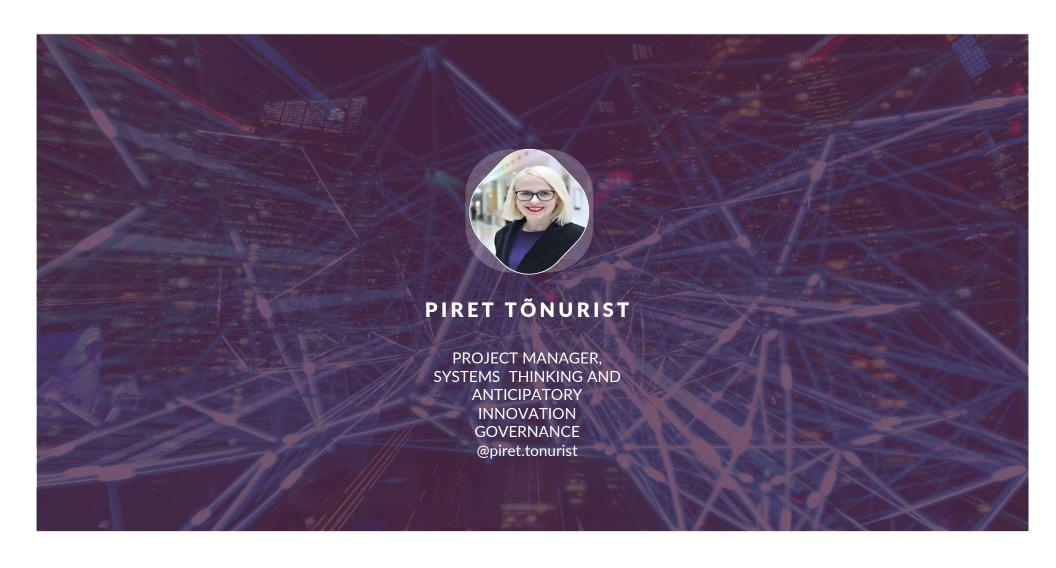


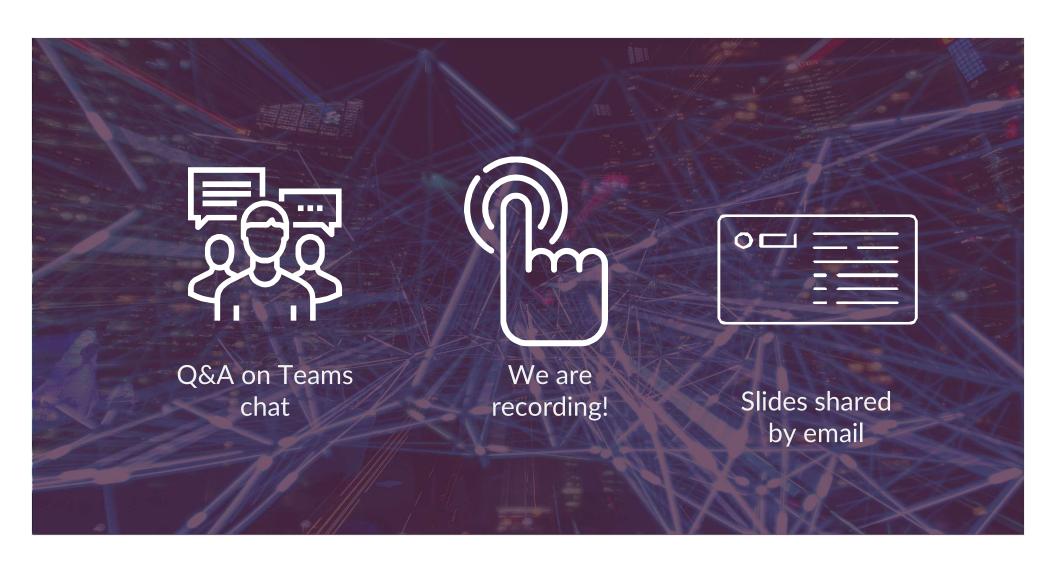


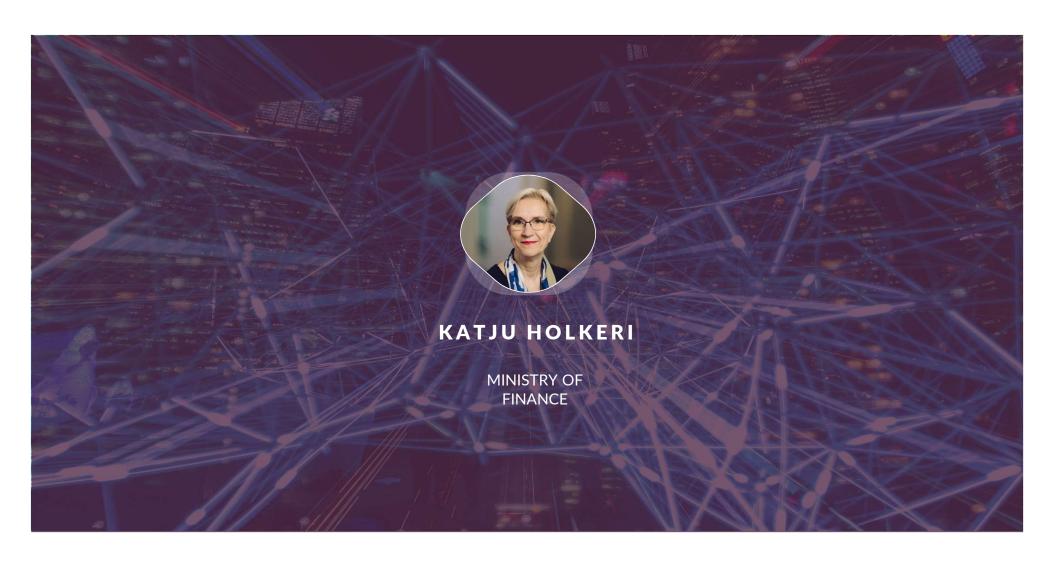


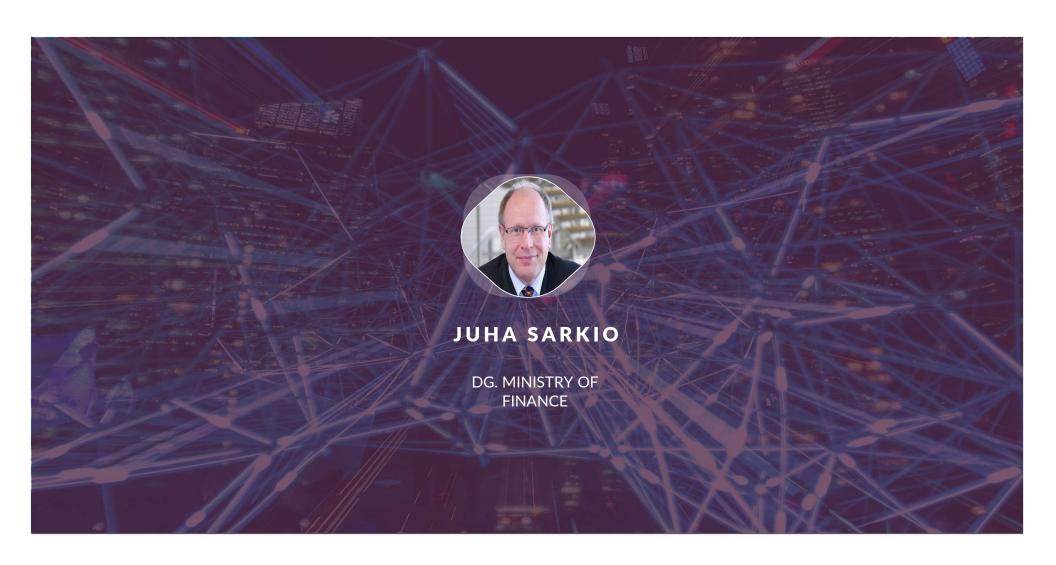


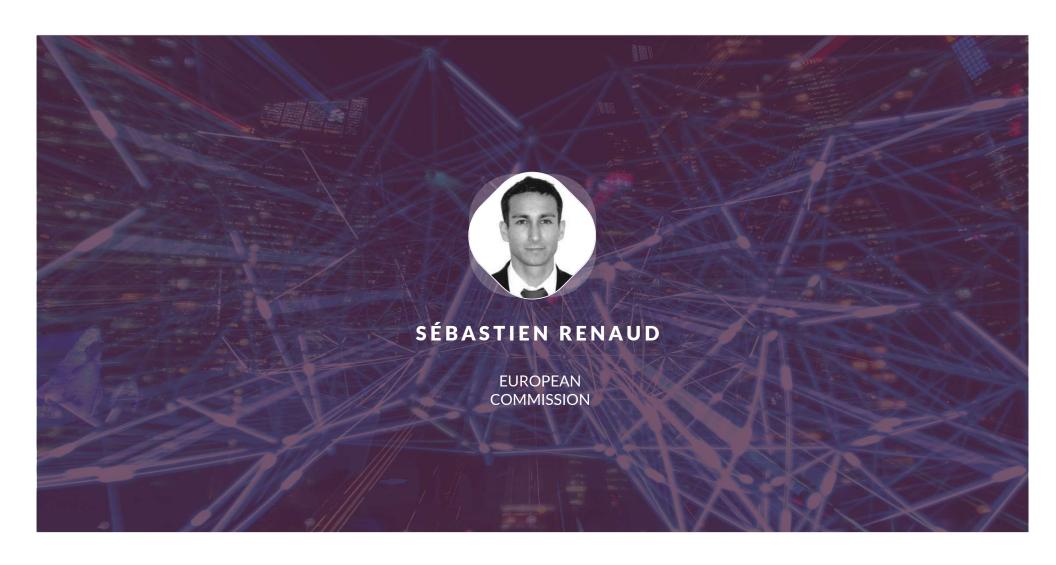
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- Provide neutral, trusted advice to governments
- Surface global trends in public sector innovation
- Empirics-led research and innovation reviews

