Worldwide training needs on Electronic Governance

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Definition of the e-Governance training needs.  
Propositions for filling e-Governance training gap. |
# Document History

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Executive Summary

In a world where entrepreneurship, global businesses, fast technological development, and specialization are the norm, the existing education system did not properly integrate the results from education and training on innovation and other fields relevant for the exploitation of research and technology, particularly in the public sector.

The need to leverage e-Governance education and training in Europe is pointed out by many recent reports and studies. The purpose of this deliverable is to pinpoint the gaps in current education and training programmes in relation to e-Governance, highlight opportunities for the future of training and education in Europe, and propose recommendations for improvement.

The analysis scope of the e-GOV 3.0 project is the exploitation of research results in the field of e-Governance. To fulfil these objectives, the present work provides, on the one hand, an overview of the existing e-Governance situation in education and, on the other hand, identifies trends for pointing out training gaps that should be covered.

Chapter 1 presents the purpose and structure of the deliverable, while chapter 2 describes the method applied and tools used to identify the e-Governance training needs. Chapter 3 illustrates the collected data. Lastly, chapter 4 presents the analysis of the results, identifying the e-Governance training needs that should be covered in the next work packages. Work package 2 will set up how future research directions can cover the identified training gaps of existing curricula. Work package 3 will create state of the art course curricula and modules based on the results of work packages 1 and 2.
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## LIST OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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<td>Bachelor of Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>MOOC</td>
<td>Massive Online Open Course</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSc</td>
<td>Master of Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>Doctorate</td>
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<td>Post-doc</td>
<td>Post-doctorate</td>
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<td>R&amp;D</td>
<td>Research and Development</td>
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<td>Interview</td>
<td>The process of asking questions to experts or performers to identify training needs.</td>
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<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>A questionnaire is a survey instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workshop</td>
<td>An educational seminar or series of meetings emphasizing interaction and exchange of information among a usually small number of participants developing a skill or common understanding through some types of application</td>
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Scope

The present report is an outcome of task 2, which captured the needs for training that will drive the design of the curricula and the MOOC courses in work packages 3 and 4. Work package 1 intends to set a baseline for the entire project in terms of existing knowledge in the field of e-Governance and, with the help of the network of affiliated public organizations, in terms of the training needs. The main objectives of this deliverable are to:

- Identify and classify current training e-Governance programs worldwide;
- Derive the e-Governance training needs;
- Define the e-Governance training gaps that should be covered.

1.2 Approach and Structure of the Deliverable

The research presented in this deliverable was conducted using a three phases approach. In the first phase, the research methodology and the data collection tools were designed. The actual data collection took place in the second phase. The collected data were analysed, and training needs in e-Governance were identified in phase 3. The methodology is described in more detail in section 2.1.

1.3 Relation to other Work Packages and Deliverables

The current work package is an essential pre-requisite for the work package 3 and, therefore, all the later work packages as well. The collected data, references and results, described in this report together with the report on the outcomes of task 1 (Report for Electronic Governance research and practice worldwide) and work package 2 (Road-mapping) constitute the primary source of information to create a state of the art course curricula and modules in work package 3.

This report is divided into four sections. The present section (section 1) deals with the scope, approach, and structure of the deliverable and its relation to other work packages and deliverables. The second section describes the methodology applied and the analysis of phase 1 where the data sources were defined and the data collection tools were designed. The collected data from existing e-Governance training programs and questionnaire survey are presented in section 3. Finally, section four contains conclusions, the data collection analysis, and e-Governance training needs identification.
2. Methodology and Tools Design

2.1 Research Methodology

The activities which took place during task 2 of work package 1 were divided into the following three phases (outlined in Figure 1):

![Figure 1: Task 2 phases – process-tool design, data collection, and data analysis](image)

Phase 1. Initially, the study and research plan has been discussed and decided among the partners. Search keywords regarding training programs in e-Governance area have been defined, and geographical search areas have been allocated to each partner and the training programs metadata to be collected have been specified. The Workshop and questionnaire design, to include the wider e-Governance community in the study, took place in this phase.

Phase 2. During the second phase, partners were requested to identify (desktop research) and collect data regarding training programs in e-Governance worldwide. At the same time, workshops took place, and a survey has been conducted.

Phase 3. The collected data have been analysed in the third phase, where the current e-Governance training situation is illustrated. In this phase, data from task 1 and the conducted workshops and survey were also analyzed, to derive the future training needs in e-Governance. A comparison between the future needs and the current situation took place here to uncover the existing training gaps that should be covered in the next work packages of the project.

2.2 Planning – Tool Design

This subsection describes the activities within Phase 1, Planning – Tool Design. These include the definition of the search keywords regarding the data collection of existing training programs in the e-Governance area, the definition of the geographical search areas, and the specification of a training programme metadata scheme. The activities also include the design of an associated survey and workshops, respectively.

2.2.1 e-Governance Training Programs: Research Keywords and Data Sources

The list of keyword terms and combinations of them (e.g., e-Government Training, e-Governance Program, Digital Government MSc, etc.), to search for training programs worldwide have been defined in this step. Google Search has been used mainly as the web search engine. UNU proposed a list of terms and made it available to all partners for refinement. The search terms have been selected to identify existing e-Governance programs from the international context, offered from different types of institutes. Information regarding the educational programs has been collected through the institutions’ web pages around the world. The search combines two types of terms. The first type covered the subject (e.g.,
e-Governance) and the second type covered training/educational degrees (e.g., MSc). The search combined one term of the subject group and one of the training/educational group (e.g., Electronic Governance AND MSc).


Terms for search by institutional/educational degree: Bachelor, Capacity Building, Certificate, Continuing Professional Education, Diploma, Education, Executive Masters, Graduate, Higher Education, Masters, MSc, PhD, Program, Specialization, Training, Undergraduate, Joint Master, MOOC

Google search engine was the main search source. Websites of related higher education organizations (public and private) and institutes have been searched.

2.2.2 Geographical Regions Allocation

Partners were requested to conduct systematic desktop research to collect data regarding training programs in e-Governance worldwide. The task of searching for training programs has been allocated to partners based on geographical regions (as defined by the UN):

- UNU, Western European and Others Group (WEOG) except USA and Canada
- PwC, USA and Canada
- SILO, Asia-Pacific Group except for China
- UAEGEAN, African Group
- Lisbon Council, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
- DUK, Eastern European Group
- UIA, China

2.2.3 e-Governance Training Programs Metadata

The primary objective of the present step was to define the mechanism that was later used to retrieve and evaluate information of existing e-Governance training/education programs. To gather the necessary information regarding the current situation in e-Governance training, a Training Program Description Worksheet (TPDW) has been constructed, containing all the training program-related information, facilitating data processing by GOV 3.0 project partners. Using the classification provided by the TPDW, a spherical view of training programs on a world level has been obtained, including various educational aspects, such as the academic level of a program, the program name, and the institutional type. The Training Program Description Worksheets (TPDW), which is outlined in the following paragraphs, also dives into details, such as the aims of the program and/or learning goals, the area of program specialization, the admission requirements, and the provided courses. The descriptors were defined in the light of the information available at the institutions’ websites as well as on the respective programs.

