Open Government
Action Plan for 2018 – 2019

Introduction

On April 1, 2012, the Israeli government resolved to join the Open Government Partnership, recognizing the importance of promoting and deepening the relationship with its citizens. Upon joining the OGP, the government of Israel established four fundamental principles of Open Government in Israel, based on the OGP's fundamental principles: transparency, accountability, civic participation and implementing innovative technologies. The Israeli government implements Open Government initiatives as part of a public-serving, citizen-centered approach, and considers Open Government as an innovative governance model and a part of the democratic infrastructure, by creating a space for the needs, rights and world views of all its citizens to be expressed and considered. An Open Government approach fosters informed policy-making processes, improves governmental services and has the potential to strengthen the trust between citizens and government, as a critical foundation for economic growth, social resilience and government stability.

Open Government in Israel is spearhead by several governmental units, as well as the Knesset, in an effort to promote a government-wide implementation of Open Government principles. This activity is based on government resolutions, ministry targets and the strategic plans. With the objective of advancing the principles of Open Government to new policy areas, the government expanded the areas of activity and the number of participating units in the third action plan, corresponding to the OGP's focal areas and the unique challenges of the state of Israel. The government has further made an effort to consider and implement the recommendations of the researchers in the independent report (IRM), and included commitments, which have been identified as having a potentially significant impact, as well as social and environmental importance to Open Government concerns.

In previous action plans, the Israeli government took it upon itself to take action in accordance with the roadmap outlined by the OGP, while focusing on two key challenges: improving government services through the use of innovative information technologies and increasing transparency, with the aim of improving the government's performance and deepening the public's trust in the government system. Addressing these challenges is also part of the government's activities in the Third Action Plan for 2018 – 2019, along with expanding its activities on additional policy issues. Within this framework, the plan is based on a number of key themes that are in line with the fundamental values of Open Government:

Transparency and open information: The Israeli government will promote a transparency policy that will include expanding the public information that public authorities actively publish, defining transparency criteria, and implementing an "open by default" policy towards making government databases publicly accessible. Within this framework, the government will take action to expand the volume of open data that can be utilized, particularly information having economic value, public interest and relevance to civil society organizations' activities, and while engaging civic participation in deciding the priorities for open information.

Improving the accessibility of government processes: The Israeli government will take action to promote mechanisms of transparency, oversight and accountability relating to the work of government ministries, with the objective of promoting good governance and deepening the public's trust in the government system. This activity will initially focus on core subjects, including carrying out government resolutions and work plans, making primary and secondary legislation publicly accessible, ensuring transparency in local authorities and implementing the audit mechanism according to the Paris Accord for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

Increasing the public's involvement in policy processes: the Israeli government will take action to expand the extent of the consultations with the public during decision-making processes, promote cooperative efforts with the business and civil sectors and take action to create a platform for making civic participation processes publicly accessible, in an effort to deepen the public's trust, empower individuals and strengthen the relations between the public and the government system.

Harnessing technological innovation to improve the government service to the public: Based on citizen-centered approach, which drives the concept of government service, the Israeli government will take action to improve the quality and accessibility of government services to citizens in all population groups, aided by technological innovation and customizing services to the needs of citizens in the various populations.

Concurrent with the preparation of the National Plan for Open Government, the Government ICT Authority is conducting a strategic process of defining the desirable impact of Open Government policy, as a means of long-term perception that facilitates optimal planning, while examining policy implementation compared to its objectives. The change in mindset that produced this process extends beyond discussions about the government's outputs, and shifts the focus to the value that the government generated for citizens via Open Government processes. The impact targets of Open Government were defined after consulting with stakeholders in civil society, in academia, in the business sector and the public system, out of the understanding that Open Government should be promoted while applying its guiding principles.

Open Government – current policy

The National Action Plan for Open Government for 2018 – 2019 is based on the cornerstones of Government Resolution No. 4515 and is added to the extensive activities that were conducted in this regard in recent years. Within the scope of the first Action Plan for Open Government for 2012 – 2014, infrastructure was established for the government's activities in the area, including the establishment of the Government ICT Authority; the establishment of the Unit for the Improvement of Government Service; the establishment of the Government Freedom of Information Unit, and the development of technological infrastructures for providing government services. As supplementary actions, the spheres of activity of the Government ICT Authority were expanded, with the aims of improving the government service and reducing the bureaucratic burden (Government Resolution No. 2097 of 10.10.2014). Within the scope of the National Action Plan for 2015 – 2017 (hereinafter: "the Second Action Plan") the findings of the audit report submitted to the OGP were used, and its objectives focused on the assimilation, expansion and institutionalization of the activities of the various government bodies engaging in Open Government fields. Detailed information

about the Open Government objectives in the earlier action plans and information about their implementation can be found in the self-assessment report that the Israeli government submitted to the OGP.

Key Open Government processes
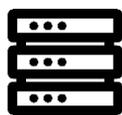
Making databases publicly accessible: The Government ICT Authority is leading the implementation of Government Resolution No. 1933 of 30.08.2016 regarding improving the transfer of government information and making digital databases publicly accessible. This resolution adopted the recommendations of the interministerial team for implementing an "open by default" policy for making databases publicly accessible, and determined that government ministries must make all of the databases under their responsibility publicly accessible by 2022. In this regard, the resolution determined that every government ministry must map the databases in its possession and integrate activities in its work plans to make databases publicly accessible as of 2017. The Government ICT Authority was authorized to lead the implementation of the resolution, and was allocated a designated budget and additional manpower for this purpose. Correct to the drafting of this action plan, most ministries and support units have mapped the databases in their possession, and hundreds of databases are publicly accessible on the designated data.gov.il website. The implementation process of the government resolution is underway and the mapping process is expected to be completed by the beginning of 2018. The drafting of a multi-year work plan for making all of the databases publicly accessible by 2022 is also underway.

Transparency and freedom of information: The Government Freedom of Information Unit in the Ministry of Justice is tasked with defining guidelines for actively disseminating information and increasing the exercise of freedom of information in the government. Within the scope of the Unit's activities during this period, the formal position of the civil servants in charge of freedom of information within government ministries was formalized, and the Civil Service Commissioner's notice of 01.05.2017 defined their spheres of responsibility, their organizational standing, the granting of remuneration and the nature of the professional training being provided to them. Additionally, a binding procedure was published regarding active disclosure of government contracts with private entities, as part of implementing Government Resolution No. 1116 of 29.12.2013. As of the publication of the procedure,

government ministries are obligated to publish their engagements on a quarterly basis, and the rate of compliance with the procedure is currently approximately 90%. Concurrently, the Unit is taking action to promote and assimilate the use of the central Freedom of Information Website both by the public and by public authorities.

