

Sweden's Open Government Partnership Action Plan 2014-2016



REGERINGSKANSLIET

**Government Offices
of Sweden**

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1 Introduction

By joining the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in 2011, Sweden reaffirmed its commitment to open government efforts, both in principle and in practise. Sweden has a long tradition of transparency, citizen engagement and measures to build an effective and accountable government. Confidence and trust are among the most important pillars of Swedish democracy. The Swedish principle of public access guarantees the general public and media an unimpeded view of activities pursued by the government and local authorities. An efficient and accessible administration, together with well-managed public finances, forms the basis of the Swedish model.

Like our Nordic neighbours, Sweden enjoys a high degree of public confidence and trust. Sweden is also one of the highest ranked countries in the Transparency International Index. If democracy is to continue to develop, its fundamental values must be constantly reclaimed and rooted in society. Responsible and future-oriented policies are required in order to continue modernising the Swedish model and meet future challenges. Openness can strengthen public administration's legitimacy among citizens and citizens' willingness to participate in the development of the public sector. Continual development is also important for Sweden's progress on the whole.

With today's information and communications technologies (ICT), the re-use of public administration documents and open data contributes to achieving even more open, inclusive, accountable and responsive development. Open information on public spending enables citizens to ensure that governments act in the interest of their citizens. ICT can increase participation from a broader spectrum of the population and can open up new opportunities for public administration to become more collaborative and innovative. It can also enhance the efficiency and quality of government administration.

In its second national OGP Action Plan, Sweden focuses on eGovernment and access to information in three main areas: citizen-oriented public sector development, the re-use of public administration documents and aid transparency.

The major challenges that Sweden addresses through its Action Plan are *More Effectively Managing Public Resources* and *Increasing Corporate Accountability*.

2 Open Government Efforts to Date

The first Swedish action plan was published in 2012 and focused on the challenge of *More Effectively Managing Public Resources*. Seven commitments were made on aid transparency and eGovernment.

eGovernment

Sweden is a mature eGovernment nation with a high degree of transparency and efficiency. Sixty per cent of Swedish citizens use eServices. There are over 3800 eServices in place (over 1000 of which are machine-to-man) and forty per cent of government agencies work actively with open data.

In the previous Swedish OGP National Action Plan from 2012, Sweden committed to broadening its commitments in the process of defining the next generation strategy for open and smart government. In December 2012, the Government launched the new eGovernment strategy, 'Putting the citizen at the centre',¹ a strategy for increased digitisation and enhanced digital collaboration within the government administration. The strategy states that the Swedish Government intends to broaden its OGP commitments by means related to the digitisation of Government and increasing coordination within the Government Offices. There are currently over 100 ongoing eGovernment strategic reform-initiatives in the Swedish public sector that contribute to the strategy's objectives, including sectorial projects such as eHealth, geodata and one-stop-shop business portals as well as cross-sectorial initiatives of common enablers such as eBox, next generation eID and electronic archiving. The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions has also stated that they will work towards the objectives of the strategy.

Aid transparency

Sweden is one of the most generous aid donors in the world, allocating one per cent of estimated gross national income (GNI) for development assistance. For this reason, it is particularly important for the Government to ensure that aid money is well spent and expected results are achieved. By making aid information more visible, aid can become more effective and predictable in order to maximise its impact on poverty. In 2009 Sweden launched Open Aid, a reform agenda for Swedish development cooperation. The initiative aims to better adapt development cooperation to today's realities and to the opportunities created by globalisation and technological development. An important part of Open Aid was the launch of the Swedish aid transparency guarantee in 2010. The transparency guarantee means that all public aid information will be made available online (www.openaid.se). The information shows *when*, to *whom* and *why* the aid was paid out and *what* the results were.

Since the publication of Sweden's first OGP National Action Plan, Sweden has made great progress in both its domestic and international aid transparency efforts. Openaid.se has evolved, with new ways to view data and documents, and in terms of the quantity of information available. Sweden was one of the highest ranked donors in the 2014

¹ www.regeringen.se/sb/d/15700/a/206004

transparency indicator assessment and ranked highly in the 2013 aid transparency assessment by Publish What You Fund (PWYF).² Sweden is also a part of the consortium that hosts the multi-stakeholder International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Secretariat and a member of the IATI Steering Committee, and has been a driving force for enhanced transparency in development cooperation at international level.³

