



מערך הדיגיטל הלאומי
نظام الديجتال الوطني
Israel National Digital Agency



Israel Open Government
National Action Plan
2023 - 2025

Opening remarks of the CEO of the Israel National Digital Agency

I am pleased and proud to present the National Open Government Action Plan for 2023-2025. The plan reflects another step towards realizing the vision of creating and establishing an open government, one that maintains a relationship based on trust and reciprocity between citizens and public institutions.

Increasing citizens' confidence in public service is based on four fundamental values that underlie the International Open Government Partnership (OGP): transparency, accountability, equality and citizen participation. These are essential in order to foster social and economic development and prosperity in the State of Israel.

At the National Digital Agency, which promotes a policy of digital transformation in the public sector in Israel and the development of digital products for the public, we believe that the use of innovative digital technologies is a central and extremely important means in the ability to reduce social gaps and increase equality, in strengthening public trust in the government by improving service to citizens and in sharing knowledge and using data to improve public processes and products.

Out of a belief in and commitment to these values, our membership in the International Open Government Partnership pushes us forward to realize the shared values that lie at the foundation of this partnership.

The action plan formulated for 2023-2025 is the result of many months of intensive work and seeks to reflect significant action based on a joint process with civil society in formulating commitments and promoting informed decision-making processes based on the public's expectations and its contribution to the process.

The program is the result of inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral cooperation that led to the formulation of seven initiatives in four fields: Data and technology, climate, justice and gender. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Keren Katsir-Stiebel for leading the process on behalf of the National Digital Agency and all our partners in government, civil society, academia, and business. I would also like to thank JDC Elka, which joined us as a partner in the process and helped us lay a foundation for working together with civil society to help nurture effective work processes based on mutual understanding and trust, and to create an ecosystem of cross-sector work.

With the implementation of the program, we are confident that together we will lead Israeli society and government into a new and innovative era that will reduce social gaps and help strengthen public trust in government and public institutions.

With thanks and appreciation,

Shira Lev Ami

Introduction

On April 1, 2012, the Government of Israel, based on a perception of progressive democratic governance that sees importance in promoting and deepening the relationship between the government and its citizens (1), resolved to join the International Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative. In joining the partnership, the government formulated four basic principles for “Open Government” in Israel, based on the partnership’s basic principles: transparency, accountability, public participation, and implementation of innovative technologies. The Israeli government sees “Open Government” as an innovative model that provides an opportunity to strengthen infrastructure, encourage policy processes that are informed, and coordinated with public opinion, as well as improving services for citizens, and, at the same time, strengthening trust between government institutions and citizens. This concept creates the necessary foundation for economic growth, social resilience, and governmental stability.

Principles of the International Open Government Partnership as per the decision of the Israeli government

Transparency – The Government of Israel respects freedom of information and is committed to enhancing transparency and accountability in the public sphere. As such, the government will act to promote transparency and accountability and will make information of public importance accessible to the public, considering individual rights and other interests. The Government of Israel declares that the data held by the government is a public resource and will therefore act to provide the public with maximum access to such data and the possibility of processing and using such data, and will act to make personal government services and personal-government data accessible in order to provide quality service, to enable citizens to fully realize their rights, and to increase public controls over government performance – all subject to the limitations of the law. Within this framework, the government will work to expand the scope of databases accessible to the public, with an emphasis on data of economic value, public interest, and relevance to the activities of civil society organizations, at the same time involving the public and civil society in setting priorities for open data. According to the OGP, rendering government services accessible constitutes a key component and an expression of the transparency of digital government and the promotion of democracy; today, however, the OGP has moved forward in line with global trends, establishing additional areas, such as equality and climate, as part of the principles of transparency.

Accountability – The Government of Israel will act to promote the principle of accountability of elected officials towards their constituents, as part of a world view that aspires to realize the public’s right to monitor government performance, and to examine, on the basis of clearly-defined standards, the performance of elected officials and government ministries. The government will act to foster the improvement and accessibility of governance processes through mechanisms of transparency, control, and accountability in relation to the work of government ministries, with the aim of promoting good governance and increasing trust in

(1) Government decision No. 4515: https://www.gov.il/he/departments/policies/israeli_forum_open_government

government institutions. This principle is supported by the vision of the national digital strategy – which is currently being updated – of a simple, unified, secure, proactive, personalized, and accessible public service that leverages the digital revolution to reduce social gaps, promote sustainable economic growth, and strengthen public trust in government. Activities will focus on implementing government decisions and government work plans, using innovative information technologies to make government data and services accessible. As part of the government's responsibility to create accessible and personalized service to meet the needs of residents and businesses (Public Service Delivery), and following the Israeli government's decision anchoring the principles of public service design, and as part of the government's accountability towards its citizens, the government will establish regulations enabling the proactive release of data and its efficient use, while reinforcing the transfer of inter-ministerial data for the benefit of residents ("Ask once"), making legislation and secondary legislation accessible, and making budget data from various ministries accessible. Cooperation between the government, local authorities, civil society, the business sector, and all public sector organizations will be strengthened so as to implement this principle.

Public participation – The Government of Israel will act to promote public participation in planning and execution processes of government work with the aim of contributing to decision-making processes, improving the implementation of government policy, and strengthening public trust in government institutions. The government emphasizes the importance of strengthening public trust in government institutions, and with the aim of strengthening trust, empowering citizens, and strengthening the connection between them and government institutions, the Israeli government when working on its Open Government plan acted to expand the scope of consultation with the public in decision-making processes. The Government of Israel will promote cooperation with the business and civilian sectors; promote initiatives and projects in the field of data transparency and the accessibility of data to the public; and will make public government ministry work plans so that the public will be able to monitor compliance with targets and schedules, adherence to budgetary frameworks and the quality of implementation. Special emphasis was placed on increasing civil society's trust in the government, and a commitment was spelled out with government-civil society work at its foundation.

Implementation of innovative technologies – Based on the "citizen at the center" approach that is the guiding concept of government services, the Government of Israel will act to foster and improve the quality and accessibility of government services for citizens from all population groups, making use of innovative technologies and data-based tools, and adaptation to the needs of citizens from all populations. The government will develop and assimilate innovative data-based platforms and strategies and develop technological tools capable of improving the flow of government data, the discourse between government and citizens and government service to the public. The government must overcome organizational, political and social difficulties to create the necessary changes through the use and implementation of advanced technologies and by placing assimilation processes at the forefront of the government's priorities and those of the central

government and minister leadership – this is an essential condition for success.