There are four identified groups of characteristics for a training program, which have the purpose of describing specific aspects of a program methodologically and coherently that will facilitate the organization of the existing e-Governance training programs into a taxonomy. The objective of this taxonomy is twofold: i) to provide the means – based on its structure – for the systematic analysis of the existing programs in order to deduct conclusions regarding, for example, the type of provided courses and the targeted participants; ii) to facilitate the identification of possible training gaps with the use of specified e-Governance training needs. To this end, each characteristic that has been identified describes in a straightforward way certain defining features of the training program, specifically:

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• The **Program Description** group represents the generic view of the training program. It includes fields, such as program name, the academic level, the aims of the program and/or learning goals, the area of program specialization, the program overview and the admission requirements.

• The **Program Content** group provides details regarding the courses provided by the program. It consists of the following fields: course code, course name, course type, course description, course credits, learning outcome/goals, course supporting material, course URL and comment.

• The **Program Administration** group contains some additional information about the programs. It includes degree title, credits-ECTS, teaching method, program cost, program duration, language and program URL.

• The **Institution** group states the main characteristics of the organization that offers the training program. It includes the name of the institution, country of the institution, institution type, department of the program and comment.

Regarding the collection of information about the e-Governance training programs, they were selected from existing programs related to e-Governance, taking into account the key information presented in the groups mentioned earlier. The criteria used involved choosing existing programs (diploma, bachelor, certificate, specialization, masters, short courses etc.) from the international context and programs that are currently developed at educational institutes’ offer.

### 2.2.4 Workshop and Survey Design

To identify the contemporary e-Governance training needs, the e-Governance research and practitioners’ community have been consulted. It has been decided to use a survey-based method as the appropriate tool. At the same time, two workshops took place, where the issues of e-Governance training needs have been discussed thoroughly.

As a first step to designing the survey, interviews have been conducted with e-Governance experts to specify the proper content and structure of the questionnaire. Interviews have also been used as pre-test of the survey, to check the applicability of the questions. The initial draft of the questionnaire has been tested in a small research focus group, to be validated and refined (figure 2). Following this step, the resulting survey was presented to the eGov 3.0 partners with the request to review the survey and to agree to a final version that was later used for data collection and discussion on the ICEGOV conference² and Samos Summit workshop³, as well as subsequently to the wider e-Governance research community.

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The first version consisted of a list of initials questions, based on the existing training programs contents and the results of interviews conducted with e-Governance experts. The second version included specific records of options in each question which were rigorously-refined and clarified amongst the UNU-EGOV team members. The third version was developed and validated by experts of the project team, taking into consideration version two of the survey and the analysis of the data gathered in the analysis of task 1. The third version, which is the final version (ANNEX A), was used in the survey for the e-Governance research community. The respondents were asked to comment on the questions by using the following 5-point Likert scale (figure 3).

**Survey Description**

The survey (ANNEX A) focuses on the identification of training needs. Initially, it asks for the key professions/roles in Electronic Governance. Then, it identifies the needed skills in Electronic Governance, alongside with critical knowledge areas and topics that are important and should be covered in an Electronic Governance education program. Thereinafter, it looks at the main objectives and the admission requirements of an Electronic Governance program at a graduate level. It considers the courses (core and elective) and modules that should be included in an Electronic Governance program at a
graduate level. The modules have then been mapped to the courses (ANNEX B). Finally, it collects some basic demographic data about the participants of the survey.
3. RESEARCH FINDINGS

The present chapter illustrates the current e-Governance training status and training needs research findings. The findings are split into two parts, presented in two different sections. Information regarding e-Governance training programs is presented in section 3.1 and survey/workshop results related to e-Governance training needs are presented in section 3.2.

3.1 e-Governance Education and Training Offer Worldwide

This section presents data collected of existing educational programs for e-Governance worldwide. Through an online search on official webpages of universities, a list of programs was identified using the Training Program Description Worksheets (TPDW) metadata. In this section, the features of the training programs are illustrated, based on the facets that have been defined in TPDW. This task enabled the project team to identify higher education institutions and their programs. Since education programs that focus exclusively on e-Governance are limited, it was considered appropriate to include programs that cover or are strongly related to e-Governance aspects. 291 training programs (figure 1) have been classified in the following four clusters:

1. e-Governance related: Programs that are strictly focused on e-Governance area, combing Public Administration and technological aspects (ANNEX C).
2. Governance-related: Programs that are focused on aspects of Governance, like Public Administration and Public Policy.
3. Other Technical: Programs that are focused on technological aspects like Information Systems, Digital Transformation, Software Engineering, Digital Security and include in their programs e-Governance features.
4. Other Non-Technical: Programs that are focused on non-technological aspects like Accounting, Leadership, Change Management, Strategic Management, Management, Project Management, IT management and include in their programs e-Governance features.

![Figure 1: Training Programs (U: Undergraduate, P: Postgraduate)](image)

e-Governance related programs (ANNEX C) have been classified based on the certificate type they award in four categories (figure 2).
3.1.1 Program Name
The names for the identified training programs vary widely around the world. The terms usually given to them depend on the specialisation area (figure 3).

- 100 programs include the word Government or Governance in their program name.
- 56 programs include the words Public Administration in their program name.
- 26 programs include the word e-Government or e-Governance in their program name.
- 21 programs include the word information in their program name.
- 17 programs include the digital aspect (e.g. electronic government, digital business international) in their program name.

Figure 2: e-Governance training programs categorized based on the certificate they award

Figure 3: Word cloud of the program names
3.1.2 Country of Institutions
The present survey identified 291 education programs, from 60 countries (figure 4).

![Figure 4: Programs allocated in countries](image)

3.1.3 Aims of the program and/or learning goals
The aims and the learning goals of the programs vary and have been classified in 6 clusters (figure 5), according to the revised version of Bloom’s taxonomy (Anderson et al., 2001). Bloom’s Taxonomy has been created under the leadership of educational psychologist Dr. Benjamin Bloom, to promote higher forms of thinking in education, such as analysing and evaluating concepts, processes, procedures, and principles. The cognitive domain involves knowledge and the development of intellectual skills. There are six major categories of cognitive processes, starting from the simplest to the most complex: Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis, and Evaluation.
Examples of training programs’ aim and learning goals mapped in Bloom’s Taxonomy.

**Knowledge**
- Explore the e-Governance laws and policies;
- Acquiring/enhancing advanced competencies in different areas of local governance to improve the quality of local government service delivery;
- Formation of the competencies in the field of e-Government, electronic document management, geographic information systems, information and analytical support of state and municipal management;
- Knowledge of industry standards;
- Specialised knowledge in public administration processes (Knowledge).

**Comprehension**
- Understanding of the major paradigms in, and perspectives on, e-Governance consideration of policies and practices in e-Government formation analysis of processes and performance in e-Government implementation;
- Improve theoretical understanding and practical applications in ICT governance;
- Understand the effect of the digitized environment on public policy-making;
- Describe the whole-of-government approach framework in relation to improved and timely service delivery to enlightened citizenry with limited resources;

**Application**
- Apply tools for improved coordination across sectors for service delivery;
- Use practical steps for realising effective ICT governance;
- Apply fundamental management principles in a work-based context;
- Establish an open and secure ICT environment;

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Engage the citizens in the policy dialogue;
Establish a mechanism for engaging relevant stakeholder engagement for better policy dialogue;
Engage with the technology group to create enabling platforms (Application);
Plan, create and maintain government portals applying a design methodology focused on the citizen to generate benefits for society;
Create more efficient public services.