The next step

The Government is pleased with how far the eGovernment strategy and the Open Aid reform agenda have been implemented. However, there is still work to be done concerning earlier commitments, which is also expressed in the report of the OGP Independent Reporting Mechanism. There is a need for increased horizontal digital collaboration in order to produce citizen-centric services. The Government has also further raised the level of ambition for openness and transparency in development cooperation. Sweden's second Action Plan therefore builds on and deepens the commitments in the current action plan through four new commitments. In addition to these, a commitment is also made on the re-use of public administration documents. These five commitments are as follows:

- putting citizens at the centre (eGovernment) of government administration reforms;
- a step further on the re-use of public administration documents;
- increased access to Swedish aid information;
- improved opportunities for dialogue and transparency in aid management and implementation; and
- increased aid transparency at global level.

The commitments are expected to contribute to improved transparency, accountability and public participation. Efforts to increase transparency and dialogue channels facilitate accountability and public participation in Sweden and as well as aid transparency commitments, even in other countries.

More information

More information about Sweden's Open Government efforts are available at www.regeringen.se, where it is also possible to download Sweden's first Action Plan, our Self-Assessment Report on the first Action Plan and the report of the OGP Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM). Information is also available at www.opengovpartnership.org/country/sweden.

² PWYF is a not-for-profit organisation that campaigns for aid transparency. Sweden ranked ninth out of 67 agencies and organisations in the PWYF assessment.

³ IATI is a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to improve the transparency of aid in order to increase its effectiveness in tackling poverty. IATI was launched in 2008 and brings together developing countries, providers of development cooperation, civil society organisations and independent experts. Other members of the consortium are UNDP, UNOPS, Ghana and Development Initiatives.

3 National Action Plan Development Process

Sweden's second OGP Action Plan builds on the previous Action Plan. The commitments have therefore been preceded by earlier consultation with civil society.⁴ As in previous years, Sweden has an integrated approach to working with OGP. Parallel structures for OGP have been avoided in order not to duplicate ongoing consultation processes. The focus is still to work with OGP in an integrated manner in all subject fields and overarching processes. For more information on earlier consultation processes, please see Sweden's first Action Plan and Self-Assessment Report at: www.opengovpartnership.org/country/sweden.

eGovernment commitment

The eGovernment strategy was presented in December 2012. The strategy aims to increase the level of digital collaboration between public agencies and between the public and private sectors. It was developed in a highly participatory way. The Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications held 10 workshops in 2012 to discuss the draft strategy with numerous ministries and agencies. The strategy was also discussed at the annual national eGovernment conference (*Offentliga rummet*) in May 2012, at the key political forum in Sweden (Almedalen Week) in July 2012, through consultation with the private sector in spring 2012 and the general public on Facebook (Facebook page 'A Smarter and More Transparent Management') in 2012.

Public Sector information commitment

Sweden has had close dialogues with government agencies, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions and representatives of various professional organisations throughout the process surrounding the introduction of the Act on the re-use of public administration documents. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has also held roundtable discussions with information representatives and entrepreneurs in the field and other business representatives to gather comments and suggestions that may form part of the basis for the work of negotiation and implementation of the changes to the EU Directive on the re-use of public sector information (PSI Directive). The dialogues also aimed to receive proposals on how to improve governance and development in general in the area in order to create conditions for re-using public information.⁵

Aid transparency commitments

Throughout the process of reforming Swedish development cooperation, the Government has encouraged input from civil society, citizens and other actors. A continuous dialogue with civil society has been maintained throughout the implementation of the aid transparency guarantee, and international commitments such as the Common Standard were agreed on after two years of consultations with partner and donor countries and civil society.⁶

⁴ In this Action Plan, civil society is defined as individual citizens, civil society organisations, interest groups, the business sector and organisations connected to working life.

⁵ Administrative Policy Bill 2009/10:175 (Swedish only).

⁶ In 2011, the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation made a specific commitment on implementing a common, open standard for electronic publication of aid information (Common Standard), with the aim of implementing it fully by December 2015.

In updating the Action Plan's aid transparency commitments, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has invited representatives from civil society to propose input. The Ministry has also had bilateral meetings and contacts with different organisations, including government agencies and other actors. In these meetings, the Ministry provided information about OGP and the ongoing process regarding the second Action Plan. The organisations have also been encouraged to submit comments in writing. The feedback from these consultations supports continuous efforts on aid transparency and the suggested scope of the commitments. The need for further development of the Openaid.se platform and improved dialogue mechanisms have also been pointed out in more forums than just the OGP consultations.