Background to the writing of the national plan

On October 10, 2021, at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic and amid a challenging period of multiple rounds of elections, the Government Information and Communications Technology Authority (later the National Digital Agency) published a call for proposals for the Fourth National Open Government Plan. The call was directed at government bodies, civil society organizations, academia, business entities and start-ups to submit initiatives and ideas that would serve as the foundation for the National Plan. It should be noted that the call for proposals was intended, inter alia, to serve as a professional reference, and as a response to criticism conveyed by the OGP in its Independent Report Mechanism (IRM) report in 2020 with regard to the previous action plans of Israeli governments and the IRM report emphasized the need for substantial changes to work methods in this field (2).

The purpose of the call for proposals was to create an actionable national action plan, based, unlike its predecessors, on the four principles mentioned above. The importance of embarking on this path stemmed from the will and the need to build renewed trust between civil society, and the government, and to create fertile and stable ground for continued joint work between these bodies.

The call for proposals received a total of 115 responses at various levels of maturity and in a wide range of fields and topics relating to the worlds of OGP (3). In parallel with this call for proposals, approaches were made to volunteers from government ministries, business entities and civil society, requesting that they participate in screening the submitted plans and work on those plans. It should be noted that in this case as well, response rates were very high, with some 100 men and women from all sectors choosing to volunteer.

To deepen and focus the work process on the most precise and effective modes of implementation, JDC Elka, which operates as a center for social R&D in strategic, cross-sector collaborations in Israel, joined the OGP process, harnessing its experience in integrating complex multi-sectoral collaborations with central and local governments, academia and civic and business sectors. In addition, a multi-sectoral forum of 20 members (MSF) were established to accompany the OGP process regarding the writing, concept, and accuracy of the commitments, in accordance with the principles and guidelines of the global OGP. This created a cross-sectoral consultation mechanism, with the participation of senior representatives from government ministries, academia, third-sector organizations, and the public.

As part of the Israeli government's commitment to the Open Government Partnership roadmap, this document will define a series of clear targets for 2023-2025 for each of the initiatives mentioned below.

(2) <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/israel-implementation-report-2017-2019/>

(3) <https://govextra.gov.il/ict-authority/ogp-en/home/ogp-plan-22-24/>

Methodology

As part of the process of formulating government commitments within the framework of the OGP, a significant public participation process was carried out, and as part of the lessons drawn from the IRM report on Israel's previous action plans, an effort was made to create a joint process with civil society in formulating commitments and promoting informed decision-making processes based on citizen's expectations and their contribution to the process.

At the first stage, individual consultations were conducted through individual and group meetings with a number of civil society organizations operating in the fields of open government, including the Movement for Freedom of Information, the Public Knowledge Workshop, the Citizens' Empowerment Center in Israel, the Israel Democracy Institute, and the Israeli Civic Leadership Association, with the goal of creating a joint work interface and understanding how best to structure the process of cooperation between the government and civil society ahead of formulating the plan. Subsequently, an orderly process of research was conducted through rounds of interviews with officials in the various government ministries and with representatives of civil society, to map the areas relevant to Israel's Action Plan.

A whole host of diverse issues were raised, including data transparency, maturity of government data, digital tools for public participation, making data accessible to citizens, social procurement, open budget, full realization of rights, mental health, circular economy, net-zero economy, climate challenges, and more. It should be noted that the issue of making government data accessible to citizens, the issue of connecting central government and civil society data, the work interface between central and local government and civil society and increasing public trust in the government have emerged as the most pressing issues.

Subsequently, two launch events were held – for government, civil society, and academia, businesses, and start-ups. The goal of the launch events was to provide exposure for the start of work on the program, to harness and recruit diverse partners from government, and civil society, and to put in motion the process of gathering ideas from the public and establishing the programs' advisory forum (MSF). Over the course of a month and a half, 115 commitments proposals were submitted via a digital form and in full transparency, all the proposals were made available for public viewing on a [designated website which was built for the local Open Government National Action Plan](#)

After receiving the proposals and sorting them according to categories and fields, five main areas of action were selected. The proposals were reviewed by the accompanying forum and volunteers from all sectors, and then ranked by the work teams based on the various areas. Eventually, seven projects were selected as commitments to the national program in the fields of **data and technology** (two commitments), **justice** (two commitments), **climate** (one commitment), **gender** (one commitment) and **public participation** (one commitment). For each field, a thematic working team was formed and included representatives of central or local government, civil society, academia, and business sector representatives from relevant fields. The meetings were held online via Zoom, and communication was conducted via e-mail and in a dedicated WhatsApp group where updates, digital surveys and documents were sent, and consultations were held.

The work of writing the projects as commitments was conducted jointly in teams and sent for comments and editing to government partners and the accompanying forum. During the meetings, the groups hosted various speakers who came to present ideas for relevant projects or initiatives. The climate team also held a multi-sectoral roundtable, attended by 60 participants from all sectors.

Summary

Upon completion of the process of formulating the plan according to the principles and guidelines of the global OGP, which, as aforementioned, includes seven commitments.

The joint commitments of government, civil society and business entities were built to initiate the implementation of the national action plan according to the milestones outlined for the next two years (2023-2025). With the blessing of the Minister of Economy and Industry Mr. Nir Barkat and the Director General of the National Digital Agency, Ms. Shira Lev Ami, we are hereby pleased to lay the cornerstone for the process of implementing the National Open Government Plan.

Keren Katsir-Stiebel

Director of Sustainable Business Development and Corporate Responsibility Department
Israel National Digital Agency



Executive Summary of Open Government Commitments

On April 1, 2012, the Government of Israel resolved to join the International Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative, based on a perception of progressive governance that sees importance in fostering and deepening the relationship between the government and its citizens. In joining the partnership, the government formulated four basic principles for “open government” in Israel, based on the partnership’s basic principles: transparency, accountability, public participation, and implementation of innovative technologies.

The commitments in the national plan are projects in the fields of data and technology, climate, law, and gender, which were formulated over a long period of time after intensive work by partners and representatives of all sectors, while considering the needs of citizens and adapting to the principles of the National Open Government Partnership.

In this summary, we briefly summarize the key principles of each of the commitments listed above and, in the tables, below.

Civic space and collaboration:

Establishing a joint government-civil society venture

In a first-of-its-kind work and partnership model between government and civil society, the National Digital Agency is launching a joint venture with the “Public Knowledge Workshop,” which specializes in social and public activities in the field of public use of open data, with the aim of promoting the use of government data for the benefit of budget transparency and government procurement.

