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| **OGP Local Team: Scoping Template**  March 2021 | | | |
| **Open Government Activity**  Name of key initiative, project or activity which contributes to the Open Government Policy Theme  Please provide the Lead Organisation and contact. | **Summary of Initiative, Project or Activity**  Brief description of key initiative, project or activity which could contribute to the Open Government Agenda in Glasgow.  Please indicate the current status/ progress of this initiative, project or activity. | **Potential Open Government Impact and Outcomes**  Please indicate how this supports or contributes to Open Government - the transparency, participation or accountability features.  Outline any existing Action Plans and/or planned next steps in taking forward and developing this activity. | **Co-creation and Collaboration**  Have citizens, communities and civil society participated in the co-creation of this initiative, project or activity.  Are there networks and stakeholder arrangements which may provide potential to develop co-creation and collaboration in shaping and developing an Open Government commitment. |
| **Open Data and Access to Information**  To pro-actively provide high-value information, enabling fair access to information and removing barriers to information. OGP members are working to empower citizens to use information to participate and shape policies, services and budgets - this is particularly effective at the local level where governments are closest to their citizens. | | | |
| Information and data sharing protocol between Police Scotland and Scottish Fire and Rescue Service | An increasing trend of wilful fire raising has been identified as an issue across a number of Scottish local authority areas. Work has been underway to introduce an information sharing protocol which will, amongst other things, provide shared intelligence and assistance with regards better targeting of resources in order to impact on this matter.  This work is at an early stage and is particularly relevant to Glasgow, given this is an issue of note within the city. | This project is at an early stage and, as such, the timeline and workplan is still in early development. However the intention is that the sharing of information will increase amongst two statutory organisations to ensure the safety and continued wellbeing of communities. | Currently only Police Scotland and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service are the only organisations involved. However, given that this is still developing work, it is possible that other organisations may be identified as having a role in progressing this work. |
| ***EXAMPLE***  ***Local Area Data Dashboards***  *Glasgow City Council*  *(Colin Birchenall)* | *The information the Council and public bodies share is not always easily accessible and impacts on citizens and communities use of public‑sector information. The Local Area Data Dashboards aim to share local profiles and data to allow this – developing free and open access to a wide range of information, made easily and consistently accessible.*  *This activity aims to: make more public-sector information available for social and economic good; expand the range of information available; share more types of information; develop innovative ways of making information relevant and accessible to a wide range of users; increase the amount of information and statistics about local areas; and provide appropriate explanations or other information that helps the understanding and reuse of public information.*  *The Local Data Dashboards have been under development within Glasgow City Council since 2019 – currently internal facing with Elected Members consulted. A key requirement in moving this initiative forward is to involve and work with third sector and communities on open data requirements on access, and the information required for transparency, accountability and involvement in decision making and shaping public policy and services.* | *This initiative will contribute to improving how information and data is shared – a potential Open Data objective/commitment. It is associated with access to local level datasets, and publishing information and data.*  *Next steps include establishing networks with the community and third sector to further develop the Local Data Dashboards – to better understand communities’ requirements and collaborate on further development.* | *To date there has been no third sector or community engagement on the development of the Local Area Data Dashboards – this is now a key requirement of this initiative.*  *A key stakeholder group will be the Open Data and Innovation Working Group established in February 2021 – which has representation from GCVS.*  *There is a potential broader Open Government objective here, as the Open Data and Innovation Working Group have agreed next steps are to develop a shared vision/purpose that can be used to develop an Open Data Action Plan – this has the potential to implement an Open Government commitment.* |
| Open data platform | The new Open Data platform for GCC is scheduled for a soft launch next month and will be the start of a journey to be open and transparent with our citizens, communities, businesses, visitors etc  The platform (hub) will launch with a focus on mobility data sets and grow over time to include multiple data sets organised by themes with access to raw data, visualisations and storymaps.  The platform will allow GCC to share data that will inform and ultimately empower the citizens, businesses etc and support them in helping to shape public policy and services. | This project supports transparency and accountability features of open government.  The initial launch is scheduled for April followed by an immediate 3-6 month programme which will continue to be extended as we identify further opportunities for the platform going forward. | The initial launch is a soft launch and will be used for a period of time to allow critical friends to review the platform and provide feedback on usability, accessibility, engagement, information etc  Some city partners have already been consulted in work to date and this will expand as we go forward. |
