

### **The role of Government in Globalisation**

The political mentality of 'rule'

Defining 'territory' – now you are Europeans

The European 'regulatory state'

Assumptions about the knowledge and skills of citizens

Social and economic mobility in global capitalism

'Science' and 'technoscience' – Technological governance

'Mis-placed concreteness'

What are the 'arrangements' or relationships between the social and the technical?

Who controls the 'rules' of technology spaces?

Lessig – the code (e-commerce etc.)

Interacting zones of information circulation and regulation

### **Information Society**

'Immanence' versus 'Transcendence', to immanence

(Change and uncertainty versus stability and certainty)

The 'disinformed' information society (Overload)

The network society promotes communication and circulation of information

Non-linear power

Flow-enhancing disintermediation – displaces old embedded intermediaries

Tendency to react by censoring (Saudi and photo-phones)

Hyperspeed expectations versus risk and informational damage

Coordinate space and virtual spaces

New languages of communication

### **The Geographic Dimension**

Citizens and Businesses as Customers

Who are they? (Identity)

Where are they? (Location)

What do they require? (Integration, Sharing, Rules and Legislation)

Citizens and Businesses as Partners

What can they add for citizen services?

What can they do that Government cannot?

Diluting and de-regulating government data monopolies

Emerging strategic tensions

### **EU Public Sector Information (PSI)**

PSI and the EU

Green Paper

Directive December 2003

“Public sector information is an important primary material for digital content products and services and will become an even more important content resource with the development of wireless content services”.

“ensure fair, proportionate and non-discriminatory conditions for the re-use of such information”.

PSI should be available

It is vital for economic activity and growth, and for democracy and accountability

It has been paid for through taxation

It is disparately held across government in multiple formats and structure

Information often is a form of Departmental power, so information politics add turbulence

But the collection, documentation, enhancement, dissemination and support all cost money

So, who pays?

### **Legislation and structures**

#### Freedom of information

But, highly constrained with caveats about security, secrecy, resource requirements and 'public interest'.

Restrictions – to citizens?

Post 9/11 'data scrubbing'

#### Data Protection

Protecting the privacy and confidentiality of citizens who disclose their sensitive data to government

But, also highly affects the detail of PSI that can be disclosed through rules of disclosure control

The 2001 UK Census of Population

#### Universal Access and Human Rights

Much less clear identification of ethics and good practice in the re-use of PSI, and what Government can say with PSI ....

### **Wider issues**

#### Government and legislative

Should there be an information ministry?

The paradox of privacy, anonymity, and surveillance (panopticon)

### **Progression in the EU**

Delivering everything that we could not do before? Whatever happened to:

Information Systems

Expert Systems

Artificial Intelligence

IT and ICT cost-benefits

Automation and electronic delivery

Benchmarking and global/regional presence

Reviewing uneven progress and understanding the role and needs of citizens

Identifying the bilateral relationship between citizens and government

### **The turbulent context**

#### Global and Glocal

- Identity management versus identity
- Trust and security

- Re-bordering space electronically (Techno-nationalism)
- 'Overproducing' information
- The open market, free flows of human capital, and the need to monitor those flows

- Citizenship rights and obligations
- IT homogeneity and viral analogies (monocultures)

#### Forecasting technological and social change

- The magic bullet
- Information resistance (Cyberterrorism)
- Cybercrime (Hacking, ID fraud)

#### Non-linear outcomes of ICT use

- Inclusion and Exclusion: age, gender, education
- Turbulent outcomes – Bedouin in Jordan
- Unevenly modulating unevenness
- Disintermediation versus remediation
- The pre-requisite of education and skills (IT Literacy)

### **Recent change of European focus**

Civil Society with Active Citizenship, both inside and outside the state – complex identities

#### Complex citizenship and fluid identities, increasingly non-space placed

- The global citizen in the global labour market, but why show any commitment to that society?
- Participatory Democracy
- Trust
- e-Voting
- Online consultation

The paradox of inclusion – capitalism needs differences