The joint venture will include two main projects: expanding the “Budget Key” project – a website running on open-source code that reflects to the public the allocation of resources in the state budget – the project will be uploaded to the government cloud; and expanding the “Social Procurement” project – using government data to reflect to the public information about outsourced social services and the implementation of government decisions. New dashboards will be developed for both programs, there will be deeper mapping of government data, new data will be added, existing databases will be optimized, a measurement model will be developed that will reflect information to the public on the implementation of government decisions on social procurement, and the sites will be translated into Arabic and adapted for people with disabilities.

Open data: Making government data accessible and usable through government-civil society collaboration

Israel has a well-developed high-tech industry, which has sprouted an ecosystem in the fields of technology and data science. The National Digital Agency, together with the Public Knowledge Workshop, will establish and operate a community of users of Open Government data with the aim of realizing the potential and value of the data by bringing together different sectors – governmental, business, civil and academic – in a single ecosystem for the benefit of the country’s citizens. The community will hold development and consultation meetings, round tables, study days and hackathons, to create a direct channel for open dialogue between all partners to search for solutions to common challenges and to jointly formulate strategic goals for creating optimal accessibility to government data.

On the part of the government, there is a desire to harness the capabilities, infrastructures, and quality personnel to promote and develop the public sector and improve service to citizens and at the same time there is significant demand within the ecosystem for available government data in many fields.

Climate change: Smart, green transportation

One of the fields that the international open government organization has been promoting in recent years is the climate, with an emphasis on data transparency and the work of government and authorities in the field, innovative digital and data-based solutions, public participation processes that enable civil society, academia, and the business sector to be part of central/local government processes in the field, etc.

The Ministry of Transport and the Herzliya Municipality – which hosts one of Israel's largest high-tech hubs - in view of the very high number of employees who enter the city using private vehicles, are jointly promoting a project that deals with the “first and last kilometer” challenge – solutions for connectivity from the train station to the Herzliya tech hub where hundreds of high-tech companies are located.

The commitment will promote green and smart solutions that will reduce the need for the use of private vehicles, increase the use of efficient public transportation, and, as a result, reduce polluting emissions. The partnership will promote the creation of an effective action plan to solve the challenge of transportation to and from the employment zone in an efficient, convenient, and rapid manner with minimal emissions. These solutions will reduce traffic congestion and the use of private vehicles – all while collecting and analyzing data, which will enable smart traffic and infrastructure management and connectivity of transportation systems.

Gender equality: Reducing gender wage gaps

The Equal Employment Opportunities Commission at the Ministry of Economy and Industry is advancing this commitment after a long process of working with civil society to find a solution to the fact that data published under the Male and Female Workers (Equal Pay) Law is not published on an orderly and uniform platform – making it almost impossible to derive insights from the reports.

The commitment focuses on improving the reporting and supervision process, analyzing the data and making it accessible to the public. In this commitment, a binding norm/annual recommendation of the Commission for the publication of the reports will be published. The commitment will be implemented through the creation of a dedicated portal, in which all employer reports will be published and made accessible to the public, and a central mechanism – to be operated by civil society – will analyze the public reports and extract insights from them in order to raise awareness and set policy and thus promoting a more equitable labor market.

Open justice: Creating interfaces of legislative management systems between the government and the Knesset

The commitment is being advanced by the Ministry of Justice's technology and data department and legal advice and legislative affairs department, and by the Knesset's National Legislation Database, and deals with creating an interface between the government and the Knesset.

The goal is to ensure that every government bill set before the Knesset is linked to the memorandum of law that the government circulated for public comment on the government legislation website, as well as to public comments received on the memorandum. The purpose of the commitment is to present the public with a full picture of the legislative process from the government initiative before it reaches the Knesset and up to the time it is placed before the Knesset.

The Ministry of Justice and the Knesset will work to create a mutual interface for the transfer of data between them. This will create an accurate digital link throughout the legislative process of government bills, from the government initiation stage and through the legislative process in the Knesset, as well as to secondary legislation whose process requires Knesset approval. The commitment includes the formulation of a joint requirements document for creating an interface and formulating a technological solution; developing an interface for transferring data on government bills and a joint interface of the Ministry of Justice and the Knesset; and formulating a joint document of requirements for the transfer of information on secondary legislation, followed by the launch of a secondary legislation interface in a joint process of the Ministry of Justice and the Knesset.

Justice transparency: Accessibility of bills and laws on the National Legislation Database

In this commitment, led by the Knesset (Israeli parliament) the National Legislation Database, will formulate the way for each law a timeline will be created, on which versions of the law updated to each point in time will be presented – before and after amendments. The Knesset is working to prepare a full and up-to-date version of the laws of the state, which will include all the data about the amendments made to them over the years and the provisions established in relation to these amendments. The commitment will include formulating a document of requirements, preparing a full text of laws in the internal system, formulating requirements for enhancing the system in preparation for a full version, developing additional requirements in the system in preparation for a full version, developing the presentation of the full text of laws on the website and conducting tests, and beginning to present laws in full text on the National Legislation Database.

It should be noted that the full and up-to-date version of the laws of the State of Israel is not currently presented to the public by any official body of the state, but by commercial entities only. It is of great importance that a state entity prepares and presents to the public, free of charge, and in an accessible manner, the updated and full version of the laws, including all amendments amended to them through primary or secondary legislation. The Knesset is working on how to present the updated and complete version of the laws of the state in the National Legislation Database in a way that will enable location of the text of the laws and to conduct a search of the text.

Public participation: Establishing a digital connection infrastructure between government and SMEs

This commitment's goal is to expand the digital connection infrastructure between government and the public, with an emphasis on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs),

and turn it into a significant, simple yet effective tool for managing the dialogue between government and businesses in Israel. The action will be carried out by establishing a voluntary database where business owners will be offered the opportunity to join the database to join public participation processes with the various government ministries.

The direct connection between government and business owners will enable various functions, such as open communication between government and SMEs, improving public services provided to businesses based on their needs, regular updates and information on digital rights and opportunities, and holding consultations within the framework of decision-making processes with the aim of formulating policies tailored to the needs of businesses, and which put business at the center and strive to reduce the regulatory burden.

