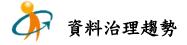
資料治理趨勢

朱斌妤 特聘教授 國立政治大學 公共行政學系 電子治理研究中心 主任



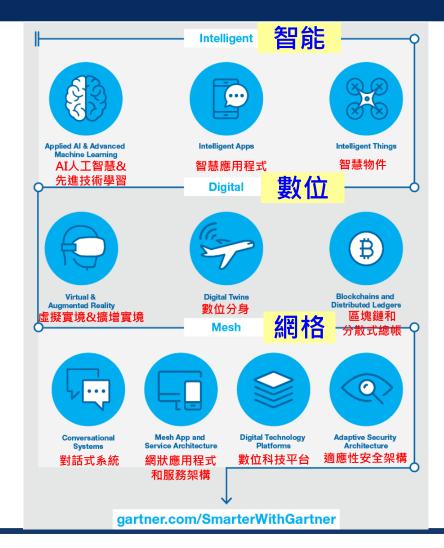
大綱

- 1.資通訊科技發展
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- 3.數位政府發展與永續發展策略
- 4. 資料治理挑戰



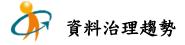
世界未來重要科技技術發展

- A Bill Gates:對世界 產生重大影響機會 的領域:人工智慧、 能源、生物科技 (2017)。
- 4 Gartner: 2017年十 大策略科技趨勢(→)



大綱

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聯合國電子化政府調查評比

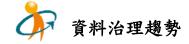
主要指標	次要指標
電子化政府發展指標 (E-Government Development Index, EGDI)	・線上服務指標(OSI) ・通訊基礎建設指標(TII) ・人力資本指標(HCI)
電子化參與指標 (E-Participation Index, EPI)	電子資訊電子諮詢電子決策

聯合國電子化政府調查評比

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聯合國電子化政府階段

		-		
No	Stage	Characterizations		
		Internal government transformation?	Transformation affects relationships with others?	Transformation is context (territory/sector) specific?
1	Digitization	no	no	no
2	Transformation	yes	no	no
3	Engagement	Government	Governance	Development
4	Contextualization	3	У	



日本早稻田大學全球電子化政府調查I

主要指標	次要指標
網路準備度(NIP)	網路分數低 頻用戶、行動電話用戶 5.376
電子化政府促進(EPRO)	法律機制、啟用機制、支援機制、評估機制
政府 CIO (GCIO)	GCIO的出現、GCIO任務、CIO組織、CIO發展計畫
國家門戶/首頁(NPR)	分數低 導航 5.620
新興資通訊科技的使用 (EMG)	雲端分數低、聯網、巨量資料的使用
	4.00



日本早稻田大學全球電子化政府調查II

主要指標	次要指標
E-參與度/數位化普及 (EPAR)	e-訊息和機制、互動性、e-決策 —— 分數高 ———
管理優化程度(MO)	優介 9.600 整合企業性架構、行政與預算系統
線上服務/e服務(OS)	e-採 <mark>分數高</mark> 務系統、e-海關、一站式服務、健康系統 9.132
網路安全(CYB)	法律框架、網路犯罪對策、網路安全組織
開放政府 (OGD)	法律 <mark>分數高</mark> 。會、組織 9.00



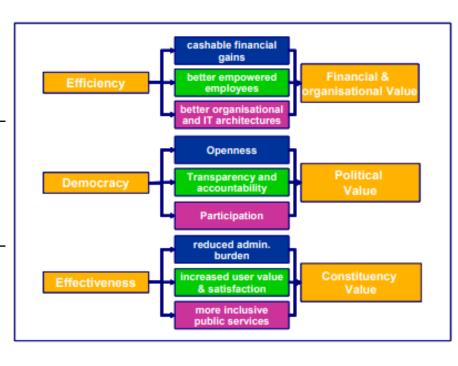
全球開放資料 指標評比

- 4 全球94個地區15 類資料開放程
- 4 我國在政府預算、 國家統計、政府 採購等13項類別, 均獲得滿分。
- 4 指標分數較低: 水質、國家法律、 政府支出。

