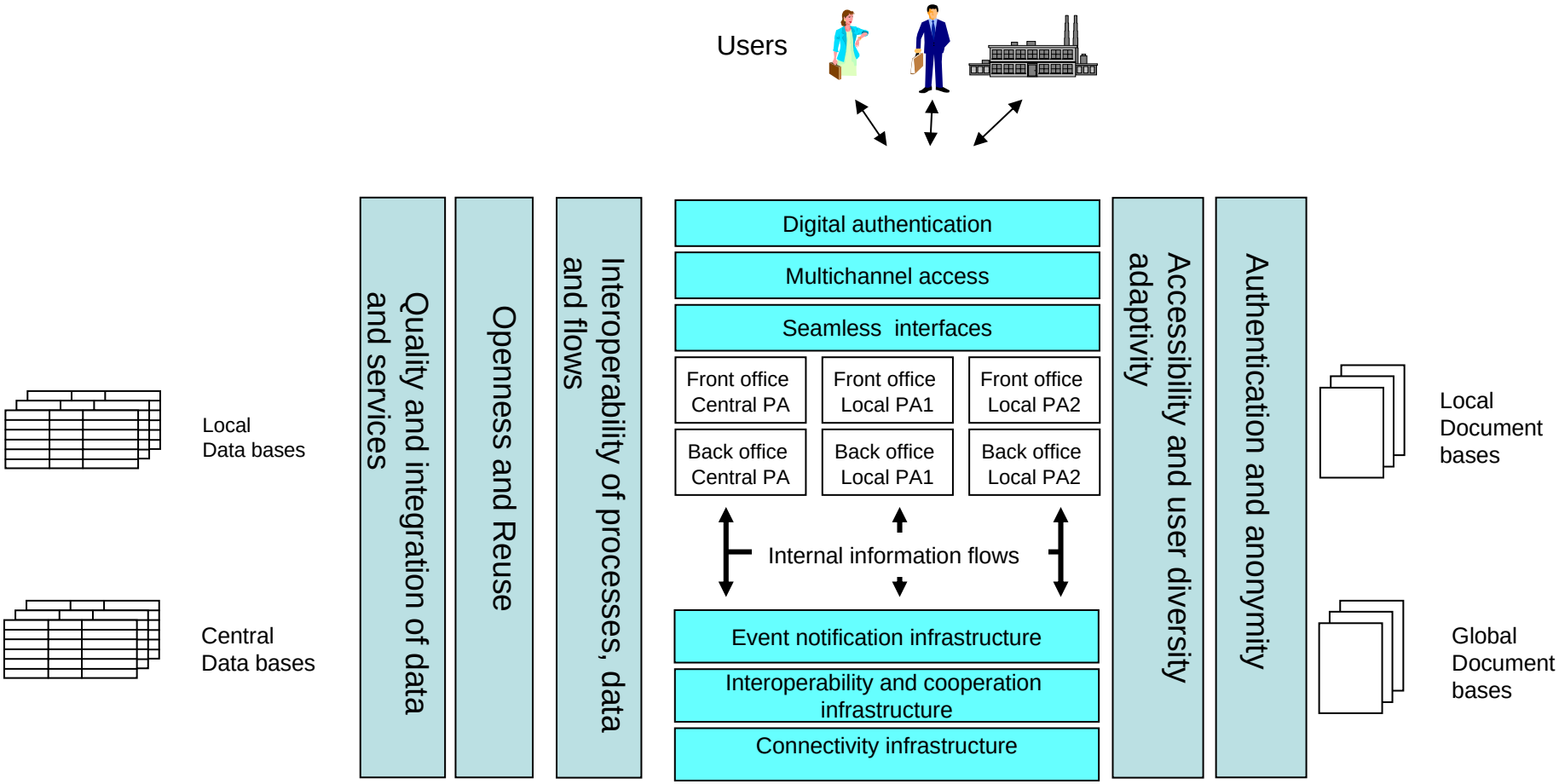
New technological model - 1
start from principles
technologies are a tool, not an end