Resulting Commitments:

The 2023–2025 National Action Plan on Open Government has five themes with associated commitments, with open government principles reflected throughout:

1. Civic space and collaboration: Establishing a joint government-civil society venture	
Which government entity is leading the commitment?	The National Digital Agency in partnership with the Public Knowledge Workshop
Description of the commitment	
What is the current situation or problem that the commitment addresses?	<p>The relationship between civil society and government is one where from the outset collaboration is complex since civil society is responsible for criticizing the work of government. Therefore, creating an ongoing collaboration between the two entities is a challenge, and even more so when it comes to joint ventures/projects. This commitment is intended to create a joint workspace for civil society and government on open data issues in specific projects, to create optimal cooperation.</p> <p>Government employees who develop and implement the programs are not always those who have been in dialogue with civil society and are not always involved in the programs that are implemented. The programs can sometimes involve government units such as legal advice,</p>

finance and procurement, who are not familiar with the discourse or with civil society organizations and can delay a process.

Another challenge is that there are few NGOs that can achieve dedicated and effective communication with relevant government officials. For most civil society organizations, it is difficult to communicate with government and to initiate processes that represent its needs, and therefore it is crucial to create a joint work model that various NGOs can employ.

What is the commitment?

The National Digital Agency is launching a joint venture with the “Public Knowledge Workshop,” an NGO that specializes in social and public activities in the field of open data, to promote a first-of-its-kind work and partnership model between government and civil society.

The joint work of government and civil society will promote an Open Government policy of transparency and accountability and the use of databases by the public and will encourage government ministries to make data accessible and create initiatives to improve government service to the public through data-based innovation.

The project is anchored under a - contract for a period of two years, with an option to extend for another two years, and with a budget for the entire period of activity.

How will the commitment address the problem?

Cross-sector partnerships are seen as a central tool for solving complex social challenges faced by the state, and for dealing with large-scale social problems. Partnership between government and civil society is perceived as addressing the failures of each sector;

it enables flexibility, containment, and better adaptation to changing situations, faster response time than cumbersome bureaucratic solutions, offers greater public participation and creates collaborations between the public and business sectors, academia and civil society.

The joint venture proposed here will also promote increasing transparency and making data accessible in an organized manner, hence, assisting civil organizations to work better; the joint projects under this commitment – fiscal and procurement transparency – will enable civil organizations and citizens to derive insights in a convenient manner from the budgets of government ministries and how they are implemented and will reflect to the public what has been done with the funds. This will lead to a deeper understanding of what happens with budgets, where they are being allocated, who are the companies that win tenders, how the budgets are implemented, which companies win which ministries, etc.

This joint venture will serve as a foundation for additional collaborations between government ministries and civil society in Israel. Through tedious work, different government units such as legal advisory, procurement and budgets were able to remove barriers to this work model, allowing this model to be duplicated in the future.

Why is the commitment relevant to OGP?

This unique collaboration between a civilian entity and the government, which brings into being all four principles of Open Government, will promote transparency and accountability in the work of government, will give civil society a place to make its voice heard and operate under contract and

	<p>budget, will upgrade service to citizens and enhance work with government data and its use for the needs of various populations and for the benefit of citizens.</p> <p>The project focuses on improving government effectiveness using public data to implement the principles of collaboration accountability and public participation and a change in the government paradigm from transparency as a value, to open data as a work tool that enables analysis and action on a broad spectrum of issues.</p>
How does the commitment contribute to inclusion and equality?	As part of the project, the sites will be made accessible to people with disabilities and translated into Arabic and English.
Additional information	

Milestone with deliverable	Start date	End date
Establishment of a steering committee with all the partners, led by the National Digital Agency. The committee will meet quarterly to advance the project and ensure that it is being properly implemented.	September 2023	December 2025
Modelling of the joint venture process with the goal of future use of various government ministries for collaboration with civil society	September 2023	December 2025
Expansion of the “Budget Key” project – a website running on open-source code that promotes fiscal	October 2023	December 2025

<p>transparency and presents insights into the state budget based on raw data, in order to reflect to the public, the allocation of resources in the budget such as information about state revenues, improving the system's "Smart Agent" system, expansion of "calls for proposals" etc.</p>		
<p>Translating the "Budget Key" website into additional languages (Arabic and English) and making it accessible to people with disabilities, as per the decision of the steering committee and the requisite derivatives.</p>	<p>April 2024</p>	<p>December 2025</p>
<p>Expansion of the "Social Procurement" project, using government data to reflect to the public the use and spending of outsourced social services by ministries. The project will analyze the implementation of government</p>	<p>October 2023</p>	<p>December 2025</p>
<p>decisions, deepening the mapping of government data, adding new data, and improving existing databases, building models that will enable the public to derive insights into the current state of sustainability.</p>	<p>October 2023</p>	<p>December 2025</p>

<p>Adding a measurement module, in which the website will reflect to the public data on the implementation of government decisions on social procurement, with an emphasis on assimilating government principles in tenders for social services</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>December 2025</p>
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<p>Public participation regarding the work products of the process, such as a roundtable or survey with the various stakeholders – with an emphasis on civil society – to receive feedback and encourage use. The mode of action will be decided upon by the steering committee and will take place towards the mid-point of the venture.</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>December 2025</p>
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Contact information

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Civil Society and Business and Academic Sector entities involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Knowledge Workshop

2. Open data: Making government data accessible and usable through government-civil society collaboration

Which government entity is leading the commitment?

The National Digital Agency in the Ministry of Economy

Description of the commitment

What is the current situation or problem that the commitment addresses?

Israel has a well-developed high-tech industry and a vital and vibrant ecosystem in the fields of technology and data science. Naturally, there is a desire on the part of the government to harness the capabilities, infrastructure, and exceptional human capital to promote and develop the public sector and improve services to citizens, alongside promoting principles of Open Government such as transparency and accountability, as anchored in several government decisions such as 1933 and 2097.

On the other hand, there is very significant demand in the R&D ecosystem for data collected by the government in many areas, including health, education, welfare, transportation, real estate, employment, urban planning, and economy and taxation, for use in academic research, business development, and social advancement – a trend that has been strengthened by a number of projects that have demonstrated

by a number of projects that have demonstrated the value and potential of such data: for example, collaborations in the field of health.

Overall, there seems to be a consensus that the range of uses of government data is very broad and rich, and analysis of the data may shed light on complex social questions and enable the development of models and systems that may be used to make decisions that will save lives, improve public service, reduce social gaps, and contribute to economic growth.

On the civil society side, the Public Knowledge Workshop has been active in this field for over a decade. The NGO promotes Open Government, creates information-based public discourse, encourages civic involvement, and encourages the use of government and municipal data to create public knowledge and social change for the better. The PKW's concept of change is based on open data on open-source websites/applications (Minimal Viable Products - MVPs) and performing proof of concept and value.