4 Sweden's Commitments

4.1 eGovernment commitment

Commitment 1: Putting citizens at the centre (eGovernment) of government administration reforms

The commitment on putting citizens at the centre (eGovernment) aims to make everyday life easier, open up administration in order to support innovation and participation, and increase operational quality and effectiveness as stated in the eGovernment strategy 'Putting the citizen at the centre'. The strategy has three objectives:

- simplicity, in order to develop easy and user-friendly solutions;
- transparency and innovation, in order to take advantage of digital opportunities to increase transparency, strengthen democracy, and contribute to increased economic growth through open data; and
- increased efficiency through digitisation.

Transparency and openness are crucial to democratic accountability. Therefore transparency and access to information about government administration are vital. Supplying public sector information and digital services in standardised formats allows businesses and organisations to re-use it and to develop their own services. These services can supplement the range of services delivered by government agencies and meet diverse civic needs. The commitment will mainly be achieved through continuing the implementation of the eGovernment strategy 'Putting the citizen at the centre' including strengthening the governance of the digitisation efforts of the government administration.

Main activities

- Develop a multi-annual reform-programme to be presented in Budget bill for 2015, called the Digital move in order to achieve the objectives of the Putting the citizen at the centre strategy, as well as support other public digitisation efforts.
- Appoint an inquiry to investigate how an improved governance of public digital information can improve the efficiency, transparency and innovation in the public sector, as a part of the eGovernment reform-programme.
- Promote the use of open data and agencies to release more data.
- Promote and coordinate electronic identification and signature for the public sector e-services.

The activities will mainly be performed by the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications, the eGovernment Delegation, which involves 16 agencies and governmental agencies such as the Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation System (VINNOVA), and The Swedish E-identification Board. The development of eGovernment is regularly followed up by the Government, the European Commission and the OECD. The activities will be implemented during the whole Action Plan time frame.

4.2 Public sector information commitment

Commitment 2: A step further on the re-use of public administration documents

The commitment on a step further on the re-use of public administration documents aims to enhance economic growth, greater openness and better service for citizens. Various estimates point to considerable value for society when the re-use of public administration documents is increased. When information from the public sector is being re-used, compiled, processed and made available, the ability of citizens to gain insight and make demands on government activities increases. A more open government can increase its legitimacy among citizens and their willingness to participate in the development of the service level, efficiency and quality of public services. The commitment will mainly be achieved through changes in Swedish legislation, proposed by a Government Inquiry and actions to promote and monitor the re-use of public administration documents.

Main activities

- Prepare for changes in the Act on the re-use of public administration documents (2010:566) in order to implement the Directive 2013/37/EU (Public Sector Information Directive).⁷
- Support initiatives related to the project ‘Application profile for data portals in Europe’ (DCAT-AP), where Sweden participates.⁸
- Continue to facilitate actions in order to promote agencies’ re-use of public administration documents at different levels.
- Improve comprehensive follow-up and monitoring, including continuing to systematically give missions to agencies to report on their work on re-using public administration documents.

The activities will mainly be performed by the Swedish Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and various agencies, for example The National Archives, The Swedish National Financial Management Authority, Swedish Competition Authority and Swedish Government Agency for Innovations Systems. The Swedish Agency for Public Management has been given the mandate to conduct overall monitoring of state and municipal agencies to make documents available for re-use. The activities will be implemented provided that the processes of preparations in the Government Offices are decided by the Government.

⁷ Directive 2013/37/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 amending Directive 2003/98/EC on the re-use of public sector information (PSI Directive).

⁸ The DCAT-AP is a specification based on the Data Catalogue vocabulary for describing public sector datasets in Europe. The specification was elaborated by a multi-disciplinary Working Group with representatives from 16 European Member States, some European Institutions and the United States of America. Its main use is to enable cross-data portal search for data sets and make public sector data more searchable across borders and sectors.

4.3 Aid transparency commitments

Commitment 3: Increased access to Swedish aid information

The commitment on increased access to Swedish aid information aims to increase the transparency of aid spending and performance. Transparent information is a prerequisite for open debate and public participation, and facilitates accountability to citizens and organisations in partner countries and to Swedish taxpayers. More accessible information also provides a better basis for decisions and visibility of aid results, and limits the scope for corruption and misuse of resources. The commitment will be achieved mainly through further development of the Openaid.se platform. Improved IATI reporting will also result in improvements in Openaid.se.