Analysis

• Able to extract data from a variety of sources including databases, text files, multimedia files, social networks, sensor data, geolocation data (Analysis);
• Able to query SQL and non-SQL databases alike prepare data for analysis, build models for data analysis using a variety of mathematical, statistical and computer science tools and formulate hypotheses and opinions using the models;
• Analyse the main theories of the state, government and public administration, as well as the transformations that occur in them as a consequence of the implementation of ICT;
• Analyse, and propose improvements in, the organisation’s current strategic plan.

Synthesis

• Develop a strategic map for the organization’s strategic plan;
• Implement a performance-based aligned ICT strategy, and understand regulatory requirements for effective ICT governance;
• Develop measurable indicators of governance at both the local government and central government levels;
• Design and conduct service delivery surveys;
• Designing, developing and improving governmental systems and implementing e-Government components on every state level;
• Design software systems and define architectures in open and distributed environments in a holistic and integrative manner (Synthesis);
• Lead change in government departments and manage implications;

Evaluation

• Evaluate existing strategies;
• Monitor policy outcomes and assess the impact of these outcomes;
• Assess competitiveness using a critical review of easily available indicators (and why standard competitiveness reports are not useful);
• Address the processes, structures, and evaluation methods necessary to implement the digital transformation of an organization.

3.1.4 Program Specialisation Area

Each program concentrates on (a) specific area(s) of knowledge. This/These area(s) can be grouped in the following clusters (figure 6): Technology (24), Information Systems (34), Public Administration (56), Management (11), e-Government (16), Social Sciences (10), Business Administration (15), Economics and Political Science (10) and Sustainable Development (1). Programs that define their specialization area have been allocated to the clusters as follows:
3.1.5 Degree Title

The degrees that the different e-Governance programs award can be summarized in four main categories, namely PhD, MSc, BSc, and certificate. The following figure (figure 7) is presenting the degrees distribution among e-Governance programs.

Certificate: 80
BSc: 40
MSc: 159
PhD: 12

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Figure 6: Distribution of Program Specialisation Areas

Figure 7: Distribution of Program Degree Titles
3.1.6 Institution Type

The education programs are provided from different types of institutions (figure 8) (Bank, College, Government, Institute, Network, Organisation, Think Tank, Training company, University) assigning various types of degrees (MSc, BSc, executive MBA, certificate, Short Course, Diploma, PhD, Summer school, Statement of Accomplishment).

![Figure 8: Institution Types](image)

3.1.7 Department hosting the Program

The education programs are provided from different types of departments (figure 9)

![Figure 9: Departments providing the training programs](image)
3.1.8 Credits/ECTS
The European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) is an instrument that favours transparency, fosters relations between institutions and increases the options for students. One academic year corresponds to 60 ECTS credits that are usually equivalent to 1500–1800 hours of total workload, irrespective of standard or qualification type. ECTS credits are used to facilitate transfer and progression throughout the European countries.

Regarding the number of credits or ECTS, there is no uniformity. Each university and each program allocate the credits or ECTS in its own way according to a given specific context and field of knowledge. The allocation of credits/ECTS is as follows:

- 21 postgraduate programs provide 120 credits or ECTS.
- 11 postgraduate programs provide 180 credits or ECTS.
- 5 undergraduate programs provide 120 credits or ECTS.
- 6 undergraduate programs provide more than 121 and less than 360 credits or ECTS.
- 7 undergraduate programs provide 360 credits or ECTS.

3.1.9 Admission Requirements
Each postgraduate training program defines several admission conditions. A list of the identified requirements classified in categories follows:

**Academic requirements**
Requirements in this category include High-School certificate and Bachelor’s degree. Some institutions require specific specialisation (bachelor’s degree or specific performance thresholds).

**Work experience**
Requirements in this category include relevant work experience (e.g. in the public sector), a minimum working time period (e.g. 2 years).

**Knowledge**
Requirements in this category include specific knowledge possession (e.g. practice of IT, content management, background in economics, public administration, politics, etc.).

**Research interest**
Requirements in this category include specific material to ground the research interest (e.g. research proposal, motivation letter, Curriculum Vitae etc.).

**Assessment**
Requirements in this category include specific assessment tests (e.g. competency assessment, GCE ordinary level examination, mathematics, and English language test etc.).

**Other (recommendation, age etc.)**
Requirements in this category include recommendations, specific age limit, and other special requirements.

3.1.10 Teaching Method
The education programs apply various teaching methods (figure 10).
3.1.11 Program Duration and Cost

The duration of undergraduate programs is on average between three or four years, and their cost varies. The cost ranges from free-of-charge to 3000 EUR per year or more.

The duration of postgraduate programs is one or two years, and their cost varies. The cost ranges from free-of-charge to 15000 EUR per year or more.

3.1.12 Courses

The courses (full list of e-Governance related programs courses in ANNEX F) of e-Governance related programs have been classified (number relates course to the specific program, ANNEX E) in the following clusters (course examples are provided in each cluster):

**e-Governance**

Courses in e-Governance category consider aspects such as application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems and services between government and users, back office processes and interactions within the entire government framework, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phases of e-Government and stages of e-Government development</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications of ICT used in public administration and governance</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact and measurement of e-Governance</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffusion and impact of internet voting</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of governmental websites</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic government interoperability</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The smart cities</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>Mexico, Argentina, Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design the citizen experience: new digital needs</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>Mexico, Argentina, Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen participation in government portals</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public Policy

The public policy category focuses on the systematic analysis of issues related to public policy and the decision processes associated with them. This includes training in the role of economic and political factors in public decision-making and policy formulation; microeconomic analysis of policy options and issues; resource allocation and decision modelling; cost/benefit analysis; statistical methods; and various applications to specific public policy topics. Public policy courses teach students policy analysis, policy studies, public policy, political economy, urban planning, public administration, public affairs, public management, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability and innovation in society</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Innovation and Resistance to Change</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Public Policies</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importance and Impact of Social Channels on Public Policy</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Security Policy and Ethics</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Design &amp; Implementation</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Policy</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation and Evaluation of Public Policies</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Methods for Policy</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Systems Theory</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governance

Governance is comprised of all processes of governing, whether undertaken by a government, a market or a network, over a social system and whether through the laws, norms, power or language of an organized society. It relates to the processes of interaction and decision-making among the actors involved in a collective problem that leads to the creation, reinforcement, or reproduction of social norms and institutions. It could be described as the political processes that exist between formal institutions.