| Open Data & Innovation Working Group | This working group consisting of officers, elected members and approx. 12 partner organisations has been set up to foster a city wide approach to the implementation of Open Data & Innovation as outlined within the Digital Glasgow Strategy.   * Work with partner organisations and elected members to reset the priorities and establish greater city coordination for Open Data and Open Innovation * Develop a clear pipeline of open data and open innovation challenges * Collaborate in order to prioritise and deliver against these challenges * Develop a marketing and communications plan for promoting open data and open innovation in the city | The group who meet quarterly are currently agreeing a shared vision and identifying what projects and initiatives are already underway and what gap/opportunities there are around open data and innovation which they can collaborate on to deliver going forward. | The group is very representative in terms of partner organisations and intends to use elected members within the group to connect with citizens and communities to inform and validate the priorities. |
| **Participatory Democracy and Public Service Delivery**  Reform commitments related to public services, successful OGP commitments include both transparency and accountability components. Public service commitments should describe the means of: citizen participation; involvement in public service decision making, policy design, and budgets; and achieving accountability. | | | |
| Social Recovery Taskforce | The Social Recovery Taskforce was established as a vital component of Glasgow City Council's Renewal Programme Strategy and Governance Framework.  The role of the Taskforce is to provide leadership and direction and to set out a shared vision that will drive the city's response to the impact of the Coronavirus in relation to a broad range of themes. | A number of the terms of reference with regards the Social Recovery Taskforce are relevant to the Open Government impacts and outcomes. These include   * Having communities’ voices at the heart of decisions made by the Social Recovery Taskforce and its workstreams. * Encouraging and provide support to, organisations to have communities at the heart of service design and delivery. * Leading the collective citywide response to the lessons learned and issues highlighted by the pandemic. * Utilise data and evidence, and identify where there are gaps in data and evidence availability, particularly in relation to equality and socio-economic impacts of the pandemic to inform actions and recommendations. * Promote and champion the social recovery agenda. * Assign thematic work to appropriate existing GCPP structures which will in turn take responsibility for producing recommendations for action and reporting on progress to the Taskforce.   More information is available  [www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=26296](http://www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=26296) | Membership is wide ranging and draws extensively, though not exclusively, from partners on the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership (GCPP) Strategic Partnership and the GCPP Executive Group. There is a strong focus on equalities and on ensuring that agreed priorities and recovery approaches are shaped by a strong voice from those with lived experience of poverty and inequality. |
| Review of Area/Sector Partnerships structures | Work to move away from the formal committee based decision making model to a more informed process which utilises local area committees. | Development of the committee structure will look to increase community participation while making the whole process of local decision making more open to all elements of scrutiny and accountability. | The involvement of current partners and all interested parties to advance this work will be sought in order to ensure the suitability of the revised operational model. |
| Community Asset transfer | Community Asset Transfer (CAT) involves the transfer of the responsibility for an asset from the Council to a community group or voluntary organisation. This can be done through either a transfer of management responsibility, short or long term lease, or through the transfer of outright ownership. | The [Council's Community Asset Transfer Policy](http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/councillorsandcommittees/viewSelectedDocument.asp?c=P62AFQ81DX2U2UDX) has been developed to improve the way we work in partnership with local organisations. It aims to assist communities to be more sustainable and to create alternative ways of delivering services.  The policy recognises that transferring community assets can be a valuable tool in empowering communities. Where Community Transfer Bodies (CTBs) have demonstrated that they have the capacity and satisfy the assessment criteria, asset transfer can provide a platform to create locally responsive solutions to community needs. | This work involves Local Authority services working with local groups and organisations to ensure properties are managed in the best and most appropriate way possible.  More information is available from [www.glasgow.gov.uk/article/20590/Community-Asset-Transfer](http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/article/20590/Community-Asset-Transfer) |