This concept has been validated several times over the past decade in projects such as the Open Knesset, Budget Key, Open Bus and more, and has pushed a change in the government paradigm – from transparency as an ideal, to open data as a tool for civil servants. The NGO's activities are founded on a community of volunteers from the high-tech world, which includes top experts and consultants in their fields in a wide range of relevant content areas, who have a high level of commitment and great trust in the NGO and its goals. The human infrastructure, together with the

infrastructure and technological assets developed over the years, have created a strong brand that enjoys high levels of trust, and which maintains excellent working relationships and multiple interfaces with the public sector, central government, and local authorities, alongside third sector organizations, academia and high-tech companies.

What is the commitment?

The purpose of this commitment is the establishment and operation of a community of users of Open Government data in order to fully utilize the potential and value described above as a win-win for all involved and to promote the welfare of all citizens.

This community will be based on the existing infrastructure of the Public Knowledge Workshop community and on existing user communities and government programs and will constitute a technological arena for knowledge exchange between government ministries and interfacing sectors (civil, business and academic). The community will operate, among other ways, by holding development and consultation meetings, round tables, study sessions (including exposure to innovations and success stories), hackathons, working on joint challenges, social media channels and other events.

The goal of the community will be to establish the relationship, partnership, and role of government ministries in the ecosystem, as a direct channel for open dialogue, identification of needs, exchange of ideas, search for solutions to common challenges, and joint formulation of strategic goals for optimal access to government data (Publish for Purpose).

Anticipated results include:

1. Identifying, promoting, and formulating an orderly and prioritized work plan for making databases accessible as a tool for creating value for both the government and civil society and businesses.
2. Enhancing the accessibility of databases according to the plan and advancing the implementation of Government Resolution 1933 ("Open by Default"), as required by the principles of Open Government and Resolution 2097.
3. Cultivating and promoting government data-based ventures based on needs, problems and ideas brought up by all partners.

How will the commitment address the problem?

Establishing a direct communication channel for dialogue and knowledge exchange between government ministries and organizations and interfacing sectors (civil, business, academic) will enable an organic and effective connection and will serve as a basis for synergistic collaborations. The capabilities, the will and a common interest already exist (as evidenced by the variety of civil society projects and the impressive response to the call for proposals that went out ahead of formulating this commitment). Therefore, and given that this is a clear interest recognized by both sides, and the level of maturity is relatively high, it seems that creation of the community will provide the framework necessary to foster the desired cooperation. The advantage of the establishment of a community over other potential frameworks lies in the connections formed by the partners and the ability to talk and conceptualize together and understand what the public

really needs and wants, and how to make this accessible to the public in the best possible way. Sharing of information and knowledge, round tables where needs and solutions are discussed, and primarily the responsibility of public representatives in encounters with civil society – these are the components that will create the next venture/collaboration that will make the change, all while implementing the principles of Open Government and the OGP.

Why is the commitment relevant to OGP?

Creating this ecosystem addresses the OGP challenges in connecting government, civil society, and academia – on a foundation of technologies for service improvement, public participation, transparency and accountability

How does the commitment contribute to inclusion and equality?

An effort will be made to encourage and bring to the table representatives from all walks of life and particular emphasis will be placed on planning designated activities to involve underrepresented sectors, such as Arab society, the ultra-Orthodox, people with disabilities, the elderly, women, and LGBTQ, in direct continuation of the existing policies of both the Israeli government and the Public Knowledge Workshop

Additional information

Milestone with deliverable	Start date	End date
Establishment of a steering committee of the National Digital Agency, the Prime Minister's Office and the Public Knowledge Workshop.	October 2023	November 2023

Commencement of work and scheduling of milestones	November 2023	December 2023
Summary of annual activities: Annual report on community activities, including internet platforms, the Israeli OGP website, meetings and hackathons and their results, review of projects carried out, review of the venture's progress, summary of goals met, evaluation of results and goals for the coming year.	December 2023	December 2025

Contact information

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Government entities involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional government ministries that will respond to the call for proposals and will participate in the community once it is established.
Civil Society and Business and Academic Sector entities involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Public Knowledge Workshop, civil society organizations, businesses, other entrepreneurs who will respond to the call for proposals and will participate in the community

3. Climate change: Smart, green transportation

Which government entity is leading the commitment?

The Ministry of Transportation and Road Safety, the Herzliya Municipality

Description of the commitment

What is the current situation or problem that the commitment addresses?

The main route that leads to the Herzliya tech hub district suffers from heavy traffic leading to transportation difficulties that affect several main traffic arteries across the city. Traffic congestion is expected to increase due to the advancement of municipal plans and the development of the business district. Due to the heavy congestion, more carbon-emitting private vehicles are entering the business district and air pollution is increasing. Transportation challenges include traffic congestion caused by private vehicles in the tech hub district, low connectivity between the train station and intercity lines from Route 2 to the tech district, lack of connectivity between bicycle and walking lanes between high-demand areas and transportation centers in the city and in Tel Aviv, lack of accessible drop-off stations for bus lines, long waiting times for public transport, unreliable frequency and service of bus lines, and difficulty in synchronizing between different modes of transportation.

The “first and last kilometer” challenge shows the difficulty in synchronization between the various means of transportation, the lack of connectivity and accessibility, and there is a half-hour travel time from the train station to the business district.

An innovative and/or autonomous solution is required to enable personalized planning

for smart travel (based on artificial intelligence and data) from the entrances to the city at the public transportation points to the tech hub-employment zone that will encourage the use of public transportation instead of private vehicles. These solutions will help cut carbon emissions, reduce pollution in employment centers and more.

What is the commitment?

Creation of an effective action plan to solve the transportation challenge of getting to and from the tech hub efficiently, conveniently, in a short time and with minimal pollutant emissions, from starting points within the city, from the Herzliya train station and surrounding cities, reducing traffic congestion and reducing the use of private vehicles by finding a green and smart alternative, traffic and infrastructure management (data collection, junction management, enforcement and parking payments, and transportation system connectivity.

[HiCity Smart Transportation website](#)

How will the commitment address the problem?

The purpose of the commitment is to create a solution to the “first and last kilometer challenge that will solve traffic congestion in Herzliya’s business districts, and to serve as a pilot for additional cities and saturated industrial zones. This challenge was raised in the OGP climate team based on the understanding that reducing congestion at the entrance to tech and business districts also contributes to a reduction in the number of vehicles on the road and a reduction in carbon emissions, and helps to shunt more workers to alternative transportation: trains, buses, carpools, scooters, bicycles, etc.