開放資料	排名			
指標項目	2013年	2014年	2015年	2016年
整體評比	36	11	1	1
政府預算	18	22	1	1
國家統計	41	60	1	1
政府採購	NA	NA	1	1
國家法律	10	12	1	21
行政邊界	NA	NA	NA	1
法規草案	NA	NA	NA	1
空氣品質	47	6	1	1
地理圖資	43	20	1	1
天氣預報	NA	NA	7	1
公司登記	46	5	1	1
選舉結果	33	51	1	1
位置資料	8	10	49	1
水質	NA	NA	1	2
政府支出	19	15	8	13
土地所有權	NA	NA	53	1
交通時刻	49	1	取消	取消
健康效能	NA	NA	取消	取消

歐盟電子化政府經濟模式評估研究架構

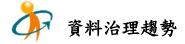
主要指標	次要指標
效率	• 財政收益 • 職員授能 • 組織與IT建設優化
民主	·政府公開 ·透明與課責 ·公民參與
效能	減少行政負荷提升使用者收益與滿意度擴大公共服務範圍



eGEP Measurement Framework Analytical Model

大綱

- 1.資通訊科技發展
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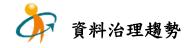
永續發展目標 (E-government in support of Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs)

4 2015年9月,世界各國在聯合國會議上通過了 2030 年永 6 國會議程,該議程涵蓋 17 個永續發展目標(SDGs)。

SDGs建立在千禧年發展目標 (MDGs)所完成的成果上,旨 在消除一切形式的貧窮。



<u>影片:認識SDGs</u> (1:47~)



SDGs目標I (Goal 1~7)



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



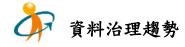
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all





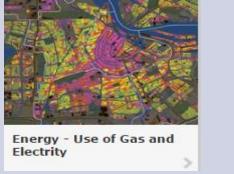
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

政府透過家庭能源消費資料,確保對能源的管理與監督,並將政府開放資料加值於可再生能源基礎設施的投入。

國外案例: 阿姆斯特丹「能源地圖」行動計畫

使用互動式地圖(網站連結)進行資

料開放



(地圖-使用瓦斯和電力的分布)

國內案例: 前瞻基礎建設-綠能建設 (106-113)

全球正處在能源轉型的關鍵時代,綠色能源將是驅動經濟發展的新引擎



SDGs目標II (Goal 8~12)



Goal 8: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

▲ 開放資料可以讓大家對消費與生產模式有所了 解,提升公眾行為的負責意識。

國外案例: 英國「碳文化倡議」

鼓勵公司與政府發布碳排放和能源 績效評估

例如:碳揭露計畫(Carbon Disclosure Project, CDP), 鼓勵城市政府揭露其 溫室氣體排放,並為因應氣候變遷 溫室效應做調適。

(相關參考:網站連結)

國內案例: g0v「PM2.5 空污監測」網站」

民間團體台灣零時政府(g0v.tw)的 「PM2.5 空污監測」網站-運用群眾 智慧



(網站連結)

SDGs 目標II (Goal 13~17)



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

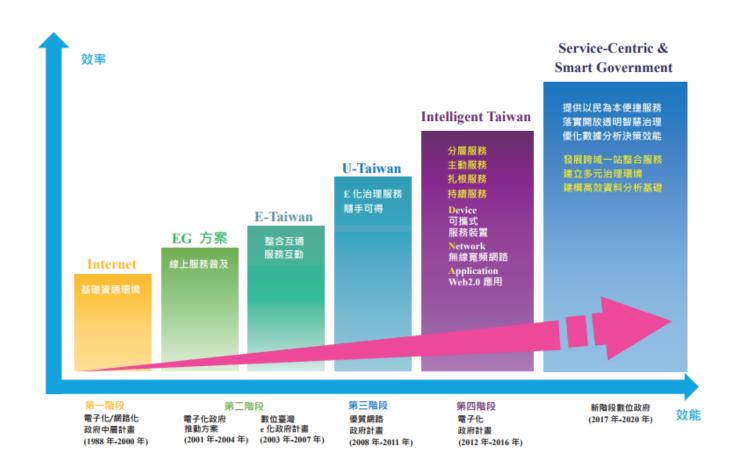


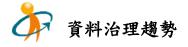
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