Governance courses cover public sector, public organizations, and the concepts of leadership and governance. They study the features of the political structure of countries. They contain information on the institutional, procedural and value components of the political system and public policy in countries, as well as a description of the problems, contradictions, and prospects for the political development of the country. They consider aspects such as the political system and regime, state institutions, political parties, civil society, directions and problems of economic and social policy.
Functions and Structure of Govt. Organization  271  India
Government Process Re-engineering  271  India
Audit of Government Receipts  274  India
Audit of State-Owned Enterprises  274  India
Understanding Organisations / Organisational Forms  303  Germany

Project Management
The project management category covers all aspects that are related to managing technology and innovation projects in the public sector. They include a variety of areas such as effort management, project portfolio management, program management, project risk management, project workforce management, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Software Project Management</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Management</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Belgium, Germany, Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of IT Projects in Administration</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-Government Project Management</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project management applied to Electronic Government</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Risk Management</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>U.S.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing Information Systems Projects</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>U.S.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting for e-Governance Projects</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Software Engineering
Software engineering courses consider issues regarding the systematic application of scientific and technological knowledge, methods, and experience to the design, implementation, testing, and documentation of software. They cover activities like computer programming and systems analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Software Process and Quality</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to Development in Cloud</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building interoperability and digital data exchange</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principles of Database Management</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Belgium, Germany, Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote analysing and processing of medical images</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Apps: Application Development</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User-Based Design</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial Data Capture, Storage and Analysis</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to coding and data management</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Information Systems

Information Systems courses consider aspects such as management of information systems, design, and development of information systems, systems analysis, systems design, data communications, database design, collection, organization, storage, and communication of information, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business Information Systems</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Environments Usability</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Management in the Public Sector</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Belgium, Germany, Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Systems Architecture</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information security in state and municipal government</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaborative Systems in Administration</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-Activities Platforms</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital content management systems</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of medical information systems</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise Architecture: Concepts and Practice</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Business Administration

Business administration courses provide a broad knowledge of the functional aspects of a company and their interconnection. They include all aspects of overseeing and supervising business operations and related fields which contain accounting, finance, and marketing. They also consider the performance or management of business operations and decision making, as well as the efficient organization of people and other resources, to direct activities toward common goals and objectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Business Process Modelling and Automation</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transformation and change management</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start-up world &amp; Prototyping ideas</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop an innovative ecosystem</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>Mexico, Argentina, Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitally-driven Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Open Group Architecture Framework</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Process and Case Management</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision Making and Business Intelligence</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business analytics</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Management
Management courses consider the administration of an organization, whether it is a business, a not-for-profit organization, or government body. Management includes the activities of setting the strategy of an organization and coordinating the efforts of its employees to accomplish its objectives through the application of available resources, such as financial, natural, technological, and human resources.

Management courses provide a solid foundation in organizational behaviour, human resource management, labour-management relations, negotiation, conflict resolution, compensation systems, and organizational development. In addition to the business management course, it will equip you to understand how organizations work, how they are managed, and how they interact with local, national and international environments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management of programs and projects of the Information Society development</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources Management</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership and Teamwork</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Planning</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict Management</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Assessment</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Management &amp; Leadership</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization Theory &amp; Behaviour</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Transformation Strategy</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security and Crisis Management</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public Administration

Public Administration courses study the implementation of government policy and prepare civil servants for working in the public service. They introduce concepts whose fundamental goal is to advance management and policies so that government can function efficiently and effectively. They include aspects of economics, public finance, research methods/statistics, policy analysis, ethics, public management, leadership, planning & GIS, program evaluation/performance measurement and human resources management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector Service Design and Implementation</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and Municipal Administration</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transformation of Public Administration: A Step towards Digital-Era Governance</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Armenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory of the state and rights</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory of Administration</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation of the Public Sector</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology of Administration</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Development and Public Administration</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Procurement</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Leadership in Public Organisations | 214 | Norway

Legal Issues
Courses in the legal issues category educate individuals in the principles, practices, and theory of law. It may be undertaken for several reasons such as to provide the knowledge and skills necessary for admission to legal practice in public administration, to provide a greater breadth of knowledge to those working in e-Governance professions such as public administration, politics or business, to provide current lawyers with advanced training or greater specialisation, or to update lawyers on recent developments in the law. They include aspects such as understanding of the potential of e-Governance, the policies, the required legal and institutional frameworks, and insights into an engaging e-Governance involving different stakeholders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal aspects of e-Governance, cyber security &amp; secure governance</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Organisation of Public Administration</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Regulation</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal and ethical issues in e-Governance</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>Barbados</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Government and regulation</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration and Law</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundamentals of IT law</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and Digital Law</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scientific Research
Scientific research courses concentrate on the fundamentals of doing research, aimed primarily, but not exclusively, at the postgraduate level. These courses provide an understanding of research approaches and skills, and importantly an ability to deploy them in students’ studies or their professional lives. They aid those who have research as part of their postgraduate studies. Research methods courses prepare the student to design effective, ethical investigations. They teach appropriate frameworks and tools for qualitative and quantitative studies in e-Governance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy and methods of scientific research</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods for the study of usability of information resources</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Methods for Process Analysis</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigative methods for e-Governance</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>Barbados</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Protocol</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to academic writing and research methodology</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research on Public Management and Organizations</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative Methods</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Methodology for Computer and Systems Sciences</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research training and soft skills in E-Government 302 Germany

Economy
Economy courses include microeconomics, macroeconomics, econometrics, economic statistics, history of economic thought and political economy. They cover aspects such as microeconomic theory, macroeconomic theory, and econometrics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Finance</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Budgets</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing Programs for Digital Development</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care Finance</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting/Finance for Decision-Making</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemporary Political Economy</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial statement analysis</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistics
The statistics category is concerned with evidence-based reasoning, particularly with the analysis of data. Statistics courses study the collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statistics in Administration</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics for Analytics</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability and statistics</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

European Institutions
European institutions courses provide structured knowledge of EU fundamentals and focus on selected priority issues for an in-depth understanding and future-oriented approach to EU integration. The institutions of the European Union are the seven major decision-making bodies of the European Union (EU).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Integration and EU Institutions</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Administrative Law</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Government in the EU and E-Democracy</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Funds Management</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union Governance</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other
The European Commission support for the production of this project does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein
The category “other” includes the rest of the provided courses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institute ID</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Education</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethics</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicity</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics for decision sciences</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English for Science and Research</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Training Needs according to e-Governance Research and Practice Community

e-Governance training needs have been derived from the research, and practice e-Governance community, using three sources

1. Desktop Research regarding e-Governance research trends
2. Workshops
3. Survey

3.2.1 Research areas that should be covered from e-Governance education

Results of work package 1, task 1 (refer to D1.1) activities showed that the following topics should be included regarding future e-Governance research challenges. The items are presented classified on relevant categories identified in task 1.

Technological enablers of innovation in the public sector
- Big Data
- Open Data
- Linked Data
- Cloud Computing
- Service Modules

Disruptive Technologies
- Machine Learning
- Natural Language Processing
- Blockchain
- Augmented Reality
- Virtual Reality
- Internet of Things
- Gaming-Based Simulation
- Policy Modelling

Paradigms
Service Co-Creation
Customised/Personalised Public Services
Crowdsourcing

Notable realisation of the Government 3.0 technologies
Smart City Government
Community Awareness Platforms
Once Only Principle
e-Identity / e-Signature
Gamification

3.2.2 Workshop Results
The ICEGOV Workshop entitled “Framing Government 3.0: Concepts and research objectives” took place on 3 April 2018 in Galway, Ireland. In total, 18 experts who were either themselves public officials, consultants or scholars from the field of e-Governance participated in this workshop. Originally, the issue of e-Governance science field raised. Can e-Governance be established as a science field and which are the essential ingredients? Basic ingredients of e-Governance are new ICT technologies, new paradigms in combination with sociology and political sciences. Given the multidisciplinary nature of e-Governance, several gaps appear that should be enclosed in the research perspective. Thereinafter, the elements of different types of e-Government have been provided.

e-Government 1.0: e-Government for centralised institutional governments. It mainly supports centralised provision of e-services of different ministries (e.g. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence). The suggested components are better services, connect the government, interoperability, connectivity, semantic aspects, service provision. The key tools for e-Government 1.0 are the existence of a portal. The main ICT areas are the infrastructure, a service-oriented architecture, the integration of cloud services, as well as facilities and process re-engineering (BPR).

e-Government 2.0 is about open and collaborative governance, social media, open data, and linked open data. Sociologists came in place in this type of e-Government, and other aspects include the use of people and data and enhanced citizen participation.