Why is the commitment relevant to OGP?

In recent years, the OGP has added under its main principle of transparency additional challenges that it has chosen to address, including climate change. Discussing climate challenges under the values of transparency, accountability, public participation, and technological innovation enables government and citizens to search for and develop new solutions, and to ensure that the government creates policies relevant to the new challenge, the changing world, and the climate crisis. This initiative aims to make information accessible in a way that makes it possible to understand the cost inherent in the climate challenge. The commitment promotes joint work between government-local authority-civil society and an innovative digital/data solution in the field in order to advance the overall goal of reducing the entry of private vehicles into a main tech district, increase the use of public transportation, promoting information access on public transportation solutions and pollution and vehicle use data, collecting and analyzing information on bicycle lanes, and enabling public participation through user self-mapping and reporting option. This commitment allows for public participation on a topic that brings together the local municipality, its residents, and the government to discuss solutions, creates a multi-sector platform – all this while creating accessibility to decision-making processes and data-transparency.

How does the commitment contribute to inclusion and equality?

Increasing public transportation solutions is something that goes together with increasing equality of opportunity (populations that have suffered from poor infrastructure, populations from low

socio-economic background who do not own a car, the disabled and women who use public transport more frequently.

Additional information

Milestone with deliverable	Start date	End date
Herzliya Round Table on the topic of smart, green transport: "The first and last mile"	June 2023	June 2023
Establishment of an advisory committee	August 2023	2025 year-end + option to extend
Campaign launch: joint campaign aimed at encouraging use and promote existing transportation solutions, updates, mappings and news, in collaboration of the Ministry of Transport, Herzliya Municipality, the National Transport Authority, the Business District Administration, Israel Railways and 15 minutes Public Transportation Alliance	January 2024	December 2025
Call for proposals from the Herzliya Municipality to high-tech companies and startups in the field of smart and green transportation	July 2023	August 2023

Start of smart and green transportation pilot in Herzliya	October 2023	October 2024
Testing of pilot performance indicators	July-September 2024	2024 year-end
Deciding on course of action following completion of the pilot: Expansion of the pilot, embarking on another/additional pilot, engagement process	November 2025	December 2025

Contact information

Name of responsible person in the executive branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gili Cohen Ifat Zamir
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Government entities involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Transportation Herzliya Municipality
Civil Society and Business and Academic Sector entities involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herzliya Business District Administration 15 minutes Public Transportation Alliance

4. Gender equality: Reducing gender wage gaps

Which government entity is leading the commitment?

Equal Employment Opportunities Commission at the Ministry of Economy and Industry

Description of the commitment

What is the current situation or problem that the commitment addresses?

Pursuant to Amendment No. 6 to the Male and Female Workers (Equal Pay) Law, 5756-1996 (hereinafter: "the Law"), all private and public entities that employ more than 518 male and female employees are required to produce an annual internal report and a public report detailing wage gaps at the place of employment between men and women.

The Law stipulates the contents of the report, but there are ambiguities that leave a lot of room for discretion as to how and what information to publish (the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission has published guidelines for employers, and sample reports, in order to address these ambiguities).

The situation makes it impossible to examine the veracity of the reports, since each company can divide its employees into groups according to different parameters and according to its broad discretion.

The information today is also not published on an orderly and uniform platform, and thus even if various parties, including the government, try to generate insights from the reports, extensive human work is required to extract and clean up the data.

What is the commitment?

Optimization of the reporting process and supervision and analysis of data:

- Creating a dedicated portal within which all employer reports will be published (in PDF form).
- Writing and circulating a binding standard/annual recommendation of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission.
- Creating a uniform data standard for wage gap reports, which employers must publish and upload to the portal in a machine-readable format (CSV, XLS) – dependent on the possibility of changes to legislation as the situation allows.
- Creating a central mechanism to analyze public reports, derive insights from them and promote companies that have really made a change – this will be carried out by a civil society organization. Here, there will probably be a need for manpower and budgets.
- Improving and analyzing data from the reports, converting the data into a format for analysis, analyzing all the data to gain insight into trends and presenting them to the public.

How will the commitment address the problem?

The reports that the employers are obligated to produce in compliance with the Law are aimed at increasing transparency and serve as a tool to raise awareness and create a change in wage gaps in the labor market. To enhance transparency, it is necessary to ensure that the reports are accessible to the public, that the online location of their publication is clear,

	and that there are uniform parameters according to which all employers are obligated to file their reports.
Why is the commitment relevant to OGP?	<p>Creating a dedicated portal for reports will help make the public reports accessible to the public.</p> <p>Creating a uniform format for reports and a dedicated portal for them will help improve the law.</p> <p>Testing and analyzing the reports and conducting research on the topic will help raise awareness and in setting policy to promote a more equal labor market and reduce gaps between men and women.</p>
How does the commitment contribute to inclusion and equality?	The purpose of the reports is to increase transparency and reduce wage gaps in the labor market. This commitment is intended to enable better fulfillment of the law and promote gender equality.
Additional information	

Milestone with deliverable	Start date	End date
Equal Employment Opportunities Commission Round Table on the Equal Pay Law/Publication of reports	February 2023	February 2023
Guidelines for the formulation of a uniform format of the Law that will not only be sent to certain employers but also published for public perusal.	December 2023	March 2024

Establishing an advisory forum for the commitment (Representatives from the National Digital Agency, the JDC and civil society)	November 2023	End of 2025
Specification of an internet portal that will concentrate all employer data on wage gaps	December 2023	March 2024
Uploading a platform for uniform publishing of data	Mid-2024	2024 year-end
Annual analysis of reports uploaded to the portal to understand extraordinary trends and data that can help government and civil society understand what has changed. The analysis will include the conversion of data into a format for analysis, the analysis itself and presenting it in an interactive format to the public.	November-December 2023	Start of 2025

Contact information

Name of responsible person in the executive branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meral Nakhoul
Title and department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Director of Diversity and Equality at the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission
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Government entities involved	

Civil Society and Business and Academic Sector entities involved

- Civil society NGOs will be selected following analysis of the data

5. Open justice: Creating interfaces of legislative management systems between the government and the Knesset

Which government entity is leading the commitment?

Ministry of Justice technology and data department and legal advice and legislative affairs department, the Knesset National Legislation Database.