Main drivers of legal frameworks



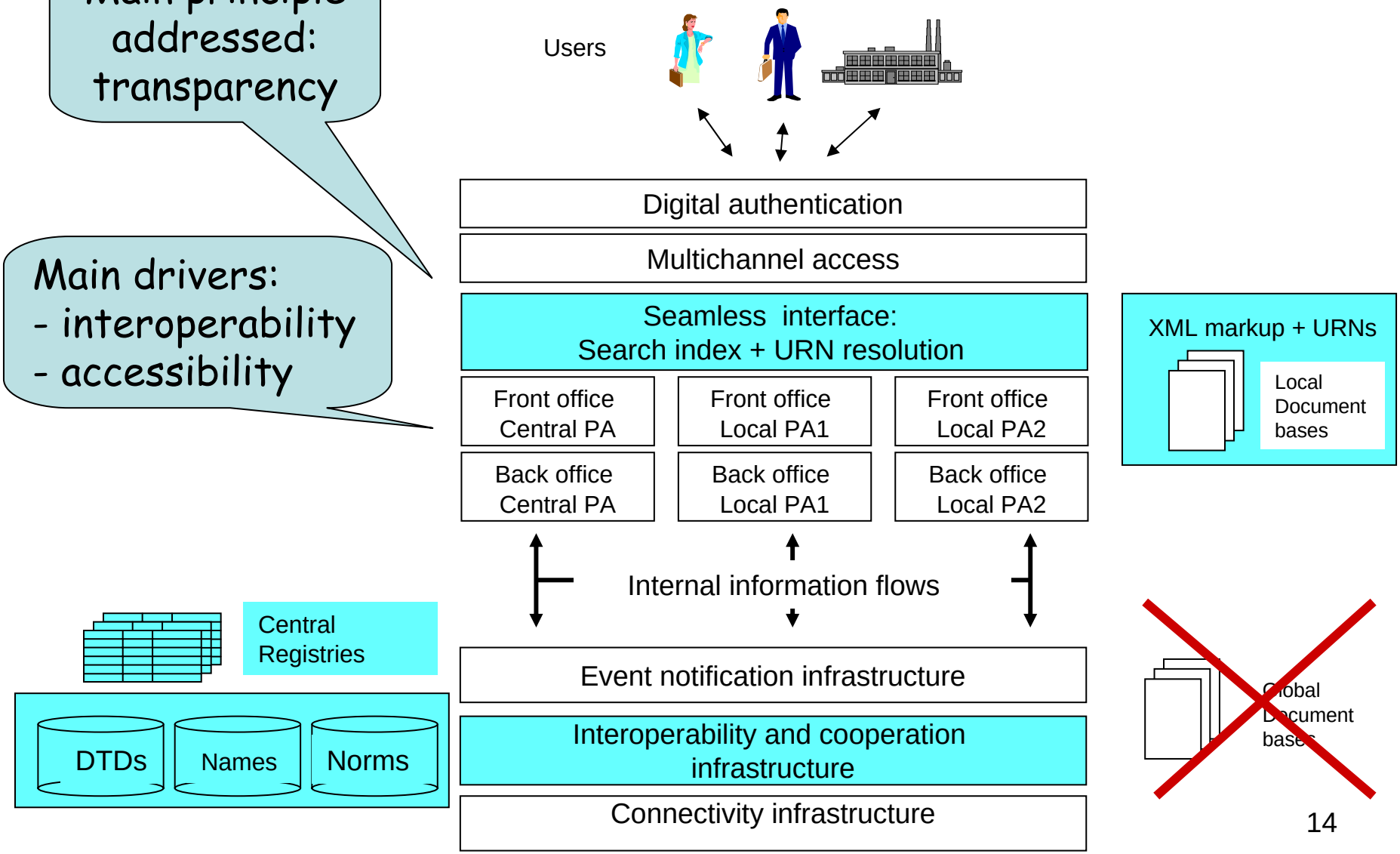
Reference model of the technological infrastructure



