

SWEDEN

2023 Digital Public Administration factsheets

Annex 1. Selection of Topics: 2023

INTEROPERABILITY & INTEROPERABLE PUBLIC SERVICES



Digital-ready policymaking

In Spring 2023 Digg published a guidance on digital ready policymaking. The purpose of the guidance is to support other public sector bodies in designing and evaluating digital ready policies. The guidance is split between recommendations for digital ready policies, and automation ready policies. Splitting the description up have made it possible to identify factors important for designing policies that enable digital processes, and have enabled being more specific about what is required for automation.



Reuse of solutions

The [Network Open Source and Data \(NOSAD\)](#) allows public entities to collaborate for the development of new public services. Under the network, for instance, a catalogue of open-source software used within public services is shared. The purpose is to promote innovation and maximize the effects of digitalisation using open data and open source. The network is organized by the Swedish Public Employment Service (Jobtech Development), Digg, SALAR and the Swedish Internet Foundation.

INNOVATIVE USE OF TECHNOLOGIES BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR



Artificial Intelligence (AI)

The Swedish government adopted the [National Approach to Artificial Intelligence](#) in June 2018. The approach contains key conditions for the use of AI in Sweden in order to achieve the government's goal to make Sweden a leader in harnessing the opportunities that AI can offer. Sweden also has a national center for applied artificial intelligence ([AI Sweden](#)) which actively contributes to accelerate the use of AI for social benefits. For example, on [Offentlig AI - Sveriges Dataportal](#), an AI-guide and an AI-trust model for public sector are published with the purpose of helping public actors using AI in the development of their operation.



GovTech

[GovTech Sweden](#) creates, develops and supports the ecosystem for GovTech in Sweden and is an exchange platform for ideas and innovations that benefit society. In this ecosystem, users and value creators in the public and private sectors can provide competence and support collaboration. The idea is to create a space where to secure and increase societal value in the digital transformation through cooperation among different actors. [GovTech Sweden](#) has intensified the efforts to increase the use of innovative procurement systems in the public procurement procedures to allow for start-ups and innovative SMEs to compete with larger private sector actors. Projects like "Efterfrågeacceleratorn" (demand accelerator) and Ignite Public serve to create meeting places for start-ups and public sector representatives as well as programs for ensuring that good solutions to public sector challenges are accelerated within a framework that includes procurement procedures for successful proofs of concept.



Data spaces and Smart Data Platforms

Sweden is implementing the Inspire-directive through [Decree 2010:1770](#) concerning geographical environment information. The Decree, among other things: appoints the Land Survey Office as the coordinating authority for the electronic database system and authority for contact with the European Commission, provides rules for the reporting by the Land Survey Office to the European Commission, provides for administrative matters and further regulation-making and defines duties of various authorities. An example of smart data platform is the [Swedish geodata portal](#) which provides GIS-data from many different sources. Real time data are also available on the portal, for example air quality data provided by the Swedish EPA and projects like [Smart City Lab](#).



Data exchanges with and within public administrations

The [new open data law](#) regulates the G2B data exchange, and also G2G if the data exchange is open. Sweden does not have a legal regulation for B2G, however, the national data strategy emphasises the B2G data exchange. The [national data portal](#) of Sweden enables both public authorities and businesses to share metadata about data that is shared either as open data or via controlled data sharing. Nonetheless, since the new open data law does not establish the obligation to share data, other than the high valuable datasets defined by EU, one of the main challenges is the lack of drivers for data publishing on the national data portal.