Civic participation: The Department of Home Affairs, Planning and Development in the Prime Minister's Office coordinates the government's activities to promote intersectoral cooperation and is taking action to formulate a civic participation policy and tools, out of the recognition of "the importance of civic participation as a means to improve governance and planning processes and performance, with the objective of increasing citizens' involvement in what is being done in the public arena; to contribute to decision-making processes; to improve the implementation of the government's policy and to strengthen the ties and trust between the public and the government" (from Government Resolution No. 4028 of 25.12.2011). As part of the Department's activities, a centralized procurement process was held in 2016 for the planning and implementation of civic participation processes in the government, which enables ministries to carry out participatory processes with the assistance of bodies specializing in their operation, while employing a variety of methodologies and technologies. Additionally, courses of action were taken to institutionalize and integrate civic participation activities, including the recruitment of designated manpower, the development of a training methodology in this field and holding significant civic participation processes relating to improving regulation and reducing the bureaucratic burden, health, tourism and government work plans.

Improving government services: Further to Government Resolution 2097, processes were implemented to promote innovative digital projects, including the launch of the integrated, user-oriented, publicly accessible government website and the promotion of advanced digital services. Additionally, Government Resolution 1008 was passed on 17.07.2016 regarding the provision of an online communications channel to the public for contacting the government, which facilitates easier access to government services. Concurrently, the Unit for the Improvement of Government Service is taking action to measure the public's satisfaction with government services and to inculcate a service methodology.

These efforts reflect the core activities carried out in recent years in Open Government areas. Parallel to these processes, and as part of the progression from the infrastructure stage to a more advanced stage, the Government ICT Authority is currently striving to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the Open Government policy and of evaluating its outcomes and impact, while creating impact indicators relative to the policy objectives. In addition to this activity, the Action Plan for 2018 – 2019 was expanded to cover additional topics and spheres of activity, which reflects the inculcation of the Open Government approach in the government's endeavors.

Consultations with the public

Civic participation in decision-making processes in the government has undergone a significant change in recent years and has become a natural and necessary part of many of the decision-making processes taking place today. Naturally, a process that is part of Open Government and the government's commitments within the framework of the OGP initiative should institute basic standards of civic participation and possibly go beyond that. Therefore, the civic participation process in this regard focused on the rationale behind the policy and sought advice about ways to ensure that the policy is maximally effective. In the final analysis, all of the commitments seek to enhance the deepen the ripple effect that the Open Government policy creates, and they all seek to do so in the most effective way. This point also arose in the self-assessment report (IRM) and, as part of the conclusions of the report, an effort was made to create a more participatory process.

Initially, individual consultations were held through personal meetings with a number of civil society organizations operating in Open Government fields, including the Public Knowledge Workshop, The Citizen Empowerment Center in Israel and The Israel Democracy Institute, with the aims of creating a working relationship and ascertaining the optimal format for building the participatory process in preparation for formulating the plan. Later on during this process, the decision was reached to hold consultation sessions in order to define the desired impact of Open Government. In order to consult with professionals from different disciplines, the process included contacting government ministries, relevant staff in various authorities, academic scholars and relevant professionals in the various sectors. Two online arenas were opened for the purpose of these consultations. The first arena engaged in the question: "What are the objectives of Open Government in Israel, and how will we know when they are achieved?" and the second engaged in a focused way on the government's commitments in the Action Plan for Open Government for 2018 – 2019.

- **The mapping of knowledge resources** included contacting stakeholders, and people with knowledge and authority. We contacted government ministries that, as decision-makers, make use of civic participation processes, take action to promote transparency, accessibility and more. In academia, we contacted governance and policy scholars and technology

scholars and in civil society, we contacted various research bodies, NPOs and a variety of organizations. We also invited representatives from the business sector, particularly development and technology experts.

- **The data collection** included wide-scale uploading of consultation arenas on social networks; assembling a list of e-mail addresses for dissemination through our partners in the process; building a campaign of the Government Advertising Agency calling for civic participation; holding a conference led by the director of the Government ICT Authority in cooperation with the director of The Citizen Empowerment Center in Israel and uploading a live transcript of it to the consultation website. Concurrently, we enabled the public to respond to a joint document about the commitments themselves. As an issue needing improvement, we note that we did not reach massive new audiences, and this need was identified as a main challenge looking forward.

- **Processing of the data** was performed by the experts in these fields during the physical discussions, both by the participants in the process and by the decision-makers at the ICT Authority, and a number of significant insights were identified:

Insights from the process of defining outcomes of Open Government

Trust. The purpose of Open Government processes is to increase the public's trust in the public system, through the keeping of commitments (from the level of policy to the actual provision of service to end-users), the sharing of information and allowing participation in decision-making. Every citizen needs to know that the government is working for them.

Performance. Open Government processes have the potential to improve the government's performance and enable it to accomplish the tasks that it defined, while emphasizing prompt, accessible and available service. It is the government's job is to create measurable value for its citizens.

Impact. The essence of a democracy is public involvement in and awareness of decisions that are being made, the shared resources and the impact that the public has. Open Government is designed to enable this. Democracy is the objective, and not just a means.

One government. The citizen needs to see a uniform system in place, with a shared interface, consistent service procedures and uniform standards. Open Government need to transform dozens and hundreds of departments into one government, a single body.

Insights on the government's commitments to the OGP:

Civic participation. The key success indicator of civic participation is the public's influence on the decision-making process, which should be measured and reported at the end of the process [relates to the outcome indicator – "influence"].

Civic participation. In order to achieve a quantum leap in civic participation, it would be advisable to integrate participatory processes at various stages of the policy-setting process – from participating in the stages of organization and definition of the objectives, through the measurement and evaluation stages, and continuing this participation throughout the implementation stages. [relates to the outcome indicator – "influence"].