Example: the NormeinRete/Papi technological architecture

Main principle addressed: transparency

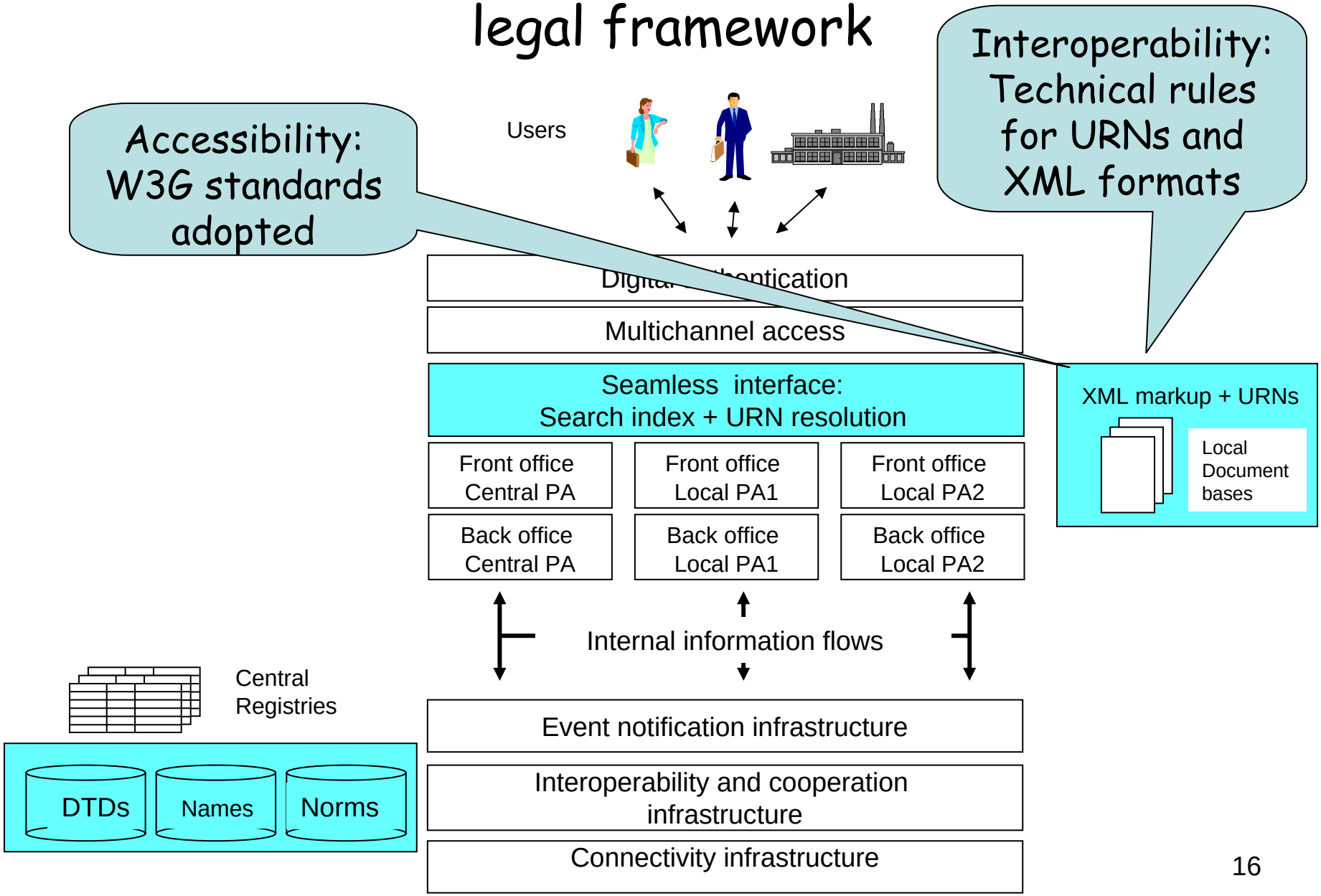
Main drivers:
- interoperability
- accessibility



Life cycle of a legal framework in a single country

1. When a technology is at its mature stage, produce a first draft
2. Experimentation in a small environment with "safe-conduct"
3. Updated draft and request for comments
4. Impact analysis
5. Enactment of the final document
6. Adequate period of time for procedures and infrastructure adjustment

Example: the NormeinRete legal framework



Life cycle of a legal framework in a group of coordinated countries/institutions (European Union, PanAfrican Parliament)

1. A first group of countries act as "pioneers", following the above cycle- first part (experimentation)
2. Integrated draft document including "best practices" and request for comments
3. Impact analysis
4. Enactment of the final document
5. Adequate period of time for national alignment