| Building on the current Participatory Budgeting model | At its core, participatory budgeting (PB) is a process that involves citizens in deciding how to spend public money. PB tends to have an inequalities focus, which is driven by the desire to reallocate public money locally and democratically within disadvantaged communities to priority initiatives, projects and services identified by local people.  Creating inclusive, democratic opportunities and spaces for all citizens to exercise their rights, to shape local decisions and have a well-informed say on national matters is a significant challenge. | The [Glasgow Centre for Population Health’s independent evaluation of the process and operation of the four participatory budgeting (PB) pilot areas](https://www.gcph.co.uk/assets/0000/7721/An_evaluation_of_Glasgow_City_participatory_budgeting_pilot_wards_2018-19.pdf) in Glasgow during 2018-19 identified a number of relevant impacts and outcomes relevant to the Open Government agenda.  In particular the evaluation noted that through the progressive way in which PB developed in the pilot wards it was clear that Glasgow City Council had a strong and clear vision for inclusive, accessible and inequalities-focused PB. This was crucial in addressing the national ‘leadership gap’ concerning the transition towards the target of 1% of council budgets being allocated via PB. | Building on the current work will mean involving all those community groups and current stakeholders presently involved in the process.  More information on Participatory Budgeting is available on the website [www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=19222](http://www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=19222) |
| Citizens Panel to take forward Community Justice services | To ensure that community justice services are providing the most appropriate response to dealing with offenders, work on developing a citizen panel model to develop and take forward suggestions is being formulated. | The development of a community justice service that places citizens opinions and ideas at the very centre of its planning meets a number of aims in respect of transparency and accountability. | The work is currently being scoped out by Tom Jackson and will involve a cross section of groups and agencies in order that it be taken forward. |
| Communities of interest | We are currently looking at using the open data platform to host ‘communities of interest’. Essentially make available a number of datasets/information on specific themes or areas within the city to engage stakeholders.  An example is the Riverside Project which | This project supports citizen participation and involvement in public service decision making, policy design. |  |
| Consul | In line with the approach being taken across Scotland, Glasgow has deployed the [Consul](https://consulproject.org/) civic participation tool To support the Council’s roll-out of Participatory Budgeting. | The deployment of the platform to date has been fairly limited to support two PB projects in different communities (Calton and Pollok).  Plans are being developed for scaling the solution up to support the mainstreaming of PB.  An investigation of the additional role Consul cold play in civic participation is also underway. |  |
| Spaces for people | The council currently uses a sustrans platform called commonplace which allows citizens to interact with a map of the city to comment on existing issues with infrastructure/layout/environment etc  The platform is live at the moment however I believe the period of interaction is opened and closed to align with council comms and aligned to requirements to gather information in support of planning.  The SIT team are evaluating this and a number of other citizen engagement platforms in order to identify which we should be taking forward and for what purposes.  It may be that GCC develop their own platform in order to have more control over future development. | This project supports citizen participation and involvement in public service decision making, policy design. |  |
| Open data performance delivery dashboards | Sharing of key council performance indicators, particularly those around neighbourhoods, regeneration and sustainability via the open data platform will be key to building trust with citizens and communities. |  |  |
| Centre for Civic Innovation? |  |  |  |
| Survey 123 capabilities | We are currently using online survey capabilities (product called survey123) to quickly engage with stakeholders on a number of topics, to gather feedback that can easily be analysed using built in reporting/analytics tools, and help inform policy and decision making. Some examples are the business development survey and Glasgow life surveys which have just been issued. | This project supports citizen participation and involvement in public service decision making, policy design. |  |
| **Fiscal Openness**  Fiscal openness includes a wide range of practices and interventions aimed at promoting transparency, participation and accountability – including fiscal transparency, oversight of budget/fiscal policies, and participation in budget processes. | | | |
| Funding/investment by ward | We are currently being asked to pull together data on multiple funding streams in order to present them at ward level via an interactive visual map of the city.  This work is only just starting however this is an excellent opportunity to further inform/engage citizens | This project supports transparency and accountability features of open government. |  |
| **Climate Change** | | | |
| Electrification of Police Scotland fleet | Upgrade of vehicles and vehicle parking areas to ensure that they facilitate and support this change in fleet type. This is a programme which is expected to take place over the next five years with the Glasgow part of the Police service at the forefront of pushing for change. | This work will look to contribute towards reducing the carbon footprint of Police Scotland. Other benefits which are relevant to the Open Government agenda may also be relevant as the work develops. | Given that this is primarily a Police Scotland programme, at this time no significant collaborations have been identified. However this may require to be changed as work develops. |