Transparency and accountability. Processes to promote transparency are needed in order to focus on information that provides solutions to citizens' needs. For this purpose, the government should examine which types of information will be helpful to citizens and how, and make such information accessible accordingly, in a format and using language that will be easy for citizens to understand. At the same time, it would be advisable to provide citizens with links to additional information in a way that will create synergy and increase its value to the public. [relates to the outcome indicator – "trust"].

Transparency and accountability. In order to encourage transparency initiatives and streamline the system's functioning during future efforts to make information more transparent, the assimilation of knowledge-management methodologies and infrastructure should be promoted, which are configured for accessibility. Organized knowledge and data management will enable relevant information to be identified, located and linked to supplementary information, in a way that will facilitate courses of action that ensure transparency. [relates to the outcome indicator – "performance"].

Implementing new technologies. Better services to citizens sometimes rely on technological infrastructure that infringe on the citizen's right to privacy. When building the new infrastructure, and during Open Government processes in particular, it would be advisable to create a mechanism that balances between the need to streamline and improve government services and processes, and safeguarde citizens' privacy, both as a systemic policy (top down) and in terms of considering the various preferences with regard to the privacy policy (bottom up) [relates to the outcome indicator – "trust"].

Implementing new technologies. Parallel to developing technological infrastructures for the government vis-à-vis the public, it would be advisable to also promote cooperation among the government ministries, in a way that would enable mutual learning and improvement, and encourage the mutual adoption of practices to promote Open Government [relates to the outcome indicator – "performance"].

Making databases publicly accessible. In order to achieve a quantum leap in making information publicly accessible, the government needs to help the public receive value from the databases. To this end, it would be advisable, to take action to improve the quality of the databases, while making relevant metadata accessible and standardizing the access formats. Secondly, the process of making databases publicly accessible needs to be performed while receiving information from stakeholders and, particularly, while prioritizing accessibility according to their positions in this regard [relates to the outcome indicator – "performance"].

Considering the insights formulated during the consultation process, the Government ICT Authority is planning to formulate indicators for every desired outcome, which will constitute the desired "future reality" in the field of Open Government in Israel up until 2020. The formulation process will be performed in conjunction with governmental partners and while consulting with stakeholders, the aim being to identify courses of action that will produce the greatest value to the public. At this stage, the Government ICT Authority is mapping the outcome indicators, the courses of action and the measurement gaps existing in the world, the aim being to establish an orderly methodology for measuring the value of Open Government.

In addition, the action plan has been uploaded to an online consultation project, in which stakeholders from the civil society, the academy, the public and the

government could respond and suggest how to improve the different commitments. Further to the public's response, half of the commitments were changed – whether their content or their specific milestones, in order to assure optimal implementation of the commitment, and value to the citizen.

Volumes of participation

Volume

900
Exposed

171
Participated

172
Answers

13
Insights

Groups

Government ministries

CIOs

Civil society

Business sector

Academia

Open Government Commitments 2018 - 2019

1. Expanding the scope of civic participation processes in government ministries' work, through inculcating the process and ensuring that the means to carry it out are publicly accessible

31.06.19 - 01.01.18	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Department of Home Affairs, Planning and Development, the Prime Minister's Office
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Improving decision-making and performance of government ministries through processes of civic participation, that include diverse target audiences. Processes of civic participation help minimizing the distance between government authorities and the public and civil society organizations, and enable decisions to be made after a more comprehensive image has been obtained.
What is the commitment?	1. Developing an online platform for making processes of civic participation publicly accessible. 2. Creating contextual formats for conducting participatory processes in the government's various spheres of activity (regulation, work plans, legislation, etc.) and updating them periodically. 3. Increasing awareness and training functionaries in government ministries in planning and conducting participatory processes. 4. Formulating indicators for evaluating processes of civic participation. The above will serve to promote an increase in the number of civic participation processes being conducted in the government, an increase in the number of units that conduct civic participation processes, an increase in the number and diversity of

	the participants and the variety of participation tools being used.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Improving the ministries' capabilities in managing processes of civic participation will lead to an increase in the number of participatory processes being conducted, and will enable a variety of participants to take part in the processes and influence decision-making processes. These will influence expansion of the government's knowledge and information base, will help to attract additional partners and, in the final analysis, will promote the reaching and implementation of better decisions.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The commitment improves the infrastructure for government ministries to consult with the public and with civil society organizations, thereby giving them opportunities to be in contact with the government, to help design the public agenda, to focus the government's actions and to influence decision-making and its' implementation.
Additional information	Expanding the processes of civic participation in the government is a part of several parallel processes underway in recent years: 1. **Implementing Government Resolution No. 3190** (2008), which addresses the relations between the government, civil society and the business sector. Implementing the resolution anchors the cooperation between sectors by

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holding an ongoing dialogue for the purpose of achieving public objectives.

2. **Implementing Government Resolution No. 4028** (2011), which relates to strengthening the governance, planning and performance capabilities of the government. This resolution addresses formulating policies and tools that will help government ministries plan and implement participatory processes in their fields, with the objectives of increasing citizens' involvement in what is being done in the public arena and their contributions to decision-making processes, improving the implementation of the government's policies and strengthening the relations and trust between the public and the government.

3. Holding consultation processes with the public in relation to transparency – implementation of **Government Resolution No. 1933** (2016) to improve government information transfers and make government databases publicly accessible, during which, open and ongoing dialogue should be held with the public in relation to these issues.

4. Including the public in processes of improving regulation and reducing the bureaucratic burden, and in implementing the government resolution that addresses reducing the regulatory burden – (**Resolution No. 2118**, from 2014), which determines that stakeholders should be involved in every process. The resolution also relates to building suitable infrastructure for relevant government units to conduct these participatory processes.