臺灣電子化政府發展階段

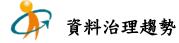




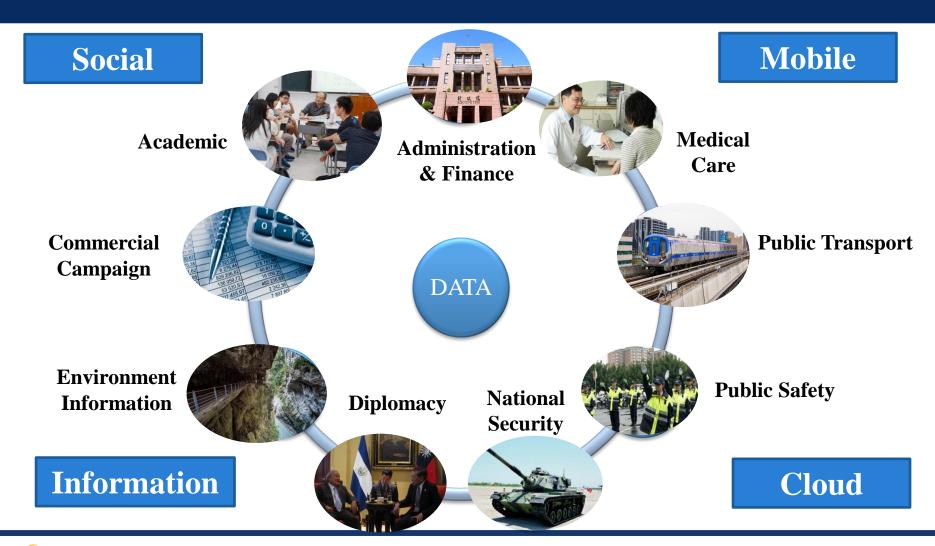
資料治理







智慧城鄉的資料治理挑戰

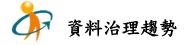


數位化後政府的改變

	數位化前	數位化前
目的	管制(Regulation)控制 (Control)	服務民眾(service)促進公民監督(Facilitate citizen oversight)
組織結構	正式(Formal)由上而下(Top-Down)分層管理(Hierarchical)	 混搭 (Mashup) 動態 (Dynamic)
方向	• 單一的政府服務(Unified government services)	 開放政府 (Open Government) 互通整合(Organizational
情境	• 標準和規則 (Standards and Rules)	• 隨情境調整(Context Sensitive)

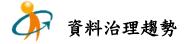
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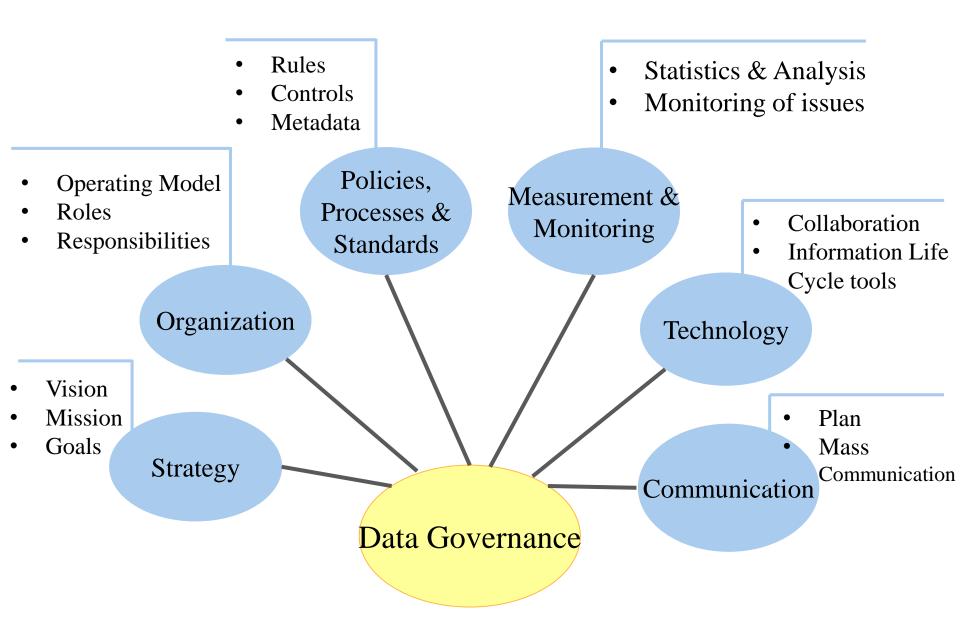
- 1.資通訊科技發展
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Data governance-goals