| Open data work as enablers to climate agenda – GCC and others | We are currently identifying a set of baseline indicators for the city, including many environmental indicators, which will support work on climate change, carbon neutrality, sustainability.  It is the intention that these indicators will be open.  Citizens, academia, innovators and investors will be interested in this data going forward. | This project supports transparency and accountability features of open government. |  |
| Circular Glasgow | [Circular Glasgow](https://www.glasgowchamberofcommerce.com/projects/circular-glasgow/) offers businesses, no matter the size, a powerful proposition to help lead the way through innovation, design thinking and new circular business models. By adopting circular economy strategies across the product or service industry, a competitive advantage is created for the target market and future consumers. Companies and organisations are already experiencing the multiple benefits of circular strategies and will reap the rewards for years to come. | **Reputation** - Adopting the circular economy builds reputation as a distinctive and differentiated brand. Sustainability is important to consumers and they are becoming increasingly discerning about their choices. By doing better differently, organisation stand out. It’s not only attractive for consumers but for the future workforce too. Employees are more loyal to organisations with an ethical purpose. Being circular retains and attracts talent, by ensuring brand values resonate with employees as well as investors.  **Revenue** - Diversifying or expanding your offer to include repair, remanufacturing or resale opens up new markets and generates new income streams. Recovering waste by-products can be profitable. Innovative, durable design mitigates tariffs and waste costs, especially if your offer is leased rather than sold.  **Resilience** - Identifying opportunities to be circular rather than linear strengthens companies’ proposition. Understanding consumer’s drivers and your own business ecosystem offers more creative solutions and opportunities for future-proofing. Diversifying what you offer and the locations and material in the supply chain can make business more robust.  **Relationships** - Brand loyalty brings deeper, more meaningful relationships. This makes it easier to market. People talk and will share your message on social media. Your relationship with be enriched with suppliers, your employees, the local communities where you are based, and partners and shareholders will buy into an organisation who care for their planet as much as their people and the next generation. | Glasgow Chamber of Commerce working alongside key partners Zero Waste Scotland and Glasgow City Council. |
| Scottish Cities Alliance | The Scottish Cities Alliance is the unique collaboration of Scotland’s seven cities – Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, Perth and Stirling – and the Scottish Government working together to promote the country’s great economic potential. | The Alliance continues to identify areas where collaboration offers the greatest opportunities for economic growth across the Scottish cities. The four SCA workstreams are:   * Smart Cities * Hydrogen * Investment Promotion * Policy | The investment opportunities in Scotland are huge and the Alliance and its partners are committed to working with potential investors to optimise growth for the benefit of the whole of Scotland. |
| **Marginalised Communities**  OGP members have made over 200 commitments to engage with marginalised or under-represented communities - these commitments focus on how to better understand their unique needs and remove barriers to information and services. | | | |
| Realising the Children’s Services Plan | The Integrated Children’s Services Plan for 2020 – 2023, outlines the key priorities for supporting children, young people and families across all of our agencies in the City. Pivotal to developing this Plan has been the extensive consultation with Glasgow’s children and young people, and their voice in relation to improving mental health and addressing the challenges associated with poverty. | The [Action plan is available as part of the Full plan](https://glasgowcity.hscp.scot/sites/default/files/publications/ITEM%20No%2013%20-%20Integrated%20Childrens%20Services%20Plan%202020-2023.pdf) and includes a number of participative aims which are of relevance to the Open Government programme. | Young people and those involved in the provision of services to young people have, and will continue to be involved in this work. |
| Glasgow Helps | [Glasgow Helps](http://www.glasgowhelps.org/) has been developed to provide an online directory of organisations to ensure that people can find the support they need.  Initially set up to provide information on what was available during COVID 19, the directory is now evolving to provide a wider range of supports and services.  There are now over 600 organisations listed in the directory and the website has thousands of visitors every month. The directory is being used by teachers, social workers, health visitors and advice agencies to help people find a wide range of services. | Work is being developed the hub model that Glasgow Cares has established, and, at the moment, maximises the digital inclusiveness of what is available to citizens.  Kirsty Collins has been identified as the person leading this work from Glasgow City Council. | GCVS and Glasgow City Council have worked with third sector organisations to ensure their services are as visible as possible. |
| Looked After Children and missing persons reports. | Work is being developed to better understand the relationship between looked after children generally being reported as missing more often than other parts of the adolescent population. This work is currently at an early stage. | This work aims to positively impact on how all those involved with supporting looked after children can create the conditions to reduce the trauma of being classified as missing. Given the number of factors involved in the increased instances of homeless presentation amongst this vulnerable group, a clear benefit to the development of this work is evident. | This work will involve a number of agencies that represent a cross section of society and will include the agencies involved in the care, support and oversight of looked after children. The ability to share information in order to develop public participation in this work requires to be scoped out before this area is able to be fully understood. |