5. Promoting processes of civic participation within the scope of handling socio-economic issues. Mandatory integration of processes of

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	civic participation in government decision-making relating to socio-economic issues, such as **Government Resolution No. 324** (2015) – settings a government policy to promote the integration of Israeli citizens of Ethiopian origin in Israeli society. 6. Publishing government ministries' work plans, including the key targets and tasks of every ministry in each year. The report is publicized and enables the public and civil society organizations to receive comprehensive information about government planning. The plan is being formulated while conducting participatory processes both inside and outside of the government.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Developing an online government platform to make processes of civic participation in the government publicly accessible	01.01.18	30.06.19
Training – offering workshops, conferences and meetings to raise awareness and build planning and implementation capabilities for processes of civic participation in government ministries and in support units	01.09.17	30.06.19
Creating and updating a methodology for planning and implementing processes of civic participation in the	01.09.17	30.06.19

government's various spheres of activity, including legislation, work plans, regulation, etc.		
Formulating indicators for evaluating processes of civic participation in government endeavors and their operation	31.01.18	30.06.19
Increasing the number of participatory processes that will influence decision-making processes	01.10.18	30.06.19

Contact information	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Tamar Peled Amir
Title, Department	Senior Director, Intersectoral Cooperation, Department of Home Affairs, Planning and Development, the Prime Minister's Office
Email and Phone	tamarp@pmo.gov.il 02-6706127
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	E-Government, the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Finance, government units which constitute an audience for potential operators of civic participation processes
	Civil society, business sector	Framework suppliers selected from the pool of government operators of civic participation processes

2. Publicizing reports of implementation of government resolutions

As of 2016	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Department of Home Affairs, Planning and Development, the Prime Minister's Office
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Making data about the implementation of government resolutions publicly accessible.
What is the commitment?	Publishing the data on the implementation of government resolutions that were passed as of the 34th government in a detailed manner, for every operative government resolution. A summary report for 2016 about the detailed performance data of government resolutions in 2015 – 2016 is available in the following link: http://www.pmo.gov.il/policyplanning/mimshal/Documents/mesakem210617.pdf
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Making the data on implementation of government resolutions publicly accessible enables the public to monitor the fulfillment of the commitments being made in government resolutions in a wide variety of policy spheres. Publicizing the data also helps to strengthen accountability and to inculcate norms of government reporting to the public.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency, accountability

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Publication of a summary report about the detailed performance data of government resolutions	6.2017	To be performed as of this year and thereafter.

Consulting the civil society about the optimal format of data collection		
Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Ro'ee Dror	
Title, Department	Government Senior Section Manager, Department of Home Affairs, Planning and Development	
Email and Phone	050-2116755	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Government ministries and units
	Civil society, business sector	

3. Publicizing data on action plan performance indicators

As of 2016		
Lead implementing agency/actor	Department of Home Affairs, Planning and Development, the Prime Minister's Office	
Commitment description		
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Making data publicly accessible, as a tool for enhancing the public's ability to monitor the government's fulfillment of commitments that are published in the work plans, and to increase the government's accountability.	
What is the commitment?	Publicizing the data on monitoring of performance indicators, which are published in the book of government work plans. The data on main performance indicators only, from the book of work plans for 2016, were publicized on the following link: http://www.pmo.gov.il/policyplanning/mimshal/Documents/D2016.pdf	
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Making the data on performance indicators publicly accessible provides a more complete picture of the fulfillment of commitments by government ministries and units in relation to various subjects. This situation report helps the public monitor the implementation of government policies and helps the government inculcate norms of reporting the fulfillment of its commitments to the public.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency, accountability	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:

Publicizing the data on all performance indicators, which were published in the book of work plans for 2017 – 2018	5.2018	To be carried out as of this year and thereafter
Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Ro'ee Dror	
Title, Department	Government Senior Section Manager, Department of Home Affairs, Planning and Development	
Email and Phone	050-2116755	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Policy planning departments in government ministries and units
	Civil society, business sector	

4. Setting up an central call center for government ministries

As of 2017		
Lead implementing agency/actor	Unit for the Improvement of Government Service to the Public, the Government ICT Authority	
Commitment description		
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	There is a need for a central government response, in which information about the various government services and the various service channels for receiving them will be provided to the public, while encouraging the public to use the self-service channels. The response will be provided in various languages, through a multi-channel response, and will make the service accessible to the handicapped.	
What is the commitment?	Setting up a central government call center.	
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The central government telephone response system will provide answers to questions relating to the various government services, such as: providing support for online services, finding information in the various government entities' websites, providing general information about the various government services (contacting options, operating hours, addresses, procedures for receiving services and more), providing information about processes being implemented with the involvement of a number of government entities.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	**Transparency**: making information publicly accessible about government services, thus improving the access to information.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Selecting the winner supplier	7/2017	12/2017

Set up	1/2018	4/2018
Operation	5/2018	

Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Eitan Pessah	
Title, Department	Director, the Unit for the Improvement of Government Service to the Public, the Government ICT Authority	
Email and Phone	eitanpe@cio.gov.il 02-6293007	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	E-Government, all government ministries
	Civil society, business sector	The winning supplier

5. Continuing the development of the National Legislation Database – increasing the transparency of information about primary and secondary legislation

1/2018 – 12/2019		
Lead implementing agency/actor	The Knesset	
Commitment description		
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The National Legislation Database went live on the Knesset website for the first time in 2014 and it contains information about all of the laws of the State of Israel and laws as legislated, as well as the parliamentary processes for each of them. Since 2016, draft bills under consideration by the current Knesset are also presented, as well as information about draft bills and their accompanying parliamentary processes from the first Knesset until the current Knesset. The National Legislation Database is still not complete and the following data needs to be added – a. **Full explanation of the legislative process of a draft bill** – at the moment, the database presents the information and data about government draft bills only from the stage at which the draft bill begins the legislative process in the Knesset. But a government draft bill begins its "life" well before this, when a memorandum of law is disseminated on the Government Law Memoranda Website – www.tazkirim.gov.il. At the moment, there are two separate and disconnected processes, even though at issue is a single draft bill, that initiates an internal process in the government and is presented to the public for comments, and only subsequently, it proceeds through a legislative proceeding in the Knesset.	