Main activities

- Follow up the implementation of the transparency guarantee in Swedish aid in order to ensure that relevant routines are in place.
- Update Sweden's Common Standard implementation schedule in order to further extend and broaden Sweden's IATI reporting.
- Further develop the Openaid.se platform in order to extend and improve data quality, accessibility and usability.

The activities will mainly be performed by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), based on several existing assignments and related working plans. In addition, the implementation of the Swedish aid transparency guarantee applies to all public actors who have been allocated development assistance funds. Dialogue with civil society, e.g. regular meetings, contacts, and follow-up, will be carried out within each activity. For example, the Openaid.se platform maintains an open channel for communication and feedback from users. The activities will be implemented during the whole Action Plan time frame, focusing on the December 2015 deadline for full implementation of the Common Standard.

Commitment 4: Improved opportunities for dialogue and transparency in aid management and implementation

The commitment on improved opportunities for dialogue and transparency in aid management and implementation aims to increase mutual knowledge and participation. Greater knowledge and involvement of more actors create better possibilities for accountability and promote innovative thinking. Increased transparency also facilitates active involvement and public participation and may limit the scope for corruption and misuse of resources. The commitment will mainly be achieved through strengthening channels for dialogue and feedback on aid management and implementation with different parts of society.

Main activities

- Develop and implement an updated government strategy for aid information and communication activities.

- Negotiate and implement a compact between the Government and Swedish civil society organisations that enhances dialogue and outlines these organisations' role in Swedish aid.
- Support initiatives related to ICT that create opportunities for increased participation from a broader spectrum of the population.
- Further develop procedures for management of reports by the public, organisations and employees of misuse, suspected corruption and other complaints with an impact on Swedish aid funds.

The activities will mainly be performed by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Sida, based on existing and forthcoming assignments and related working plans. In addition, Swedish civil society organisations, public actors using development assistance funds and multilateral development organisations are important co-actors in many of the activities. Dialogue with civil society and follow-up will be carried out within each activity. The activities will be implemented during the whole Action Plan time frame.

Commitment 5: Increased aid transparency at global level

The commitment on increased aid transparency at global level aims to accelerate international efforts on publishing aid information in accordance with the Busan commitment on a Common Standard. Increased publication of timely, forward-looking and comprehensive aid data in a standardised way creates better conditions for accountability and governance in partner countries, leading to sustainable and locally owned development results. It also facilitates division of labour and the use of all the available financial resources for poverty eradication. The commitment will mainly be achieved through activities, including those listed here, in order to promote other development actors' efforts to meet international transparency commitments.

Main activities

- Promote IATI reporting among other development actors and the use of IATI data at country level, through dialogue and development of methodology and capacity.⁹
- Promote transparency and anti-corruption work in the EU and multilateral development organisations, including IATI reporting.
- Support initiatives related to ICT that facilitate aid transparency.
- Promote transparency including budget transparency in partner countries as a part of Swedish development cooperation.

The activities will mainly be performed by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Sida, based on Sweden's role in IATI, multilateral development organisations and the EU. Likeminded countries, international civil society organisations and multilateral development organisations are important co-actors. Dialogue with civil society and follow-up will be carried out jointly with IATI. The activities will be implemented during the whole Action Plan time frame, focusing on the December 2015 deadline for full implementation of the Common Standard.

⁹ Development actors include donors, civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector, etc.

ANNEX 1: Commitments Templates

Commitment 1. Putting citizens at the centre (eGovernment) of government administration reforms			
Lead agency		Lead ministry: Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications. The Government has an overall digital agenda for Sweden and an eGovernment strategy: 'Putting the citizen at the centre'.	
Other actors involved	Government agencies and local self-government	Government agencies such as Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation systems (VINNOVA) and The Swedish E-identification Board which consists of both public and private sector representatives. The eGovernment Delegation involves 16 agencies and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions.	
	CSO, private sector	The Swedish e-Identification Board holds an annual conference on electronic identification, inviting stakeholders from both the public and private sector. VINNOVA (see above) promotes users of open data and gives grants to open data projects. Users of open data and different open data projects.	
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		Sweden is currently among the leading eGovernment nations. A key challenge is to increase horizontal digital collaboration in order to produce citizen-centric services and increase the level of participation in the production and design of such services.	
Main objectives		The objectives are to make everyday life easier, open up administration in order to support innovation and participation, and increase operational quality and effectiveness.	
Main activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a multi-annual reform-programme to be presented in Budget bill for 2015, called the Digital move in order to achieve the objectives of the Putting the citizen at the centre strategy, as well as support other public digitisation efforts. - Appoint an inquiry to investigate how an improved governance of public digital information can improve the efficiency, transparency and innovation in the public sector, as a part of the eGovernment reform-programme. - Promote the use of open data and agencies to release more data. - Promote and coordinate electronic identification and signature for the public sector e-services. 	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		- More effectively managing public resources.	
Is it relevant to the advancement of:	Transparency	Accountability	Public participation
	x	x	x
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment		New or ongoing commitment	Start Date End Date
1. A multi-annual implementation plan for the eGovernment strategy is presented in the Budget Bill for 2015.		New	2014 2015
2. A national eGovernment project portfolio is launched in 2014.		New	2011 2014
3. An inquiry is launched by the Government to explore how improved governance can increase efficiency, transparency and innovation in the		New	2015 TBC