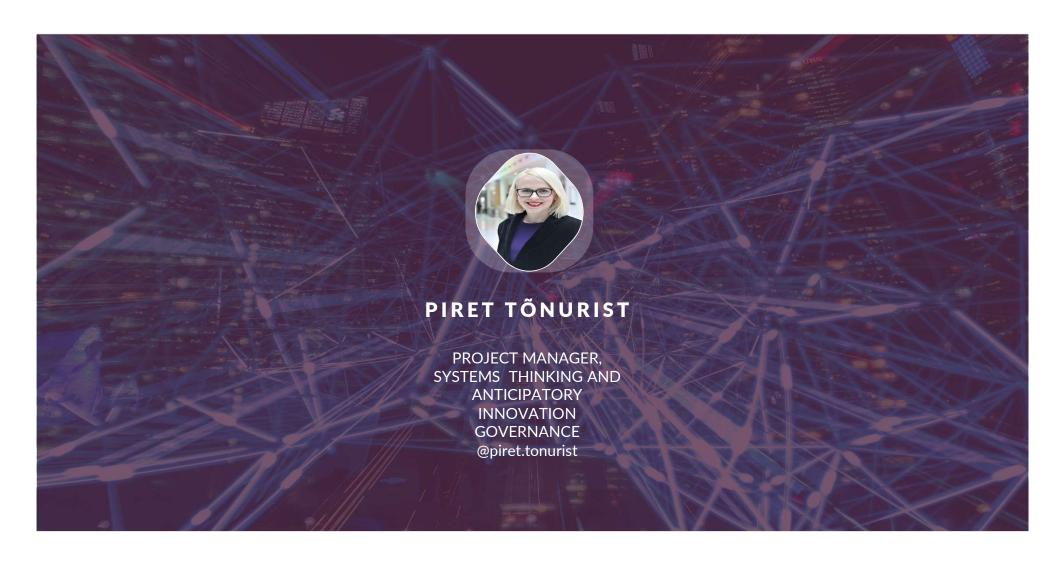
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THE OECD DECLARATION **ON PUBLIC SECTOR INNOVATION**





https://www.oecd-opsi.org/projects/innovationdeclaration/





Encourage and equip all public sector servants to innovate



Cultivate new partnerships and involve different voices







Diffuse lessons and share practices



The OECD Declaration is a set of five principles and actions. Acess the full text and supporting materials: https://oe.cd/innovationdeclaration



#declaretoinnovate









We need for a different approach to policy making

- Policy problems today are characterized by diversity, complexity and uncertainty (outcomes are unknown and risks impossible are incalculable)
- Traditional model of policy design has platoed: quickly evolving and uncertain policy problems need a different approach to problem solving, policy design and capacity to learn



Existing practices are not enough to prepare for what the futures might bring

- Strategic foresight methods are designed to imagine possible futures, not to ensure that any particular future results from the process
- Resilience is good, but can be too accommodating, miss opportunities for transformation and inspire overconfidence in prepared solutions

NEED FOR A NEW APPROACH TO GOVERNANCE (III)

The way forward: governments need to develop more adaptive, anticipatory and systemic policy solutions

- to keep options open and avoid irreversible interventions (adaptive policy-making)
- to tie future possibilities to innovation happening today (anticipatory innovation governance)
- to look beyond simple linear causations and prepare and address cascading effects (systems thinking)

REACTIVE

GOVERNMENT

Position of 'wait and see' or called forward when 'hazards' (moral, ethical or even physical) materialize.

'End-of-pipe' interventions, and often fail to anticipate or address long-term systemic implications

PROACTIVE

GOVERNMENT

Government as a 'technology maker'

Government anticipating various futures and actively exploring and shaping them in practise.