	b. **Presentation of secondary legislation that is enacted by virtue of laws of the State of Israel** – the laws of the State of Israel authorize various officers in the executive authority to institute secondary legislation by virtue thereof. To date, there is no government database that contains all secondary legislation enacted by virtue of each of the laws of the State of Israel. c. **Development of tools that will allow the Knesset to fulfill the government's supervisory role and monitor the government's performance** in enacting secondary legislation that is required pursuant to the provisions of law. d. **Presentation of budget laws** – the budget laws are still not optimally presented in a database. e. **Presentation of the full version of the laws of the State of Israel** – to date, the State of Israel has not taken action to present the amended and updated version of the laws of the State, which incorporates all amendments to them that have been legislated over the years.
What is the commitment?	a. Building an interface that will enable the linking of a government draft bill submitted to the Knesset to the first version disseminated as a memorandum of law, and presentation of the information in the National Legislation Database with a page for each law. b. Building an interface for receiving information about secondary legislation being enacted by virtue of laws of the State of Israel and presenting it in the National Legislation Database, and building a system that enables monitoring of the

	government's performance in enacting secondary legislation required by law.
	c. Completing the information needed about budget laws for the purpose of including it in the database.
	d. Establishing a system to manage the full and updated version of the laws of the State of Israel – the Knesset took it upon itself to prepare and present the full version of the laws of the State of Israel. To this end, comprehensive, in-depth work was performed to collect information, documents and data and to characterize a designated system that will prepare the full version, in order to start developing it.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The new interfaces and mode of presentation of the information in the National Legislation Database will enable all existing information to be made publicly accessible in a comprehensive way, and will help develop the National Legislation Database as a meaningful public resource.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	**Transparency**: Development of the National Legislation Database helps the public exercise its right to information, in that it makes comprehensive, reliable, high-quality information publicly accessible, which, until now, had not been readily available or had been accessible only to commercial companies.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Linking government draft bills that are contained in the National Legislation Database to the memoranda of law that are disseminated by the government, and presenting the	1.1.2017	31.12.2019

information in individual law pages in the National Legislation Database.		
Presentation of secondary legislation being enacted by virtue of laws of the State of Israel in the National Legislation Database.	1.1.2018	31.12.2019
Presentation of budget laws – locating and supplementing the information and presenting it in the National Legislation Database.	1.1.2018	31.12.2018
Presenting the full and updated version of the laws of the State of Israel, completing the establishment of the system and starting to prepare the full version of the State's laws and presenting them in the National Legislation Database.	1.1.2017	31.12.2019

Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Adv. Gali Ben-Or
Title, Department		Manager, the National Legislation Database, Legal Department, the Knesset
Email and Phone		galib@knesset.gov.il 02-6408632
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Ministry of Justice
	Civil society, business sector	Civil society organizations

6. Establishing a reporting and control system on the implementation of the measures in the National Plan for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

As of 2017	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Air Quality and Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environmental Protection
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The Paris Climate Accord requires countries (that ratified the accord) to set national targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and to perform monitoring and control over the implementation of measures to achieve the targets. As a part of Government Resolution No. 542, the government of Israel has set a target for itself to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 7.7 tons of CO_2e per capita by 2030. In addition, targets were set for efficient energy use, renewable energy and minimizing the usage of private vehicles. In order to achieve those targets, the government has formulated a national action plan (Government Resolution 1403). A system to monitor and control the progress towards achieving this target is currently being established.
What is the commitment?	The establishment of a system to control and report the progress towards the targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions (MRV - Measurement, Reporting, and Verification). The system will be based on annual monitoring of the implementation of the measures to reduce greenhouse gases, on procedures for evaluating the quality of the efforts, and on submitting reports to the government and to the UN). Within the scope of this process, the Ministry, together with representatives of an interministerial committee, are formulating methodologies to calculate the reductions and to estimate the improvement in the situation and the progress towards achieving the defined targets. Collecting and analyzing the information will enable the

	government's work to be streamlined and changes to be made in the national plan as needed.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The system will provide the government and the public with relevant information about the implementation of the National Plan for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the achievement of the government's targets. This system will help in the preparation of progress reports to the government and to the UN Climate Change Committee and will allow examining of the plan's effectiveness, and updating it consequently. Furthermore, this commitment is consistent with one of the key issues in the Paris Accord – promoting transparency, so that the entire international community is kept abreast about the efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enables global control over the progress to achieve the global target (maximum rise of 2°C in global warming, with a desired target of 1.5°C).
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	**Transparency**: The database makes information publicly accessible about the progress in implementing the National Plan for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions. **Accountability**: The database enables the public to understand the latest situation regarding greenhouse gases in Israel, and to monitor the implementation of the government plan to achieve the target set for 2030.
Additional information	http://www.sviva.gov.il/English/ResourcesandServices/NewsAndEvents/NewsAndMessageDover/Pages/2017/05-May/Israel-Joins-Other-Nations-in-Presenting-Greenhouse-Gas-Reduction-Plan-to-UN-During-Climate-Meeting.aspx http://www.pmo.gov.il/Secretary/GovDecisions/2015/Pages/dec542.aspx http://www.pmo.gov.il/Secretary/GovDecisions/2016/Pages/des1403.aspx

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Formulating the system's infrastructure (monitoring methodologies, data collection tools, database and models for forecasts and analyses) and obtaining the approval of the government ministries involved.	01.01.2016	31.12.2017
Collecting data from the government ministries	01.01.2018	31.03.2018
Submitting an annual report to the government		30.06.2018

Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Gil Proctor/Shiri Bachrach	
Title, Department	Air Quality and Climate Change Department	
Email and Phone	gilp@sviva.gov.il shirib@sviva.gov.il	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Relevant government ministries, mainly Energy (including the Electricity Authority), Economics and Industry, Transportation, Construction and Housing, Central Bureau of Statistics

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Participants in the Interministerial Committee for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (such as "Man, Nature and Law," "Life and Environment," "Green Trend", The Manufacturers Association, Forum 15)

7. Defining criteria for transparency

January 2018 – December 2018	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Government Freedom of Information Unit
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The use of the term "transparency" has become popular in recent years. Many public authorities and elected officials declare that they identify with the values of transparency and conduct themselves accordingly. However, the term is ambiguous and vague – What makes an authority transparent? How is transparency evaluated? Who needs to be evaluated? These questions have been left unanswered.
What is the commitment?	Defining criteria for evaluating transparency in public authorities. The criteria will include references to the types of media that the authorities use, to responses to questions under the Freedom of Information Law, to the degree at which an authority is accessible to the public and more.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Defining the criteria will set a norm by which public authorities are to conduct themselves. As soon as the norm is set, public authorities will be required to strive to comply with it.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	**Transparency**: This commitment pertains to government transparency. Fulfilling this commitment means compliance with the norm for transparency in every public authority. **Accountability**: Defining transparency criteria will enable authorities and the public to know whether the authorities are fulfilling their commitments with regard to provisions of law and the customary standard of transparency.