public sector.			
4. A web platform for collecting and promoting open government data is developed by VINNOVA on the Government's mandate.	New	2013	2015
5. A flexible solution for electronic identification (eID) is developed, based on international standards and procured in a way that meets legislative requirements.	New	2013	2016

Commitment 2. A step further on the re-use of public administration documents				
Lead agency		Lead ministry: Swedish Ministry of Health and Social Affairs		
Other actors involved	Government agencies, etc.	Swedish agencies such as the National Archives, the Swedish National Financial Management Authority, the Swedish Competition Authority, VINNOVA, etc.		
	CSO, private sector	Companies, businesses and individuals		
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		Essentially all government agencies and municipalities need to take measures regarding the re-use of public administration documents. In support of this, clear and up-to-date guidelines are needed that describe the regulations and which measures should or can be taken to help move developments in the right direction.		
Main objective		Transparency, legitimacy and participation: A more open government increases its legitimacy among citizens and increases their willingness to participate in the development of the service level, efficiency and quality of public services. In addition, combining different kinds of information and the use of information technology enables the creation of entirely new products and services that are in demand in the market. This in turn contributes to the growth of new industries and businesses which leads to increased employment.		
Main activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare for changes in the Act on the re-use of public administration documents (2010:566) in order to implement the Directive 2013/37/EU (PSI Directive). - Support initiatives related to the project 'Application profile for data portals in Europe' (DCAT- AP), where Sweden participates. - Continue to facilitate actions in order to promote agencies' re-use of public administration documents at different levels. - Improve comprehensive follow-up and monitoring, including continuing to systematically give missions to agencies to report on their work on re-using public administration documents. 		
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More effectively managing public resources. - Increasing corporate accountability. 		
Is it relevant to the advancement of:		Transparency	Accountability	Public participation
		x	x	x
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment		New or ongoing commitment	Start Date	End Date
1. Full implementation of the Public Sector Information Directive (PSI).		New	2014	2016
2. Systematic reports of agencies' work on re-using public information.		Ongoing	2014	2018
3. Participation in the European Commission's work on DCAT-AP.		Ongoing	2013	2014
4. Continued actions to facilitate agencies' work on re-using public administration documents.		Ongoing	2011	2018
5. An evaluation of the re-use of public administration documents by the Swedish Agency for Public Management.		New	2014	2018

Commitment 3. Increased access to Swedish aid information				
Lead agency		Lead ministry: Ministry for Foreign Affairs		
Other actors involved	Government agencies	The Swedish aid transparency guarantee applies to all public actors who have been allocated development assistance funds. These are primarily the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Sida, but may also include other government agencies and civil society organisations. Sida is responsible for the Openaid.se platform and for coordination and support to other agencies' activities regarding the transparency guarantee.		
	CSO, private sector	National and international CSOs. Private sector actors.		
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		More accessible information will contribute to increased effectiveness, predictability and accountability in development cooperation. Today's digitalised world makes it possible to apply the principle of public access to official documents so that information is made available not only upon request.		
Main objective		The overarching objective for Sweden's international aid: To create preconditions for better living conditions for people living in poverty and under oppression.		
Main activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up the implementation of the transparency guarantee in Swedish aid in order to ensure that relevant routines are in place. - Update Sweden's Common Standard implementation schedule in order to further extend and broaden Sweden's IATI reporting. - Further develop the Openaid.se platform in order to extend and improve data quality, accessibility and usability. 		
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More effectively managing public resources. - Increasing corporate accountability. 		
Is it relevant to the advancement of:	Transparency	Accountability	Public participation	
	x	x	x	
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment		New or ongoing commitment	Start Date	End Date
1. Full implementation of the Swedish aid transparency guarantee.		Ongoing	2010	2015
2. Full implementation of the Common Standard on Swedish development cooperation.		Ongoing	2011	2015
3. Substantial improvements made in the Openaid.se platform.		Ongoing	2013	2015
4. Anti-corruption reports are published in an IATI format at Openaid.se.		New	2014	2016