| Promoting the administering of Naloxone | Police Scotland are developing a programme to introduce and normalise the administering by officers of naloxone to drug dependent individuals when it necessary for their continued wellbeing. This is currently at an early stage and has involved Police being trained in the safe application of naloxone. | This work will continue to ensure a whole community approach to looking after vulnerable members of our community. It will also look to ensure that Police Scotland response is consistent with, and in the best interests of, the immediate safety of the drug dependent population. | This work has begun within Police Scotland, however as it develops it will require to involve partnership working in order to advance the practicability and success of its application. |
| **Digital Governance**  Digital tools and social media empower citizens through access to information and enable governments to be more transparent and accountable to the public. Example commitments include: tackling misuse of digital technology; inclusive use of digital technology; data rights and privacy; internet access and control; and improving civil society and state relations. | | | |
| Digital Glasgow Board | The Digital Glasgow Board was established in February 2018 to oversee the development and implementation of the Digital Glasgow Strategy, a bold and comprehensive digital strategy for the city. The Strategy itself recognises both the opportunities and challenges that digital represents to the city and its residents and includes actions relating to digital inclusion and participation, digital rights, data ethics.  The Digital Glasgow Board report’s the Council’s City Administration Committee and includes representation from 7 elected members and is chaired by the Administrations “Digital Champion”. This is the first time that elected members have had scrutiny responsibility for digital and has helped to ensure that there is a focus on transparency, accountability, and trust. | The Board has recently made a decision that its papers will be published online to increase transparency.  Details of this can be found here:  [www.glasgow.gov.uk/digital](http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/digital)  In addition three working groups have now been established to foster greater collaboration and a city-wide approach to:-   1. Digital Inclusion and Participation 2. Open Data and Innovation 3. Smart Cities   These working groups involve officers from the Council, public, private, academic, and voluntary sector partners in the city, and Elected Members. | The third sector is represented within the three working groups through GCVS, plus the Digital Inclusion and Participation working group includes representation from voluntary organisations that have a role in delivering digital inclusion and participation initiatives.  Elected members are represented on all three working groups.  There may be further opportunities for civic participation identified through the working groups. |
| Cities for Digital Rights | The City Administration Committee approved Glasgow’s membership to the Cities for Digital Rights (which is sponsored by UN-Habitat and supported by Eurocities) in 2020. Membership includes a commitment to a Declaration which includes five key principles;   1. **Universal and equal access to the internet, and digital literacy**   Everyone should have access to affordable and accessible internet and digital services on equal terms, as well as the digital skills to make use of this access and overcome the digital divide.   1. **Privacy, data protection and security**   Everyone should have privacy and control over their personal information through data protection in both physical and virtual places, to ensure digital confidentiality, security, dignity and anonymity, and sovereignty over their data, including the right to know what happens to their data, who uses it and for what purposes.   1. **Transparency, accountability, and non-discrimination of data, content and algorithms**   Everyone should have access to understandable and accurate information about the technological, algorithmic and artificial intelligence systems that impact their lives, and the ability to question and change unfair, biased or discriminatory systems.   1. **Participatory Democracy, diversity and inclusion**   Everyone should have full representation on the internet, and the ability collectively to engage with the city through open, participatory and transparent digital processes. Everyone should have the opportunities to participate in shaping local digital infrastructures and services and, more generally, city policy-making for the common good.   1. **Open and ethical digital service standards**   Everyone should be able to use the technologies of their choice, and expect the same level of interoperability, inclusion and opportunity in their digital services. Cities should define their own technological infrastructures, services and agenda, through open and ethical digital service standards and data to ensure that they live up to this promise. | Glasgow’s plans to deliver against the principles of the Declaration for Cities for Digital Rights is available on the Cities for Digital Rights website;  <https://citiesfordigitalrights.org/city/glasgow>  Progress of the actions is monitored by the Digital Glasgow Board. | Public Participation is a key principle for the Cities for Digital Rights.  There may be opportunities for civic participation on the topic of digital rights within Glasgow. Other cities within the coalition have undertaken participation exercises on the subject. For example Montreal engaged with the public to develop a Digital Charter.  <https://laburbain.montreal.ca/sites/villeintelligente.montreal.ca/files/25817-charte_donnees_numeriques_ang.pdf> |