In e-Government 3.0, concerns are related to problem-solving, smart things deployment, and the use of machine intelligence. It requires models to describe things in a way that machines can understand them. Other aspects include simulation of societal behaviour, ethical issues, gender issues, evidence-based decision and how far machines take over decisions. Machines prepare the alternatives and people choose. Citizens participate in solving the problem, suggesting solutions and then choosing the appropriate policy to solve it.

The academics that participated in the workshop suggested the need to improve existing educational programs in e-Governance, avoiding being too specific, allowing for the broadness and complexity of the e-Governance areas of knowledge and competencies, setting up opportunities for universities and other stakeholders for collaboration and network.

One of the key tasks developed during the workshop is related to the areas of knowledge and competencies required in the e-Governance area. The participants were asked to describe which topics they identify as emerging in e-Governance. The following ones have been identified:

- Argumentation;
- Weak signal detection (ensuring that minority analytical/ethical conclusions are recognised);
• Robotics and augmented reality (considering ethics and awareness);
• URIs for things so that we have unambiguous communication at machine level;
• We should explore augmented reality in e-Government, the opportunities it may provide. i.e. urban planning, construction industry;
• Need to identify areas where data cannot be shared. Access limitation so that personal information (e.g. health, youth criminal justice) does not end up in the hands of those who should not have it;
• Privacy concerns research;
• Crowdsourcing;
• Sensors;
• Administrative data;
• Sharing data;
• Machine learning;
• Visualisation;
• Trustable data;
• Privacy;
• How different technologies interact in optimising decision making;
• Use e-Government assessment towards optimising public administration systems and operations;
• Research in data exchange integration. Use of ontologies;
• Web scraping;
• Technology to improve citizen participation. The government can implement a friendly and accessible network;
• How data can inform policy decision and making;
• The rise of identity as a service. Companies provide named identity for a citizen to interact with government;
• Who decides how technology is used and why? Need to explain the motivation for each use of technology;
• Sentiment analysis, argumentation-visualisation techniques;
• Ways to store collect process data from continuous systems (sensors), algorithms, cognitions systems;
• To solve complex optimisation problems with quantity computing, complex optimisation, evidence-based decision;

3.2.3 Survey Results
This section presents the survey results. The survey was made available in April 2018, initially to the ICEGOV and SAMOS Summit workshops participants and then to the wider e-Government community. There were in total 94 respondents in the study distributed rather disproportionately in terms of gender (figure 11).
If we divide each of gender-based on age group (table 1), males are the majority in each age interval, while in the age group of 31-40 and 51-60, the proportion between genders is the closer ones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;21</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Sex of the respondents by age

The profile of respondents with regards to education and occupation is presented below in table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>High school and Upper</th>
<th>Bachelors</th>
<th>Masters</th>
<th>Doctorate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Servant</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector Employ</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Education and occupation of the respondents

Except for 5 respondents who have other occupation listed above and or have no degree, the distribution of respondents is centred towards those with master’s degree background for occupation of a civil servant, private sector employment and student, while on the group of academician, 65% are with doctorate degrees.

We assessed the relationship between the key role in electronic governance and what skills are required in the underlying option. In other words, a respondent is asked to specify which among 16 key roles play the most critical role in e-Governance (figure 12) and what skills are required to establish that task (figure 13). The results are presented below.
Figure 12: Key roles in e-Governance

We reassign the value from ordinal data in the survey into scale. Hence, we put the value 2 for very important, 1 for important, 0 for neutral, -1 for slightly not important and -2 for not important. The results show that among the top five key roles in e-Governance are Policymaker followed, quite in the distance, by IT support administrator, data analyst, policy analyst, and project manager.

Figure 13: Required skills in e-Governance
Different to the question regarding key role, which is dominated by one particular role, the question regarding skills require different yet quite similar importance of skills. Mentoring, creativity, language, negotiation and understanding of legal aspects are seen as basic skills required in any of e-Governance key role. If we combine both two graphs in one table, we obtain the following results (table 3).
Table 3 is obtained by taking into account two aspects:

1. Only those who responded that a particular important role is measured—those who select moderately important for the key role aspect
2. For those respondent in number (1) then we obtained the value of each skills required

The following figure depicts what knowledge is currently lacking, and hence should be the focus of education program (figure 14).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role\Skill</th>
<th>Analytical</th>
<th>Communication</th>
<th>Creativity</th>
<th>Critical</th>
<th>Flexibility</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Leadership</th>
<th>Legal</th>
<th>Listening</th>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Mentoring</th>
<th>Negotiation</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
<th>Teamwork</th>
<th>Technical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System Administration</td>
<td>18.70</td>
<td>15.76</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>14.19</td>
<td>17.16</td>
<td>22.54</td>
<td>17.22</td>
<td>22.76</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>16.68</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>22.22</td>
<td>23.89</td>
<td>16.70</td>
<td>20.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT Consultant</td>
<td>17.94</td>
<td>16.94</td>
<td>26.58</td>
<td>14.06</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>22.73</td>
<td>17.06</td>
<td>23.76</td>
<td>18.61</td>
<td>16.45</td>
<td>26.36</td>
<td>23.70</td>
<td>21.76</td>
<td>18.70</td>
<td>19.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politician</td>
<td>16.73</td>
<td>15.08</td>
<td>23.30</td>
<td>13.25</td>
<td>16.23</td>
<td>21.05</td>
<td>18.63</td>
<td>19.98</td>
<td>18.25</td>
<td>15.45</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>19.73</td>
<td>21.70</td>
<td>17.63</td>
<td>22.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Engineer</td>
<td>18.73</td>
<td>15.88</td>
<td>25.91</td>
<td>15.70</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>23.09</td>
<td>16.85</td>
<td>23.24</td>
<td>21.09</td>
<td>16.85</td>
<td>28.70</td>
<td>21.36</td>
<td>20.94</td>
<td>17.18</td>
<td>21.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process Engineer</td>
<td>18.94</td>
<td>16.09</td>
<td>25.11</td>
<td>16.98</td>
<td>17.38</td>
<td>23.13</td>
<td>17.57</td>
<td>21.98</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>18.43</td>
<td>29.81</td>
<td>23.57</td>
<td>20.94</td>
<td>18.74</td>
<td>20.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Cross analysis between key roles and key skills in e-Governance (shadowed the most important skills)
Figure 14: Lacking knowledge in e-Governance

From Figure 14 we can derive that the top five knowledge areas that lack from existing e-Governance programs are: data science, business project management, governance, project management, and public administration. The respondents have then asked about what would be the main objective of a master’s program in governance. The results are illustrated in the following pie chart (figure 15).