PURPOSE OF INNOVATION

How might we achieve X?

- Achieving ambitious societal goals
- Aligning activities inside of an organisation towards a common over-arching goal
- Inspiring external interest and investment in societal goals
- It can drive systemic change beyond any incentives (e.g. subsidies or grants) involved

How might we do X better?

- · Cost reduction and operational efficiency
- Increased reach of government programs and services
- Reliability of services

How might emerging possibilities fundamentally change what X could or should be?

- Picking up on weak signals and engaging with them before a new course or paradigm is locked-in
- Exploration with emergent issues that might shape future priorities and future commitments
- Testing assumptions and exploring radically different possibilities
- Reduction of surprise

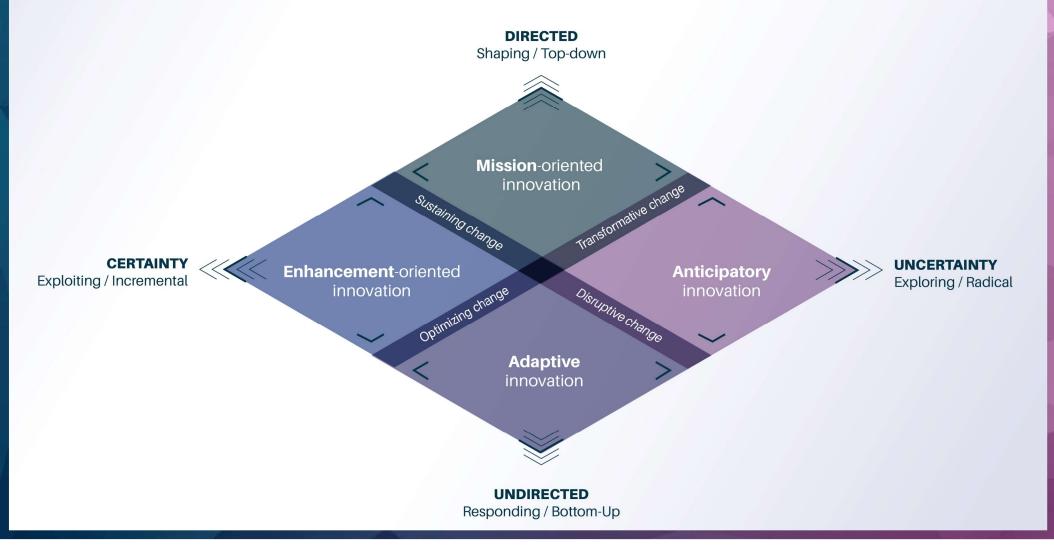
How might our evolved situation change how we do X?

- Develop a diverse range of choices to solve emergent challenges
- Enable those close to the problems to create effective solutions that make sense for their circumstances
- Take advantage of newly available possibilities unknown to the organisation
- Match the pace of change outside the organisation to meet changing expectations
- Build and exercise a capacity for responsiveness in services and policies













Anticipatory Innovation Governance

The structures and mechanisms in place that allows and promotes anticipatory innovation to occur alongside other types of innovation

Anticipatory Innovation

Acting upon knowledge about the future by creating something new that has the potential to impact public values

Anticipation

The creation of knowledge about the future, drawn from existing contextual factors, underlying values and worldviews, assumptions, and range of possible future scenarios



THE CHALLENGE OF AMBIDEXTERITY

Can you do exploitation and exploration at the same time?



Strategic intent

Current activities invariably have bigger financial portfolios, thus, in organisational terms they outweigh new, smaller radical projects,.



User focus

Feedback from current users and customers can steer organisations away from radically new products and services as they usually (at least initially) under perform established products and services.