| Digital Inclusion Working Group | The Digital Glasgow Strategy highlights the challenges associated with digital inclusion in Glasgow and established Digital Inclusion and Participation as a priority. The Council and partner organisations such as Kelvin College, Wheatley Housing Association and Glasgow Life already deliver a broad range of digital inclusion initiatives such as the John Wheatley Network, Digi-Pals and Glasgow Code Learning.  The Digital Learning and Teaching section of the strategy has also seen the deployment of 55,000 iPads to school children across the city which although focused on the use of technology to help close the attainment gap will also help to improve digital access and essential digital skills.  As seen globally, the impact of COVID 19 however has exacerbated the necessity of digital access and skills and a number of national and local initiatives have been established to help to address the challenges. To attempt to adopt a more collaborative and joined up city approach a Working Group has been established with key public, private, academic, and voluntary sector partners across the city. | The first meeting of the Digital Inclusion Working Group met mid-March and will meet quarterly. Progress will be monitored by the Digital Glasgow Board |  |
| Digital Glasgow Strategy | The Digital Revolution will help drive economic growth and opportunity, and Glasgow must be ready to embrace the transformative potential of digital. But we must also ensure all Glaswegians can benefit from this opportunity, and take action to support workers, businesses and citizens across the city to fully participate and succeed in a digital world.  The Digital Glasgow Strategy sets out Glasgow’s plans to embrace the opportunities of the digital age and acknowledges too the challenges we face as a city as a result of the disruption technology can bring to our economy. | The existing plan and its aspirations are currently [available in the strategy](https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=43572&p=0). | A wide range of stakeholders are involved in the strategy and are [listed in the strategy](https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=43572&p=0). |
| **Other Open Government Policy Priorities**  These activities may contribute to other Open Government Policy Themes which include: Anti-Corruption, Civic Space, Extractive Industries, Gender, Health, Open Contracting, Open Education, Open Justice, Water and Sanitation, and Youth and Youth Engagement. <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/policy-areas/> | | | |
| City Food Plan |  |  |  |
| Gambling Harms |  |  |  |
| Drugs and Alcohol Partnerships Elevate programme |  |  |  |
| Suicide Prevention |  |  |  |
| Glasgow Life People of Communities |  |  |  |
| Further development of Citizens panels |  |  |  |
| Data Sharing with Police Scotland | Currently working on a data sharing agreement with Police Scotland based on the health model which was implemented last year.  It is recognised that by sharing data, the council and police can help reduce crime/corruption. Specific initiatives have been identified which will be taken forward on completion of the agreement. | Anti-Corruption |  |
| Using data to support policy and planning for open/civic spaces | Currently working with partners to use mobility data to identify trends in usage for open/green spaces in order to help inform planning and make recommendations on usage going forward. | Civic Space |  |
| Glasgow Business Resilience Council | The Glasgow Business Resiliance Council was created by Glasgow Chamber of Commerce in a bid to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the business community.  [www.glasgowchamberofcommerce.com/news/news/2020/april/09/glasgow-business-resilience-council-set-up-to-support-member-issues-during-pandemic/](http://www.glasgowchamberofcommerce.com/news/news/2020/april/09/glasgow-business-resilience-council-set-up-to-support-member-issues-during-pandemic/) | The objectives of the group are to:   * Identify & gather data on issues impacting businesses and their ability to function * Seek to mitigate the impacts to the city business community * Focus attention on rebuilding and redesigning city region economy * Provide intelligence and data to policy makers and Government (GCOC will do this directly and through the Chamber of Commerce network) | The group, made up of council directors and existing members of Chamber policy forums, will work together to represent a cross section of the city’s business landscape and address issues faced during the pandemic. |
| Glasgow Employer Board (GEB) | The GEB aims to oversee the Scottish Government target of Developing the Young Workforce (DYW) and is a unique employer-led forum which sits within Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. | The objectives of the GEB are:   * Provide employer leadership to the DYW Regional Group as per recommendation 14 of the Commission for Developing the Young Workforce * Provide employer insight to the employment and skills angenda in Glasgow and beyond * Where relevant, create and develop task forces to consider relevant areas of work relating to employment and skills * Produce employer-led responses to local and national consultations on employment and skills * Inspire business and public sector leaders to help actions in and for the benefit of the city. | The GEB has a membership of over 40 organisations from Glasgow and is Chaired by **Craig Martin**, Head of HR, Glasgow Airport. Each member is part of the senior management within their organisation and has a responsibility and understanding of employment and skills within their organisation and the wider sector. |