Figure 15: Main objective of a master program in e-Governance

The majority of the respondents agree that the main purpose of a master’s degree program in e-Governance should be organizing and planning to lead the transformation in public administration. To do so, 60% respondent argued that the requirement for the program should be a bachelor’s degree or equivalent, whereas 25% said it should be two years working experience and 13% opined a year experience as the requirement. Adding to this about, 61% of the respondents argued that there should be a course of e-government at undergraduate level, whereas 39% disagrees.
There is a question whether the respondent is interested in enrolling in e-Governance degree. This question is somewhat tricky as some respondents should think counter-intuitively with if-analysis as they already had a degree (especially those with a PhD). Not surprisingly, 61% of respondents answered “no”, whereas 39% answered “yes”. If we look at the lower degree, those with master and undergraduate level, the level of interest is actually higher. The open-ended question following this question then further justifies that the majority of respondents have a positive attitude towards the initiative and that some respondents answered “If I were not having degree yet, I might be interested”, meaning that this program is still promising.

Regarding the importance of courses in an e-Governance program (figure 16), there are 21 courses respondents should select based on the level of importance, with 1 being very important and 5 not important at all (thus the lesser the more important the course is).
Among top five courses perceived as the most important are Digital Government and Service Innovation, Foundation of Cyber Security, Impact and Measurement of e-Governance, Information Society Principles, and Public Administration Information Systems.

There are about 54 innovative modules respondents could select to be included as part of a broader course. Each module focuses on a single topic. The top selected modules appear in figure 17.

![Figure 17: Top selected e-Governance modules](image-url)
4. DATA ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

A two-fold analysis is conducted in this phase. On the one hand, the current situation in e-Governance education/training is illustrated using the training programs data. On the other hand, the results of work package 1 – task 1, questionnaire survey and workshops are analysed in order to derive the training needs in e-Governance. Finally, a comparison between the training needs and the current situation takes place in order to uncover the existing training gaps that should be covered in the next work packages of the project.

4.1 Mapping of existing e-Governance courses with e-Governance research areas identified in task 1

The mapping is divided in two levels; namely the Identification of the research area in course name and in the course description (full list in ANNEX G). Figure 1 presents the number of courses, of the existing e-Governance training programs, that include in their names (titles) or in their descriptions the e-Governance research topics identified in task 1 of work package 1.

![Bar chart showing number of courses for various e-Governance research areas](chart.png)

**Figure 1: e-Governance research areas appeared in titles and descriptions of identified courses**

It appears that the research areas, that are covered at most in the existing curricula, are Big Data, e-Identity/e-Signature, Cloud Computing, Natural Language Processing, Internet of Things, Smart City Government and Open Data. In general, the coverage, of e-Governance research topics identified in D1.1., in existing courses is very low. For example, Big Data which is the most covered research area appears at slightly more than 20 courses.

4.2 Training Needs

The top five key roles in e-Governance are policy maker, IT support administrator, data analyst, policy analyst, and project manager. The prevalence of those roles provides an indication regarding the focus of an e-Governance education program.

The knowledge areas that appear to need more attention regarding e-Governance training programs are the Data Science, Business Project Management, Governance, Project Management, and Public Administration. This provides a trend towards
enhancing delivered knowledge in Public Administration concepts, Project Management techniques and Data elaboration techniques and tools.

From table 3 (3.2.3) we can derive the following two conclusions:

1. Each key role in e-Governance requires different composite skills;
2. The five most important skills are mentoring, creativity, language, negotiation and legal irrespective of the key role in the e-Governance.

The top five courses perceived as the most important one (figure 2) are the following: Digital Government and Service Innovation, Foundations of Cyber Security, Impact and Measurement of e-Governance, Information Society Principles, and Public Administration Information Systems.

The top five courses perceived as the most important one (figure 2) are the following: Digital Government and Service Innovation, Foundations of Cyber Security, Impact and Measurement of e-Governance, Information Society Principles, and Public Administration Information Systems.

The most important modules in e-Governance training (figure 3) are the following: e-Governance Strategy, Data Analytics, Smart Government, e-Governance Assessment, Big Data, Smart City, Interoperability in Public Administration, Transparency and Trust in Decision Making, Open Data and Customised Public Services.
Figure 3: e-Governance modules (derived from the survey) related with existing courses

The identified most significant courses are related to the following modules (ANNEX B):

**Digital Government and Service Innovation** course is related to the following modules: Augmented Reality, Blockchain, Context-specific services, e-Government Strategy, Government 3.0, Government 4.0, Once Only Principle / Data Sharing, Open Data, Personalised Public Services, Proactive Services, Semantic e-Government, Service Modules, Simulation in Governance, Smart City and Social Bots.

**Foundations of Cyber Security** course is related to the following modules: e-Identity / e-Signature (Digital Certification), Security and Authentication in Public Administration and Social Bots

**Impact and Measurement of e-Governance** course is related to the following modules: e-Government Assessment, e-Government Strategy, Gender and ICT, Security and Authentication in Public Administration, Smart Governance / Government, Transparency and Trust in Decision Making

**Information Society Principles** course is related to the following modules: Cloud Computing, e-Identity / e-Signature (Digital Certification), Gamification, Geographical Information Systems, Internet of Things, Linked Data, Once Only Principle / Data Sharing, Open Data, Security and Authentication in Public Administration

**Public Administration Information Systems** course is related to the following modules: Blockchain public services, Community Awareness Platforms, Context-specific services, Electronic Participation systems, Geographical Information Systems, Security and Authentication in Public Administration

The identified most significant modules are related to the following courses (ANNEX B):


**Data Analytics** is related to Statistics and Data Analytics.


**e-Governance Assessment** is related to Impact and Measurement of e-Governance

**Big Data** is related to Statistics and Data Analytics

**Smart City** is related to Digital Government and Service Innovation, Local Planning and Development, Public Sector Service Design and Implementation, Sustainable Development and Governance Responsibility

**Interoperability in Public Administration** is related to Software Engineering

**Transparency and Trust in Decision Making** is related to Decision Science: Theory and Practice, Impact and Measurement of e-Governance, Local Planning and Development, Public Administration Management, Topics in Applied Policy Analysis


**Customised Public Services** is related to Business Process Management, Local Planning and Development, Public Administration Management, Public Sector Service Design and Implementation

### 4.3 Conclusion

Work package 2 can use this deliverable results that highlight the gaps concerning the missing knowledge from the current training curricula to provide input in work package 3. Also, based on those results, work package 2 can identify topics that suit research projects that can be conducted with the participation of students, public organisations and enterprises. It is apparent that e-Governance 3.0 research topics are not covered adequately from the current training courses. There is
plenty of room for improvement in this direction. The content of the modules, designed and implemented in work package 3, will be based on the results of this deliverable. In summary, the following insights could be reflected in modules and course design.

The identified key roles in e-Governance, policy maker, IT support administrator, data analyst, policy analyst, and project manager provide a clear indication on which aspects should the designed courses and modules, of the following work packages, cover.

Data Science, Project Management, Governance and Public Administration appear as knowledge areas that should be considered during the creation of e-Governance training curricula.


Finally, e-Governance Strategy, Data Analytics, Smart Government, e-Governance Assessment, Big Data, Smart City, Interoperability in Public Administration, Transparency and Trust in Decision Making, Open Data and Customised Public Services are the prevalent modules among those that should be included in e-Governance training programs.
5. REFERENCES

6. ANNEX A: Questionnaire for Training Needs Assessment

The questionnaire contains the following questions:

1. What do you think are the key professions / roles in Electronic Governance?

   Business Analyst
   Communication Officer
   Data Analyst
   Information Officer
   Information Security Analyst
   IT Consultant
   IT Support Administrator
   Legal Consultant
   Policy Analyst
   Policy Maker
   Politician
   Process Engineer
   Project Manager
   Software Engineer
   System Administrator
   System Analyst / Designer

   1.1. Please add any needed key professions / roles in Electronic Governance that were not included in the previous list.

2. What do you think are the needed skills in Electronic Governance? Please allocate a maximum of 100 points to every one of the following skills, based on how much important is each one (0 - not important at all; 100 - essential).