Additional information	- It will be necessary to define a mechanism for periodic examination of the criteria in order to ensure that they remain relevant. - Upon defining the criteria, the Government Freedom of Information Unit intends to inculcate them, inter alia, through ongoing examination, publicizing them and rewarding transparency in order to provide positive incentives to comply with the criteria.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Formulating a work methodology and a procedure for formulating the criteria	January 2018	February 2018
Inviting the public to offer input	March 2018	March 2018
Conference to review public comments and hold discussions by the transparency team	April 2018	June 2018
Formulating a draft for public comments	July 2018	October 2018
Approval of the defined criteria	October 2018	December 2018
Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Adv. Rivki Dabash	
Title, Department	Director, the Government Freedom of Information Unit	
Email and Phone	rivkid@justice.gov.il 02-6546625	

Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Government ICT Authority, the Department of Home Affairs, Planning and Development, officials in charge of providing information to the public.
	Civil society, business sector	Members of the transparency team (The Israel Democracy Institute, the Freedom of Information Movement and more), which also includes representatives from academia.

8. Promoting Legislative Amendments regarding active publication of information

June 2017 – October 2018	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Counseling and Legislation (Department of Constitutional-Public Law), Ministry of Justice
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Expanding the public information being methodically and actively published by public authorities, beyond providing information in response to specific requests.
What is the commitment?	Promoting necessary legislative amendments.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Fulfilling this commitment will involve examining the current situation and the need for amending it, considering the existing arrangements against the latest needs identified by the government. The imposition of a detailed and expanded obligation to disseminate information to the public will promote government transparency and will enable the public, civil society and the business sector to gain access to important information.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	**Transparency**: Amending the law will lead to an updated approach that is more in line with reality than currently exists.
Additional information	The need for a normative change; i.e., legislative amendments, is being examined, coupled with the promotion of actions relating to administrative and infrastructural (computerization) aspects that will practically enable fulfillment of the government authorities' commitment.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:

Disseminating a memorandum of law concerning expansion of the obligations to make information publicly accessible	January 2018	March 2018
Completing the public discourse and clarifying comments by the public and by authorities to the memorandum of law	April 2018	September 2018
Submitting the draft bill for approval by the ministerial legislation committee	October 2018	December 2018
Contact details		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Eyal Zandberg	
Title, Department	Director, Public Law	
Email and Phone	eyalz@justice.gov.il 02-6466549	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Government Freedom of Information Unit, Government ICT Authority
	Civil society, business sector	Members of the transparency team, including representatives of NPOs (such as the Israel Democracy Institute, the Movement for Quality Government and the Freedom of Information Movement) and representatives from academia

9. Increasing transparency, civic participation and the accessibility of information in local authorities and in the Ministry of the Interior

Work plan for 2017 – 2018	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Department of Economic Development, Ministry of the Interior
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The promotion of civic participation and involvement in the local and regional democracy; improving the accessibility of information and services being provided to residents; improving good governance in the local authorities and encouraging innovation and economic growth in the local authorities.
What is the commitment?	Actions to make the databases in the possession of the Ministry of the Interior publicly accessible.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Making the databases in the possession of the Ministry of the Interior publicly accessible will enable the disclosure and use of the data by the public, authorities and civil society and the business/entrepreneurial sector for various purposes. The Ministry also considers the promotion of transparency as a driver of innovation and economic growth for the local authorities.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	**Transparency**: through making information publicly accessible and improving the public's access to information.
Additional information	The publication derives from the obligation imposed in Government Resolution No. 1933 – "Improving the exchange of government information among entities, and making government databases publicly accessible" (2016).

Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Identifying and mapping the relevant databases	January 2017	July 2017
Improving the data for the purpose of publication	July 2017	December 2017
Beginning to publicize of the Ministry of Interior's databases and making them publicly accessible	January 2018	Ongoing publication of databases, insofar as updated data are found/collected that are suitable for publication.

Contact information

Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Rinat Shafran Naomi Freedman
Title, Department	Manager, Municipal Development, Department of Economic Development, Ministry of the Interior Manager, Information Systems, Ministry of the Interior
Email and Phone	rinats@moin.gov.il 972-2-569-2123 naomifr@moin.gov.il 972-2-6703736
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	All local authorities, the Local Government Center, the Center of Regional Councils and representative bodies; the Ministry of Justice – Freedom of Information Unit; the Government ICT Authority; Digital Israel; the Prime Minister's Office – Department of Home Affairs, Planning and Development
	Civil society, business sector	Residents of local authorities, relevant civil society organizations, start-up companies and business companies interested in data

10. Making databases publicly accessible

2017 – 2022	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Government ICT Authority
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	With the objectives of encouraging the assimilation of innovation in the public sector and in public services, of promoting a policy of Open Government, and of encouraging the use, reprocessing and development of government information by the public and for public benefit, the Israeli government is committed to making all government databases publicly accessible, provided that their publication does not contain identifiable information, and provided that there is no obstacle to their publication by law or due to additional relevant considerations, and while taking into account privacy protection of personal information, information security, etc. Today, a great deal of government information is being publicized, but in different formats and on diverse websites. Other government information has not yet been publicized. In order to promote transparency and accountability to the public, the commitment changes the default – all of the government databases need to be open, apart from instances when there is a legal obstacle to doing so. The government undertakes to publish the databases on a central website (data.gov.il), in formats enabling free downloading and processing, under an open usage license.
What is the commitment?	- Mapping of all government databases - Making all databases publicly accessible by 2022 - Annual plans for making databases publicly accessible

	- Annual report of the implementation of making databases publicly accessible - Processes of consulting with the public - Formulating a policy about public entities making databases public accessible - Creating a performance indicator for implementation of the resolution.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The government resolution requires all government ministries to make their databases publicly accessible. To this end, the ministries are mapping all of their databases so that it will be possible to analyze their importance to the public. The public is being given an opportunity to express its position about the order of priorities relative to making databases publicly accessible, and the ministries are obligated to consider the public's opinion when building action plans for making them publicly accessible. The action plans enable the Government ICT Authority and the Steering Committee for Implementing the Resolution to monitor the progress in implementing the resolution. The Government ICT Authority and the Steering Committee for Implementing the Resolution will allocate budgets to ministries to help implement the resolution, and a policy will be defined in relation to public entities (government companies, local authorities, etc.) to which the government resolution does not apply. The performance indicator for implementation of the resolution will report to the public about the ministries' progress in implementing the resolution and will encourage expansion of activities to make information publicly accessible.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Making databases publicly accessible increases transparency and enables data-based accountability. Processes of civic participation are included in this commitment.