- 1.Enable better decision-making (能夠做出更好的決策)
- 2.Reduce operational friction (減少工作上的衝突)
- 3.Protect the needs of data stakeholders (保護資料利害關係人的需求)
- 4.Train management and staff to adopt common approaches to data issues (訓練管理人員和員工採取一樣的做法去處理資料問題)
- 5.Build standard, repeatable processes (建立標準,可重複的流程)
- 6.Reduce costs and increase effectiveness through coordination of efforts (在協調的過程中,降低成本、增加效能)
- 7.Ensure transparency of processes (確保過程的透明度)

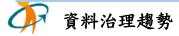






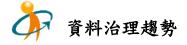
Strategic Mission & **Objectives** Vision Management Stewardship Alignment Data Governance **Business** Compliance People Data **Process** Management Management Management Management Data Quality Design **Policy** People & Roles Architecture Communication Modeling **Standards Monitoring** Privacy Integration Collaboration

Technology



Case1:The UK Case Study-Smart Metering

Introduction	Smart meters are devices capable of real-time measurement and transmission of household electricity consumption.
Benefits	 Enable preventative maintenance. Aid in understanding of faults, outages and quality issues. Lower consumption at peak times. Incentivise action on energy wastage. Reduce labour costs in callcentres and meter reading.
Challenges	 Privacy concerns Security concerns



Case 1: The UK Case Study-Smart Metering

In Taiwan...

• 台電智慧電表

· 路平偵測-路見不平app





Case2: FHWA(2015)

Adoption of the policies ensures the successful development of procedures to identify and rectify data management deficiencies, and create a set of FHWA-wide data standards.



Policy Name	Policy Description
FHWA data are an enterprise asset	Data, structured and unstructured, and the corresponding metadata, are business and technical resources owned in whole or in part by FHWA.
FHWA data programs and activities must undergo IT	FHWA data programs or data related activities within IT projects require Investment Review Board (IRB) approval

s within IT ts require Investment Review Board (IRB) approval prior to and during an ongoing effort.

investment process FHWA data must be consistent

All strategic FHWA data shall be modeled, named, and defined consistently, according to standards, across the

FHWA data must be of acceptable

organization. Quality data are critical to ensuring FHWA mission success.

quality FHWA data must be interoperable with dependent systems

All enterprise data (structured and unstructured) must conform to a common set of standards and schemas across all data sharing parties.

All FHWA data must be maintained as close to the source as

FHWA data must be maintained at the source

feasible, to reduce the collection and storage of redundant data. 30

Policy Name	Policy Description
Enterprise data must be safe and secured	FHWA data, in all electronic formats, shall be safeguarded and secured based on recorded and approved requirements and compliance guidelines.

FHWA data must be accessible FHWA data, information, and meta-data shall be readily accessible to all, except where determined to be restricted.

Meta-data will be recorded and utilized

All FHWA information system development and integration projects will utilize the defined meta-data program for data naming, data modeling, and logical and physical database design purposes.

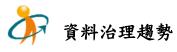
Data stewards will be
accountable by job description
Timeliness of data

and physical database design purposes.

Individuals designated as stewards will have specific enterprise data accountabilities incorporated into their job descriptions.

Data must be obtained, processed and be made

Data must be obtained, processed and be made available in a timeframe consistent with its intended use.



資料治理的挑戰

Technical

Institutional

Ethical & Social

Standards

&

Consistency

Generic Services Licenses &

Legal Frameworks

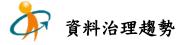
Training

Systemic

Privacy

Security



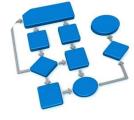


資料治理的挑戰

Technical

Institutional

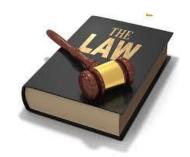




Ethical&Social







THE END

互動時間