Description of the commitment

What is the current situation or problem that the commitment addresses?

Currently, there is a “black hole” that lies between the stage at which a digital memorandum is circulated by a government ministry and the stage at which a government bill is placed before the Knesset ahead of its first reading. The process of distributing memoranda of laws is managed by the government, in the internal system of the memoranda of laws website and is presented to the public on the government legislation website (where government legislative initiatives, drafts of secondary legislation and are presented). The bills are presented in the National Legislation Database only after they are presented for a first reading. The public is not presented with information about the memorandum at the stage following its circulation on the government legislation website. There is however no connection between the memorandum circulated and the bill that is finally placed before the Knesset. Thus, it is difficult to know whether the legislative process in the Knesset has commenced with regard to a particular government memorandum,

and it is difficult to locate the text of the memorandum as it was circulated, and the public comments received regarding a bill or law originating in a government memorandum. Users have to search for the information on both sites – the government legislative website and the National Legislation Database, without there being a common thread between the memorandum and the subsequent bill.

In addition, passing of secondary legislative initiatives that require Knesset involvement are transmitted from government ministries to the Knesset by email, without their process in the government or the Knesset being presented to the general public.

What is the commitment?

Optimization Creating an interface between the government and the Knesset to ensure that every government bill placed before the Knesset table will be linked to the memorandum of law that the government circulated for public comment on the "Government Legislation Website." Presentation of bills in the National Legislation Database will enable comments from the public on the memorandum and their presentation on the database's website. The goal is to present the public with a full picture of the legislative process, which encompasses the government steps prior to the Knesset and up to presentation before the Knesset. of the reporting process and supervision and analysis of data:

The interface for managing government legislation in the internal system of the Knesset will make it possible to submit inquiries from government ministries to the Knesset about proposals to initiate secondary legislation by the government. Passing secondary legislation requires

the involvement of the Knesset. Procedures required by law, such as obtaining the consent or consultation of ministers in formulating versions of secondary legislation will be conducted within the internal government system – these include the agreement or consultation of ministers in formulating the drafts of secondary legislation and information on their implementation will be transferred to the Knesset.

At the same time, the Knesset will act to promote the presentation of the legislative process for secondary legislation, which requires Knesset approval in order to enact it, in such a way that the process in the Knesset will be presented to the public.

How will the commitment address the problem?

The Ministry of Justice and the Knesset will work to create a mutual interface for the transfer of information between them. This will create a precise digital link in the legislative process of government bills, from the stage they are initiated by the government initiation and continuing through the legislative process in the Knesset, and the same will apply to secondary legislation whose legislative process requires Knesset approval.

Why is the commitment relevant to OGP?

The commitment is relevant to the OGP because it increases transparency regarding government legislative initiatives through the presentation of information regarding their passage through the Knesset and the commencement of the legislative process. In addition, the commitment will make it possible to locate information on bills that are going through legislative process, and to locate the wording of memoranda and public comments in relation to the

memoranda on the government legislation website.

The commitment will lead to the information on the process of passing secondary legislation, which until now has not been exposed to the public at the stage of passage through the Knesset, will be presented to the public in such a way that information about all the stages of legislation and relevant documents will be open to public scrutiny.

How does the commitment contribute to inclusion and equality?

Some of the bills and secondary legislation also deal with inclusion and equality, and therefore increasing transparency and information about the legislative process of government initiatives is useful in this area as well.

Additional information

The project is being promoted in cooperation with the Justice Ministry's data and technology department and legal advice and legislative affairs department, and the Knesset Computerization and Technology Department

Milestone with deliverable	Start date	End date
Formulating a joint requirements document for the creation of the interface between the government initiation of a legislation process and the legislative process in the Knesset and formulating a technological solution to achieve this.	May 2023	November 2023

Development of an interface to submit information about government bills and to conducts checks	January 2024	August 2024
Launch of Justice Ministry-Knesset interface	October 2024	December 2025
Formulation of a joint requirements document transfer of information about secondary legislation	July 2023	December 2023
Commencement of work on developing a secondary legislation interface and conducting checks	April 2024	November 2024
Launch of Justice Ministry-Knesset secondary legislation interface	End of December 2024	December 2025

Contact information

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Government entities involved	
Civil Society and Business and Academic Sector entities involved	

6. Justice transparency: Accessibility of bills and laws on the National Legislation Database

Which government entity is leading the commitment?

Knesset National Legislation Database

Description of the commitment

What is the current situation or problem that the commitment addresses?

The full and up-to-date version of the laws of the State of Israel is not currently displayed to the public by any official state body, but by commercial entities only. The National Legislation Database, established by the Knesset and launched in December 2014, displays information on all the laws enacted in the country and all the amendments enacted to these laws. For each law, an up-to-date and complete version is presented as a link to the Open Law Book – a project of a civil society entity and the Public Knowledge Workshop. However, there is great importance to a state entity preparing and presenting to the public free of charge the updated and full version of the laws, including all amendments amended to them by primary or secondary legislation.

What is the commitment?

The Knesset is working to develop a presentation of the current and complete version of the country's laws in the National Legislation Database. The presentation will enable location of the full drafts of laws and to conduct a search of the text.

With this commitment, we will formulate and develop the presentation of a timeline for each law, on which the versions of the law will be presented for each point-in-time – before amendment and after amendment (point in time legislation).

	<p>The Knesset is working to prepare a full and up-to-date version of the laws of the state, which will include all information about the amendments amended to them over the years and the provisions established in relation to these amendments.</p>
<p>How will the commitment address the problem?</p>	<p>The Knesset will act to present the versions of the laws in the legislative database, and to build an interface for locating the laws and conducting a search within the texts of the laws.</p>
<p>Why is the commitment relevant to OGP?</p>	<p>The commitment is relevant to the OGP because it increases transparency and the public's access to the versions of laws that determine norms for citizens.</p>
<p>How does the commitment contribute to inclusion and equality?</p>	<p>Some of the laws deal with inclusion and equality and thus increasing transparency and information is of use in this area as well.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The project is being promoted in cooperation with the Justice Ministry's data and technology department and its legal advice and legislative affairs department, and the Knesset Computerization and Technology Department</p>

Milestone with deliverable	Start date	End date
<p>Formulation of a requirements document for presentation of full version</p>	<p>May 2023</p>	<p>2025</p>
<p>Preparation of full version of the laws in the internal system</p>	<p>May 2023</p>	<p>July 2025</p>

Formulation of requirements for upgrading of the system for preparation of full version	May 2023	July 2023
Developing additional requirements in the system for preparing full version	September 2023	December 2023
Developing the presentation of a full text of laws on the site and conducting checks	January 2024	June 2024
Commencement of presentation of laws in their full version in the National Legislation Database	End of December 2024	2025

Contact information

Name of responsible person in the executive branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gal Ben-Or
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Government entities involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knesset
Civil Society and Business and Academic Sector entities involved	

7. Public participation: Establishing a digital connection infrastructure between government and SMEs

Which government entity is leading the commitment?