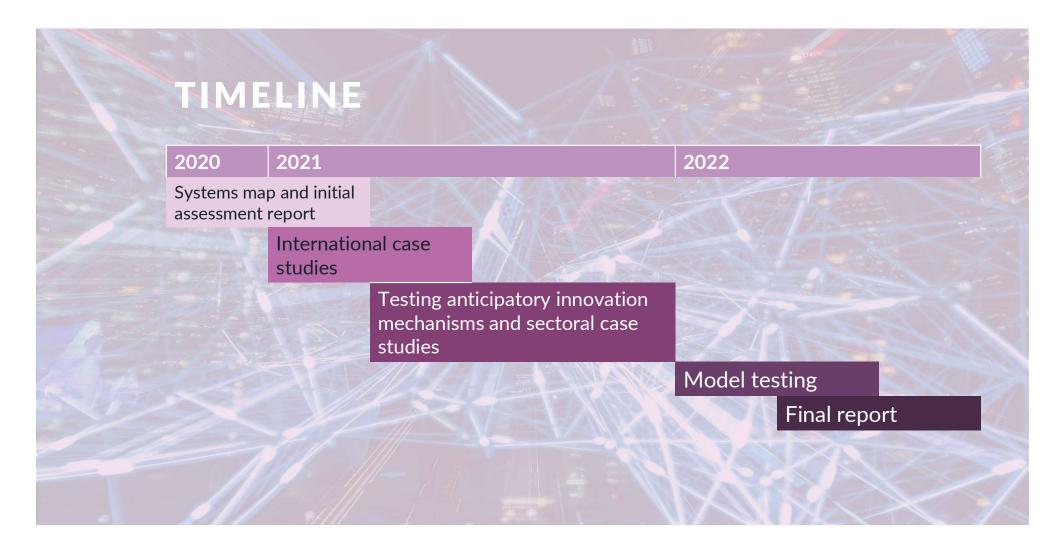


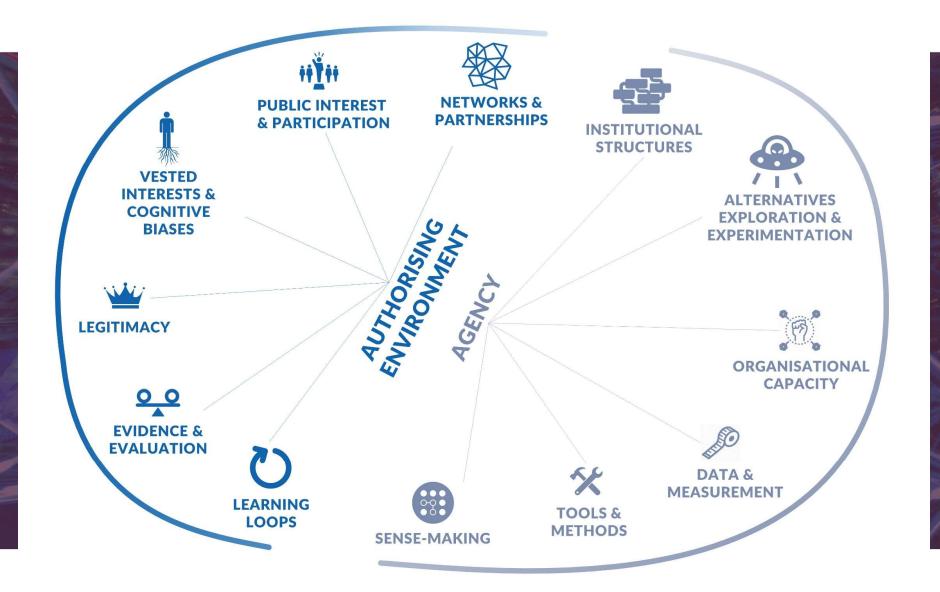
Resistance to change

Especially to radically new innovations inside organisations if they are directly in conflict with established practises. Usually innovations that create totally new areas of engagement are more easily adopted.







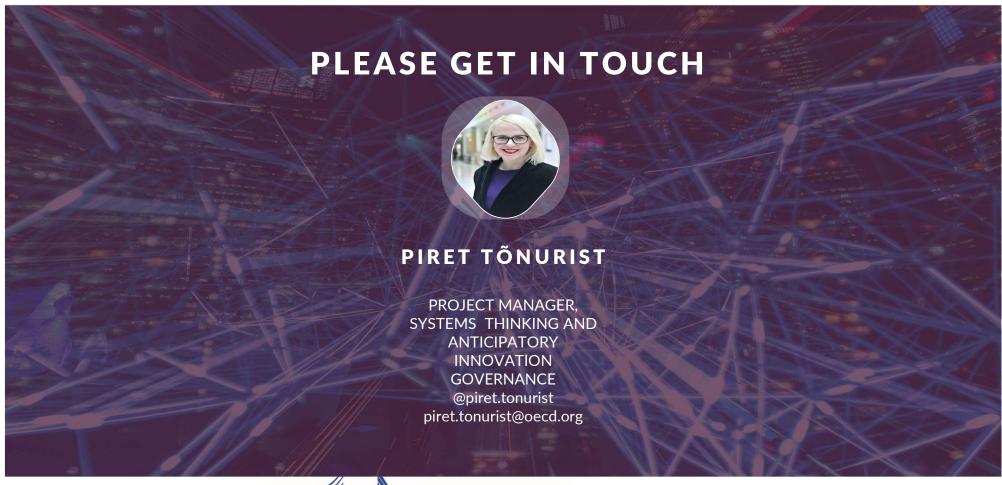


















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