   Analytical skills
   Communication
   Creativity
   Critical thinking
   Flexibility / adaptability
   Foreign languages
   Leadership
   Legal skills
   Listening
   Management
   Mentoring
Negotiation  
Presentation  
Teamwork  
Technical skills  

2.1. Please add any needed skills in Electronic Governance that were not included in the previous list.

3. What are the knowledge and topics that you think are important and should be covered in an Electronic Governance education program?

Business Process Management
Computer Science
Data Science
Economy
Governance
Human Relations
Information Systems
Law
Political Science
Project Management
Public Administration
Public Policy

3.1. Please add any knowledge and topics that were not included in the previous list.

4. What do you think is lacking in terms of knowledge in e-Governance that requires a special focus in the educative program? Select all that apply.

Business Process Management
Computer Sciences
Data Science
Economy
Governance
Human Relations
Information Systems
Law
Political Science
Project Management
Public Administration
Public Policy

4.1. Please add any missing knowledge that was not included in the previous list.

5. Do you know an educational program in Electronic Governance?

5.1. If you replied YES, please provide more information about it.

6. What should be the main objective of an Electronic Governance program at graduate level (e.g. Master degree)?

Organising, planning, managing skills for leading and transforming public organisations to be open, inclusive, innovative, and effective using Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

Acquiring and applying knowledge (including theories and practices) in all areas of e-Governance, as well as project and change management.

Promotion of new roles needed in public organisations, with knowledge and skills necessary to drive ICT-enabled changes in the public sector.

6.1. Please add any objective and learning outcome that was not included in the previous list.

7. What should be the admission requirements for an Electronic Governance program at graduate level (e.g. Master degree)?

A Bachelor degree (or a degree equivalent to 180 ECTS)

1 year work experience

2 years work experience

7.1. Please add any admission requirement that was not included in the previous list.

8. Which are the core (compulsory) courses that you think should be included in an Electronic Governance program at graduate level?

Agent-Oriented Modelling and Multiagent Systems
Decision Science: Theory and Practice
Enterprise Architecture
Business Process Management
Entrepreneurship
Technology Management
Foundations of Cyber Security
Impact and Measurement of e-Governance
Information Society Principles
Digital Government and Service Innovation
Statistics and Data Analytics
Knowledge Management
Local Planning and Development
Project Management
Public Administration Information Systems
Public Administration Management
Public Sector Service Design and Implementation
Selected Topics in Technology Management
Software Engineering
Sustainable Development and Governance Responsibility
Topics in Applied Policy Analysis

8.1. Please add any core courses that were not included in the previous list.

9. Which are the optional (elective) courses that you think should be included in an Electronic Governance program at graduate level?

Agent-Oriented Modelling and Multiagent Systems
Decision Science: Theory and Practice
Enterprise Architecture
Business Process Management
Entrepreneurship
Technology Management
Foundations of Cyber Security
Impact and Measurement of e-Governance
Information Society Principles
Digital Government and Service Innovation
Statistics and Data Analytics
Knowledge Management
Local Planning and Development
Project Management
Public Administration Information Systems
Public Administration Management
Public Sector Service Design and Implementation
Selected Topics in Technology Management
Software Engineering
Sustainable Development and Governance Responsibility
Topics in Applied Policy Analysis
9.1. Please add any optional courses that were not included in the previous list.

10. Do you think there should be some courses of e-Governance at the undergraduate level?

11. Which specific innovative modules (part of a larger course that focuses on a single topic) would you suggest to be included in e-Governance courses?

- Augmented Reality
- Big Data
- Blockchain
- Blockchain public services
- Cloud Computing
- Communication
- Community Awareness Platforms
- Context-specific services
- Crowdsourcing
- Customised public services
- Data Analytics
- e-Identity / e-Signature (Digital Certification)
- e-Government Assessment
- e-Government Strategy
- Electronic Participation systems
- Gamification
- Gaming-Based Simulation
- Gender and ICT
- Geographical Information Systems
- Government 3.0
- Government 4.0
- Interoperability in Public Administration
- Internet of Things
- Leadership in Public Administration and Public Policy
- Legal issues
- Linked Data
- Machine Learning
- Management of Change
- Managing People in Public Administration
- Media, Public Opinion and Public Policy
- Natural Language Processing
- Once Only Principle / Data Sharing
Ontology Engineering
Open Data
Organizational Behaviour
Personalised Public Services
Policy Modelling
Policy Process and Institutions
Private Public Partnership - Outsourcing
Proactive Services
Public Finance (Public Budgeting, Revenue, and Expenditure Analysis)
Reactive Open Source Software
Security and Authentication in Public Administration
Semantic e-Government
Sentiment Analysis
Service Co-Creation
Service Modules
Simulation in Governance
Smart City
Smart Governance / Government
Social Bots
Social Media
Social Policy Designs
Transparency and Trust in Decision Making
Virtual Reality
Visualisation

11.1. Please add any modules that were not included in the previous list.

12. Would you enrol in an e-Governance degree?
7. ANNEX B: Courses-Modules Mapping

Courses are mapped with relative modules.

**Agent-Oriented Modelling and Multiagent Systems**
- Internet of Things
- Machine Learning
- Personalised Public Services
- Proactive Services
- Semantic e-Government
- Service Modules
- Simulation in Governance
- Social Bots
- Virtual Reality
- Visualization

**Decision Science: Theory and Practice**
- Gaming-Based Simulation
- Leadership in Public Administration and Public Policy
- Legal issues
- Management of Change
- Media, Public Opinion and Public Policy
- Private Public Partnership - Outsourcing
- Social Media
- Transparency and Trust in Decision Making

**Enterprise Architecture**
- Once Only Principle / Data Sharing
- Service Co-Creation
- Service Modules
- Social Policy Designs

**Business Process Management**
- Customized public services
- Management of Change
- Once Only Principle / Data Sharing
- Open Data
- Service Co-Creation
- Service Modules
Entrepreneurship
Crowdsourcing
Management of Change
Managing People in Public Administration
Organizational Behaviour
Private Public Partnership - Outsourcing
Social Media

Technology Management
Communication
Gaming-Based Simulation
Gender and ICT
Legal issues
Management of Change
Media, Public Opinion and Public Policy

Foundations of Cyber Security
e-Identity / e-Signature (Digital Certification)
Security and Authentication in Public Administration
Social Bots

Impact and Measurement of e-Governance
e-Government Assessment
e-Government Strategy
Gender and ICT
Security and Authentication in Public Administration
Smart Governance / Government
Transparency and Trust in Decision Making

Information Society Principles
Cloud Computing
e-Identity / e-Signature (Digital Certification)
Gamification
Geographical Information Systems
Internet of Things
Linked Data
Once Only Principle / Data Sharing
Open Data

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Security and Authentication in Public Administration

**Digital Government and Service Innovation**

Augmented Reality
Blockchain
Blockchain public services
Context-specific services
e-Government Strategy
Government 3.0
Government 4.0
Once Only Principle / Data Sharing
Open Data
Personalised Public Services
Proactive Services
Semantic e-Government
Service Modules
Simulation in Governance
Smart City
Social Bots