Additional information	- Implementation budget: about NIS 16 million for 2018 – 2019 - Link to a government-wide strategy: Government Resolution No. 1933 of 30.8.2017 regarding improvement of the transfer of government information and making government databases publicly accessible, and Government Resolution No. 4515 of 01.04.2012 regarding Israel's joining the OGP and the appointment of the Israeli Open Government Forum.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Mapping all the databases in government ministries and support units*	1/1/2017*	31/12/2017*
Submitting a multi-year plan for making all databases publicly accessible by 2022* (at least 80% of government ministries and units have submitted multi-year work plans for making all databases publicly accessible)	1/1/2017*	31/12/2017*
Publishing work plans for public comments	1/1/2018	31/2/2018
Adjusting work plans according to the public comments	31/1/2018	31/5/2017
Allocating resources to government ministries to encourage accessibility*	Annual*	31/12/2018 31/12/2019
Publishing an annual report about those databases that were made publicly	Annual*	31/3/2018 31/3/2019

accessible during the past year on data.gov.il and a report on usage of the databases*		
Creating a performance indicator for implementing the resolution, including reference to standards for open information and to the quality of the databases	30/09/2017	31/03/2018
Creating a mechanism enabling citizens to provide feedback on the databases and to request new databases with an SLA	01/01/2018	30/06/2018
Defining an anonymization /privacy protection policy when making databases publicly accessible	30/09/2017	30/06/2018
Preparing a background document for formulating a policy about public entities making databases publicly accessible	31/03/2018	30/06/2018
Formulating a policy document on the subject of public entities making databases publicly accessible		30/6/2019
Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Rachel Ran	
Title, Department	Government ICT Authority	

Email and Phone		rachelra@cio.gov.il 02-6664897
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	All government ministries and units, the Budgets Department in the Ministry of Finance, the headquarters of Digital Israel in the Ministry of Social Equality, the Government Freedom of Information Unit in the Ministry of Justice
	Civil society, business sector	Developers, citizens and businesses desiring to make use of information for personal reasons or to develop applications for the public's benefit

* As per Government Resolution No. 1933 of 30.8.2016.

11. Promoting services identified with the objective of remotely accessing   government services

Start date – 2016; estimated completion date – first stage based on the new system in the tender – 2018. The general implementation will continue for another few years thereafter.	
Lead implementing agency/actor	E-Government, the Government ICT Authority
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Limited access to government services, which depends on the availability of face-to-face and telephone services and the geographic dispersion of the services. As a result, the availability and efficiency of the services to citizens is deficient.
What is the commitment?	Within the scope of this commitment, a safe integrated identification system will be developed that will enable remote access to government services through smart identification and at various authentication levels. The system will enable citizens to consume services through online applications that will be centralized in a personal zone on the integrated government website and on government websites. As part of implementing this policy, the use of the beta system will continue and be expanded, which has been operating since December 2016, to the implementation of an online change of address. Additionally, a pilot will be launched during 2018 in conjunction with the Courts Administration, which will enable citizens and attorneys to remotely access the court.net system, easily and at no cost (currently, the system is only accessible with a smart card with a level 4 authentication level, and payment is required in order to access it. The smart card is purchased from an external supplier – the new identity card will enable this kind of identification without payment for the card).

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The establishment of the "safe identification" system for remote identification will enable increased access to government information and services, more efficient provision of services to all citizens, and increased access by populations with limited access or those suffering from an inadequate dispersion of services, such as handicapped persons, the elderly and populations residing in remote peripheries. Additionally, the provision of access to online services will enable more public requests and access when providing face-to-face services to populations needing this.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Promoting online services by remote identification is consistent with the value of Open Government by harnessing technology in order to improve government service to citizens and increasing the access to services. Additionally, launching the pilot for making courts more accessible will promote the value of access to justice, and enables the exercise of rights and the reaching of better decisions by citizens.	
Additional information	Project stages: - Launch of the pilot with the Courts Administration - Tender and engagement for the establishment of a safe identification system to connect to various services - Establishment of a technological system enabling remote access to government services	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Engagement with the winning supplier	February 2017	January 2018
System establishment – Phase 1	February 2017	October 2018

System establishment – Phase 2	November 2018	December 2019
Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Jacob Gutman	
Title, Department	Manager, Safe Identification System	
Email and Phone		
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Government ICT Authority, government ministries – making services publicly accessible
	Civil society, business sector	The winning supplier (not yet determined)

12. Paperless government

June 2017 – Q3 2018 (estimated completion date of phase 1)	
Lead implementing agency/actor	E-Government, the Government ICT Authority
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The communications between citizens and the government need to be improved, with an emphasis on reducing the bureaucratic burden, improving the service to citizens (with an emphasis on simplicity, convenience and availability), information security, protecting the privacy of personal information, efficiency and government savings.
What is the commitment?	Within the scope of Government Resolution 1008, the decision was made to provide an online communications channel for the public's use, for the purpose of communicating with government ministries. As part of this course of action, the commitment will include the establishment of a digital communications channel through a personal e-mail address – at the citizen's decision and according to his choice, which will serve as an official e-mail address for all government ministries and, in the future, it will be possible to expand this arrangement also to additional public bodies, subject to any law. In order to implement this policy, the government will establish a central database of e-mail addresses, which the ministries will use to make contact with citizens who will opt to communicate with the government via this channel, and will also enable government ministries to send communications to these addresses for the purposes of reminders and initiating contact, subject to the citizen's consent. Concurrently, a communications channel will be developed for sending text messages or voice messages to citizens,

	while using the citizen's mobile phone number, and also in this instance, this process will be implemented solely with the approval and consent of the citizen.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	In the era when most communications are via e-mail and smartphone, enabling online communications between citizens and the government constitutes a significant leap in making information and services publicly accessible. The immediate availability, convenience and ease of use of online communications enables greater flexibility and adjustment to citizens' pace of living, while balancing between accessibility and privacy protection. These aspects also promote the above-mentioned objectives, such as – improving the service and reducing the bureaucratic burden imposed on citizens and businesses.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Promoting online communications channels contributes to the values of Open Government, harnesses technology to improve government service to citizens and increases the access to services, through increasing the access to government ministries, streamlining the work processes opposite government bodies, and saves time, money and paper.
Additional information	Implementing this commitment requires the establishment of a database of e-mail addresses and mobile phone numbers of citizens, which will be established and maintained by the Administration of Border Crossings, Population and Immigration. At issue is not registry details, but data that will be stored in this central government database. Inter alia, the process will include analyzing the technical and legal possibility of collecting and improving existing data on e-mail addresses and mobile phone numbers that were already collected in the past by various ministries. The use of the digital channel will

	solely be at the citizens' discretion, using an "opt-in" approach.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Collecting half a million addresses (subject to the receipt of legal approval of this course of action)	January 2018	March 2018
Linking of at least two ministries	January 2018	March 2018
Sending acquisitions	January 2018	March 2018
Pilot dispatch to e-mail addresses	April 2018	June 2018
Analyzing the results and decision-making about continuation of the process	July 2018	September 2018

Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Yogev Shamani	
Title, Department	Director, E-Government, the Government ICT Authority	
Email and Phone	yogev@cio.gov.il 02-5394090	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	The Prime Minister's Office – Director-General's office, the Government ICT Authority, Digital Israel, the Ministry of Justice – Department of Counseling and Legislation, Administration of Border Crossings, Population and Immigration, the Cyber Division
	Civil society, business sector	

13. Open-source code

As of 2017	
Lead implementing agency/actor	E-Government, the Government ICT Authority
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Government ministries make use of open-source code for the purposes of developing information systems and applications. As part of the license to use open-source code, the ministries are obligated to make the code they used and the changes that they made in it publicly accessible, while balancing between making the code publicly accessible and maintaining standards of information security.
What is the commitment?	The Government ICT Authority will promote and take action to implement a policy for making open-source code used by government ministries publicly accessible, in order to return it to the community of developers and to enable its use and further development. The policy will also promote the release of code that was developed in the government ministries and that fulfills criteria for publication, even when open-source code was used that does not require this.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The following actions will be taken within the scope of the commitment: 1. Approval of the policy by relevant entities in the government and publishing it. 2. Assimilating the policy through government IT departments. 3. Encouraging and promoting the policy of using open-source code by government ministries. 4. Promoting making government code publicly accessible that is not obligated under an open-code license.

	The formulation of an orderly policy that is acceptable to all relevant parties in the government, and backed by a binding directive of the Government ICT Authority, will encourage IT departments to make use of open-source code and to publish code that they develop, while maintaining the required information-security measures.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Publishing government open-source code promotes the values of transparency and accountability, since it improves public access to code and to information, while balancing between compliance with the obligatory terms of the license and maintaining advisable standards of information security.	
Additional information		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Publishing the Government ICT Authority's directive for the adoption, use and return of open-source code		03.2018
Publishing a policy document for government open-source code		03.2018
Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Shahar Bracha	
Title, Department	Head of the Strategy Division, the Government ICT Authority	
Email and Phone	Shaharb@cio.gov.il 02-6664896	

Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	E-Government, the Accountant-General of the Ministry of Finance
	Civil society, business sector	

14. Building a system of evaluation of the strategic plan for Open Government

15.10.2017 – 15.10.2018	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Government ICT Authority
Commitment description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Open Government has been a main focus of various governments in recent years. The various efforts to assimilate it relate to transparency and making information publicly accessible, to including the public in the government's decision-making processes, and to promoting the government's accountability to the public. In Israel, the work thus far has been guided by the principles of Open Government as prescribed in Government Resolution No. 4515: transparency and reportability; civic participation; accountability; and implementing innovative technologies. However, the Open Government efforts remained focused on the government's outputs, rather than on creating clear value to citizens. Consequently, the question of whether and how Open Government actually affects the lives of citizens remains unanswered. Due to the need to more effectively implement the Open Government policy, a process of consultation was held with diverse knowledgeable parties, including representatives of government ministries, authorities, academia, civil society and the business sector. The consultations concluded that Open Government should achieve, inter alia, the following outcomes: - **Trust**. Open Government processes should deepen the public's trust in the public system, through the fulfillment of commitments (from the

	level of policy to the provision of service to end-users) and active sharing of information and government decisions. - **Performance**. Open Government processes should improve the government's performance and enable it to reach its defined outcomes, with an emphasis on fast, accessible and available service. - **Influence**. The essence of a democracy is public involvement in and awareness of decisions that are being made, the shared resources and the impact that the public has. Open Government is designed to enable this. - **One government.** The citizen needs to see a uniform system in place, with a shared interface, compulsory service procedures and uniform standards.
What is the commitment?	Considering the insights produced from the public consultation process, the Government ICT Authority will take action to formulate outcome indices for Open Government in Israel. As part of this, the Authority will ascertain what the desirable outcomes are of Open Government processes that the Authority intends to evaluate, and subsequently, will formulate a methodology for evaluating the outcomes, so that it will be possible to understand the level of government effectiveness in achieving the objectives of Open Government and what courses of action should be adopted in order to achieve these objectives. Within the scope of this commitment, outcome indices will be defined and an evaluation methodology will be formulated, while mapping the evaluation challenges, identifying and recruiting the partners needed for the process and creating arenas for learning from international sources and from experts.

How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Formulating the desirable outcomes of Open Government will help promote a government policy that will generate clear value to citizens and help recruit various partners for the government to achieve these objectives. In order to assess how the Open Government efforts are affecting citizens, an evaluation mechanism should be formulated that will enable monitoring of the government efforts, correlating between the outputs and the outcomes in the field, and redefining of the government efforts, if needed.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	**Transparency, civic participation and accountability**: Although the commitment itself does not directly relate to promoting transparency, civic participation or accountability, the development of a system to evaluate all of the Open Government efforts will enable us to promote a solution for each of the OGP challenges, while improving the implementation of all of the various commitments.	
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Decision about the selected indicators	01.2018	12.2018
Formulating an evaluation methodology	01.2018	12.2018
Integration in the 2019 work plans	01.2018	12.2018
Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Rachel Ran	
Title, Department	Government ICT Authority	

Email and Phone		rachelra@cio.gov.il 02-6664636
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Prime Minister's Office, E-Government, the Government Freedom of Information Unit, the Legal Department of the Knesset
	Civil society, business sector	Civil society organizations engaging in various aspects of Open Government (transparency and reportability, making databases publicly accessible, civic participation, and more).