



MINISTERSTVO VNITRA
ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

OPSI

Observatory of
Public Sector Innovation

Novinky z OPSI

OECD Observatoř pro inovace ve veřejném sektoru



Zasedání NCPs 15. – 16. května 2023, Paříž, Francie



Aktuality

Superschopnosti

- ✓ **Inovační laboratoře a sítě**
(AUT, FRA, SAE, PER, NOR, ROU, GRP, CZE)
- ✓ **Ceny za Inovace** (BEL, NLD)
- ✓ **Akční plány a právní předpisy**
(AUS, GRC, ROU, LVA)
- ✓ **Inovativní zadávání veřejných zakázek** (BRA, DNK, CZE)
- ✓ **Human-centred approach**
(EST, USA)
- ✓ **Pobídky pro inovace (fond ve zdrav.)**
(CAN)

Kryptonit

- ✗ **Resortismus u komplexních inovací**
(FRA, NDL, NOR, DNK, FRA)
- ✗ **Reaktivnost a pomalost VS -více anticipatory inn.** (FIN, SWE, NOR, PRT)
- ✗ **Politické cykly a fluktuace** (AUS, BRA)
- ✗ **Averze k riziku a nedostatek inovačních dovedností** (BEL, PER, ROU, BRA, LVA, CZE)
- ✗ **Důkazní břemeno** (CAN)





Trendy v inovacích 2023

[https://oecd-opsi.org/publications/trends-2023/
OECD-GlobalTrends-2023_Spread.pdf \(oecd-opsi.org\)](https://oecd-opsi.org/publications/trends-2023/OECD-GlobalTrends-2023_Spread.pdf)

- 1. Důvěryhodnost v nové éře vládnutí a ve využívání AI**
- 2. Nové přístupy ve zdravotní péči**
- 3. Nové metody v ochraně identity a posílení rovnosti**
- 4. Nové možnosti zapojování a participace občanů**

The report cover features the title "Global Trends in Government Innovation 2023" in large white letters, with "MAY 2023" and "SUMMARY REPORT" below it. The background is dark with abstract red and blue shapes. The OECD and OPSI logos are at the bottom.

Algorithmic accountability

AI is generating productivity gains and improving efficiency in all sectors. As shown by the OECD Policy Observatory, 80+ countries have put in place AI strategies, and the majority recognise the value of adopting AI while mitigating its risks in the public sector (OECD/CAT, 2022; OECD, 2019). In addition, 46 countries have adhered to the OECD AI Principles for trustworthy AI.

In the report, governments are asked to put safeguards and processes in place to mitigate risks and ensure trustworthiness development and use of AI. This includes the need to demonstrate algorithmic accountability as demonstrated by the examples shown:

- In the Netherlands, the use of an algorithmic accountability framework revealed in 470 000 incorrect debt notices.
- Australia's "roboblast" scheme resulted in wrongful arrests and issued sentences due to AI errors.
- AI has been used to support law enforcement in additional work in this area to build a common understanding and guiding principles on algorithmic accountability in the public sector.

Government needs to put safeguards and processes in place to mitigate risks and ensure trustworthiness development and use of AI. This includes the need to demonstrate algorithmic accountability as demonstrated by the examples shown:

Source: OECD, Algorithmic Accountability Frameworks for the Public Sector, 2023.

EXAMPLES

- AI Accountability Frameworks (EU): By the European Commission, the European Data Protection Board, and the European Office, identifies key practices in governance, data performance and monitoring.
- AI Supervision Agency (Spain): To design, develop, and evaluate AI systems, the Spanish Agency uses regulatory tools, and establishes certification conditions.
- Artificial Machines Learning Algorithmic Impact Assessment (AIA) for the European Institute of Innovation and Technology.
- Directive on Automated Decision-Making (Canada): For automated decision-making, the Canadian government has established a front-end and back-end framework for algorithmic accountability.
- Algorithmic Impact Assessment and Auditing Framework (UK): A framework for the front-end and back-end assessment, which provides mitigation actions.
- External GovTech Ecosystems (US): An ecosystem for the front-end and back-end assessment, which provides mitigation actions.

Source: OECD, Algorithmic Transparency Reporting Standard (OECD, 2023).





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Nové pracovní skupiny OPSI

Název	Zastoupení
WG 1: The Governance of Public Sector Innovation	P.Jirman (20.4.2023)
WG 2: PS Innovation Measurement and Evaluation	M.Jurásek (09/2022)
WG 3: Capacity for Anticipation	M. Polášek, V. Lintymer?
WG 4: Skills and capabilities for PS innovation	L. Kalenský, Sekce pro státní službu

The OECD Network of Behavioural Insights Experts in Government

Bringing together government officials for evidence-based policymaking.

OECD INTERNATIONAL EXPERT MEETING ON BEHAVIOURAL INSIGHTS



WG 3: Capacity for Anticipation



Signed-up or interested members: Finland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Portugal, France, Germany, Spain, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Ireland

First meeting June 12th 2023, 12:00-13:30 CET
(TBC) – asi neplatí



WG 4: Skills and capabilities for PS innovation



Signed-up or interested members: Luxembourg, Germany, Finland, Portugal, Belgium, Slovenia, Iceland, Australia, France, Norway, Spain, Greece, Czech Republic

September 2023



Další aktivity OPSI

- Příprava nového OECD doporučení pro design „user-centric“ služeb
 - životní situace, efektivita, kvalita, dostupnost, administrativní zátěž, spokojenost, důvěryhodnost
 - inovativní prvek
- Projekty
 - Strengthening strategic foresight (ITA, SWE, MLT, IRL)
 - R&I governance and coordinated progress towards socially inclusive, green and digital transitions (SVN)
 - Building Innovative Capacity (LVA, ROU)
 - MissOrient
 - Mission Diagnostic (AUT)
- Konference 2024





„The challenges governments are confronted with today, amidst complex, volatile and uncertain times, require a **strategic and systemic approach to public sector innovation which focus not on innovation as an end goal but on enhancing government capacity to use new approaches and innovative interventions** to achieve policy outcomes, to handle and anticipate societal challenges and deliver value to citizens and other relevant actors using a portfolio approach to public sector innovation.“

Děkuji Vám za pozornost.

Ing. Jana Ticháčková

Odbor strategického rozvoje a koordinace veřejné správy

Ministerstvo vnitra

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