Division of Governance and Social Affairs,
Prime Minister's Office

Description of the commitment

What is the current situation or problem that the commitment addresses?

The field of public participation has developed in Israel in recent years, and within this framework a government methodology has been developed, designated tenures allocated in 10 government ministries, assimilation processes and training workshops have been conducted, and tenders published for contracting with consulting companies in the field to provide various services. Public participation has also been anchored in decision-making mechanisms regarding regulatory improvement processes, regulatory impact assessment (RIA and social procurement). Despite the existence of many more in-depth participation processes, government still has significant difficulty in reaching target audiences for public participation processes, with an emphasis on the ability to engage a dialogue with the public. Until now, it was mandatory to hold a dialogue with SMEs (small and medium-sized businesses) as part of formulating regulatory policy, a matter anchored in a government decision in 2014. Dozens of processes were promoted by the government every year – but despite the above, the issue of direct communication with SMEs remains unresolved. Even when there is great willingness on the part of

government to hold such a dialogue, the approach to SMEs is nevertheless complex: Many ministries have no access to businesses and manage the discourse through umbrella organizations rather than directly. Information is not characterized according to the various needs, and there is no policy in regard to communication and processes with SMEs. This creates a situation in which in every process, government ministries are required to “reinvent the wheel”. They try to create a list of umbrella organizations that can help spread the processes and reach business owners themselves, they try to advertise on government channels and social networks without having the ability to reach the relevant target audiences or examine the effectiveness of their approach.

Business owners see the dialogue with the government as charged and incoherent: Government “meets” the business with various regulatory requirements that are not necessarily coordinated. The dialogue with the government can generate suspicion and mistrust, even in cases where it acts to create support and incentive mechanisms or to make rights accessible to businesses and to hold consultations on improving regulation and other policy processes.

The difficulty experienced by the government in maintaining a dialogue with SMEs, both directly and indirectly, increased during the Covid-19 crisis when the state was required to immediately formulate a policy dealing with the increase in morbidity and subsequent lockdowns, alongside continuing economic activity, but encountered difficulty in communicating directly and effectively with businesses.

What is the commitment?

To expand the digital connection infrastructure between government and the public, with an emphasis on SMEs, and to turn it into a significant, simple, and effective tool for managing the dialogue between government and business in Israel. The action will be carried out by establishing a voluntary database that will offer business owners the option to join up in order to receive personalized information and join public participation processes with various government ministries.

The direct connection between government and business owners will make possible various functions, such as improving services provided by government to businesses, regular updates and information on their rights and on opportunities, consultations over decision-making processes, so as to formulate policies suitable to business and that put business at the center and strive to reduce regulatory burdens.

The infrastructure is composed of two main elements:

- Establishing a new, up-to-date voluntary database of business owners that will enable the government to conduct a more effective dialogue and reach more small-and-medium enterprises interested in doing so.
- Establishing customer journeys to manage effective multi-channel dialogue that will enable regular work processes with government such as workshops and webinars, conducting surveys, focus groups, consultations, etc. Through these customer journeys the process is specified and means of increasing participation and creating higher

higher standards of feedback and closing the circle are integrated into the journey.

The database will be managed by the Division of Governance and Social Affairs at the Prime Minister's Office in collaboration with the National Digital Agency and will be available for the use of the entire government, according to the usage policy determined.

How will the commitment address the problem?

The infrastructure of the relationship between government and SMEs is designed to enable the government to create an open communication channel, which will result in an ongoing dialogue, to reach out to a larger audience in a simple, efficient, and effective manner, to provide a response to a variety of needs and to make content and services accessible in a personalized way for business owners. In this respect, the infrastructure creates value for both the government and business owners.

The new digital infrastructure will enable direct communication between government and SMEs through a unified database on the cloud in full collaboration with the various government ministries. Participation in the databases is voluntary and the data gathered in it is not of a sensitive nature, but it will assist government in conforming participation processes to target audiences such as geographical area, language of contact with a business, branch of business, etc.

At a later stage, a broad campaign will be launched to invite businesses to join the infrastructure.

In this way, government will succeed in contacting many businesses in a tailored and differentiated way, approaching

different audiences in a way suited to them, and to enable small businesses to also make their opinions heard and voice their needs.

Why is the commitment relevant to OGP?

Expansion of digital infrastructure addresses the challenges of OGP by creating significant infrastructure for public participation and promoting equality with businesses with an emphasis on reaching audiences that government currently has difficulty reaching.

The ability of government to reach relevant audiences in policy processes will lead to their integration in decision-making, to greater accessibility to information and rights suited to them and in improving services. Moreover, the creation of standards for the government's dialogue with businesses can be expected to lead to increased public trust.

How does the commitment contribute to inclusion and equality?

Those joining the digital communication infrastructure will be asked to answer a few questions so that different types of participants can be characterized. The data will enable more personalized and relevant approaches to target audiences, and as a result participation in decision-making processes, help with full realization of rights and incentives for businesses managed by women or businesses managed by or ones that employ people with disabilities, or encouraging businesses from the Arab society to compete for government tenders.

Additional information

Milestone with deliverable	Start date	End date
Conducting a second round with the Small and Medium Businesses Authority	September 2023	March 2024
Conducting the first round with the Corporations Authority	September 2023	November 2023
Specification of customer journey	August 2023	December 2023
Examination of the integration of third sector organizations in a designated database	December 2023	March 2024
Entry into four government entities (ministries or auxiliary units)	September 2023	December 2024
Entry into two government entities (ministries or auxiliary units) related to business or third sector organizations	January 2025	December 2025
Integration of designated content related to the small and medium businesses with the goal of making rights accessible	December 2023	December 2025
Launch of a registration campaign for digital infrastructure for businesses	September 2023	December 2024

Contact information	
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Government entities involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Digital Agency• Small and Medium Enterprises Authority at the Ministry of Economy• The Corporations Authority at the Ministry of Justice
Civil Society and Business and Academic Sector entities involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Civil society NGOs will be selected following analysis of the data