Commitment 4. Improved opportunities for dialogue and transparency in aid management and implementation				
Lead ministry/agency		Ministry for Foreign Affairs		
Other actors involved	Government agencies	All public actors, including multilateral development organisations, who have been allocated Swedish development assistance funds.		
	CSO, private sector	National CSOs and private sector actors.		
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		To combat poverty as effectively as possible, aid must be opened up to scrutiny and ideas from greater numbers of creative forces. Information communication technology (ICT) may facilitate dialogue with different parts of society.		
Main objective		The overarching objective for Sweden's international aid: To create preconditions for better living conditions for people living in poverty and under oppression.		
Main activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and implement an updated government strategy for aid information and communication activities. - Negotiate and implement a compact between the Government and Swedish civil society organisations that enhances dialogue and outlines these organisations' role in Swedish aid. - Support initiatives related to ICT that create opportunities for increased participation from a broader spectrum of the population. - Further develop procedures for management of reports by the public, organisations and employees of misuse, suspected corruption and other complaints with an impact on Swedish aid funds. 		
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More effectively managing public resources. - Increasing corporate accountability. 		
Is it relevant to the advancement of:	Transparency	Accountability	Public participation	
	x	x	x	
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment		New or ongoing commitment	Start Date	End Date
1. A government-established strategy for aid information and communication activities, including regular follow-up on results.		Ongoing	2014	2014 2014-2017
2. A government communication on Swedish Policy for Global Development, which also highlights potential conflicts of interest within one of the policy's global challenges.		Ongoing	2014	2015
3. A negotiated CSO compact, including regular follow-up on implementation.		Ongoing	2014	2014 2017 --
4. Arrangement of an aid dialogue event.		Ongoing	2014	2016
5. Creation of opportunities for increased participation as a result of supported initiatives.		Ongoing	2014	2016
6. Established procedures for suspected corruption and complaints handling for Swedish aid-funded activities, including active dialogue with multilateral development organisations.		Ongoing	2014	2016

Commitment 5. Increased aid transparency at global level				
Lead agency		Lead ministry: Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs Sweden is part of the consortium that hosts the IATI Secretariat and is a member of the IATI Steering Committee.		
Other actors involved	Government agencies, etc.	Sida, multilateral development organisations, the EU, likeminded countries, partner countries		
	CSO, private sector	All providers and recipients of aid, including CSOs and private sector. IATI: a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to improve aid transparency in order to increase its effectiveness in tackling poverty. Other international initiatives for enhanced transparency.		
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		Increased access to information about development flows maximises their impact on poverty. The challenge ahead is to accelerate efforts of donors and other actors to implement the Common Standard in their development cooperation by December 2015.		
Main objective		The overarching objective for Sweden's international aid: To create preconditions for better living conditions for people living in poverty and under oppression.		
Main activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote IATI reporting among other development actors and the use of IATI data at country level, through dialogue and development of methodology and capacity. - Promote transparency and anti-corruption work in the EU and multilateral development organisations, including IATI reporting. - Support initiatives related to ICT that facilitate aid transparency. - Promote transparency including budget transparency in partner countries as a part of Swedish development cooperation. 		
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More effectively managing public resources. - Increasing corporate accountability. 		
Is it relevant to the advancement of:		Transparency	Accountability	Public participation
		x	x	x
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment		New or ongoing commitment	Start Date	End Date
1. Increased number of countries and organisations that publish aid data to IATI.		Ongoing	2011	2015
2. Contributions to IATI related work on methodology and capacity development.		Ongoing	2013	2016
3. Actions taken at EU level to increase aid transparency, and increased number of multilateral development organisations with Swedish development assistance funds that publish aid data to IATI.		Ongoing	2010	2016
4. Examples of improvements in aid transparency, as a result of supported initiatives.		Ongoing	2012	2016
5. Examples of transparency improvements in partner countries.		Ongoing	2014	2016