**Statistics and Data Analytics**

Big Data
Data Analytics

**Knowledge Management**

Once Only Principle / Data Sharing
Service Modules

**Local Planning and Development**

Communication
Community Awareness Platforms
Customised public services
Managing People in Public Administration
Policy Modelling
Policy Process and Institutions
Smart City
Social Policy Designs
Transparency and Trust in Decision Making

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Project Management
Communication
Leadership in Public Administration and Public Policy
Management of Change
Managing People in Public Administration
Organizational Behaviour
Private Public Partnership - Outsourcing
Public Finance (Public Budgeting, Revenue, and Expenditure Analysis)

Public Administration Information Systems
Blockchain public services
Community Awareness Platforms
Context-specific services
Electronic Participation systems
Geographical Information Systems
Security and Authentication in Public Administration

Public Administration Management
Communication
Customised public services
e-Government Strategy
Gender and ICT
Leadership in Public Administration and Public Policy
Legal issues
Management of Change
Managing People in Public Administration
Media, Public Opinion and Public Policy
Organizational Behaviour
Policy Process and Institutions
Private Public Partnership - Outsourcing
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Transparency and Trust in Decision Making

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Community Awareness Platforms
Context-specific services

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Social Bots

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Linked Data
Machine Learning
Natural Language Processing
Ontology Engineering
Open Data
Reusable Open Source Software
Social Bots
Virtual Reality
Visualisation

Sustainable Development and Governance Responsibility
Communication
Community Awareness Platforms
Crowdsourcing
Media, Public Opinion and Public Policy
Policy Modelling
Policy Process and Institutions
Private Public Partnership - Outsourcing
Smart City
Smart Governance / Government
Social Policy Designs

**Topics in Applied Policy Analysis**
Gaming-Based Simulation
Leadership in Public Administration and Public Policy
Legal issues
Open Data
Policy Modelling
Policy Process and Institutions
Private Public Partnership - Outsourcing
Service Co-Creation
Social Media
Social Policy Designs
Transparency and Trust in Decision Making
8. ANNEX C: e-Governance Training Programs

List with e-Governance related programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Certificate Programme in e-Governance in Africa</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>University of the Witwatersrand</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Digital Government: ICT Governance</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>University of Pretoria</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>E-Governance and Challenges of E-Service Delivery in the Public Service</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>East and Southern African Management Institute</td>
<td>Short Course</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
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<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>e-Governance Technologies and Services</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Tallinn University of Technology</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Summer School on Secure e-Governance</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Tallinn University of Technology</td>
<td>Summer school</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>ERASMUS MUNDUS MASTER OF SCIENCE IN PUBLIC SECTOR INNOVATION AND EGOVERNANCE</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Tallinn University of Technology, KU Leuven, University of Münster</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>Belgium, Germany, Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Technology Governance and Digital Transformation</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Tallinn University of Technology</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Centre for Studies on Digital Government</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Centre for Studies on Digital Government</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>e-Government</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Wyższa Szkoła Handlowa w Radomiu</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>Poland</td>
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<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Digital Society and e-Government in the European Union</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>University of Warsaw</td>
<td></td>
<td>Poland</td>
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<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Management of state information systems</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>ITMO University</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Digital Transformation - Become a Digital Leader</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>IEDC - Bled School of Management</td>
<td>Certificate Course</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
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<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Transformation of Public Administration: A Step towards Digital-Era Governance</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>The American University of Armenia</td>
<td>Continuing Education</td>
<td>Armenia</td>
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<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Masters/PhD Degree in E-Public Administration</td>
<td>MSc</td>
<td>Academy of Public Administration (PAARA)/Mykolas Romeris University</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>Armenia/Romania</td>
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<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>MPA in Electronic Government</td>
<td>MSc</td>
<td>Academy of Public Administration under the Aegis of the President of Belarus</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>Belarus</td>
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<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>e-Government</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>The Faculty of Administration - University of Sarajevo</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</td>
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<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Social Media and Storytelling for the Public Administration</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Institute for Digital Government</td>
<td>Professional Training</td>
<td>Romania</td>
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<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Social Media for institutional leaders</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Institute for Digital Government</td>
<td>Professional Training</td>
<td>Romania</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Science, Technology and Innovation in Public Governance MA Program</td>
<td></td>
<td>College of Political, Administrative and Communication Sciences</td>
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<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
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<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Master of Science in e-Government</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Diffusion and Impact of Internet Voting</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>University of Tartu</td>
<td></td>
<td>Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Information Technologies in E-Governance and Business Systems</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>University of Novi Sad</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>E-Governance in Developing States</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>University of the West Indies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Executive Training for Government Technology Leaders from Colombia</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>United Nations University</td>
<td></td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>GEALC Network</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Caribbean and Latin American e-Government Leaders Network</td>
<td></td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>Specialisation in Electronic Government</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Universidad Nacional de Colombia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>Masters in Public Administration and Digital Government</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Universidad Virtual del Estado de Michoacán</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>Masters in Electronic Governance</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Universidad de la Sierra Sur</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>Diploma in Open and Electronic Government</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Universidad de Tecnología Nacional</td>
<td></td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>Diploma in Digital Governance</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>eMarketing Institute</td>
<td></td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>Smart Cities and eAdministration</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>LID Learning</td>
<td></td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>Diploma in Electronic Government for the design of governmental portals and interactive spaces for communication and citizen participation</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Monterrey Technological School of Government and Public Transformation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>Master in Digitalization Major in E-Government and New Media</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Florida Global University</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>Public Administration, MPA and Management Information Systems, MS (MPA/MIS)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>University of Nebraska Omaha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>Digital Transformation in Government</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Digital programs &amp; e-Government capacity building activity liberia</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Development Aid</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>Digital Transformation Strategy</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Boston University</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>Planning &amp; Developing Governance for Digital Transformation</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Microsoft</td>
<td></td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Level</th>
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<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>CAS in E-Government</td>
<td>U.S.A</td>
<td>Syracuse University</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>Certified Government Digital Services Professional (CGDSP) Certification Program</td>
<td>U.S.A</td>
<td>Public Technology Institute (pt)</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>Executive MBA in Digital Transformation</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>McMaster University (DeGroote School of Business)</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>Executive Leadership Program Cohort 19: Public Sector Governance and Leadership in a Digital World</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Institute on Governance</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>Leading Digital Transformation</td>
<td>U.S.A</td>
<td>Ionology</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td>Nordic Master Programme in Innovative Governance and Public Management</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>University of Agder</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>Master of e-Government</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Victoria University</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>Digital Technologies and Policy MPA</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>University College London</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>MSc Smart Cities and Urban Analytics</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>University College London</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>MA Smart Urban Futures</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Plymouth University</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>PhD in Governance, Knowledge and Innovation</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Universidade de Coimbra - Faculdade de Direito</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<td>255</td>
<td>CAS in Digital Government</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>University of Lausanne</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
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<td>257</td>
<td>ICT in Business and the Public Sector (MSc)</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Leiden University</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<td>258</td>
<td>e-Government Policies</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Maastricht School of Management</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
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<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>Open eGovernment</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Open eGovernment</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>Master’s in E-Government</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Huazhong University of Science and Technology</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
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<td>271</td>
<td>Diploma in e-Governance</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>“Sikkim Manipal University (SMU) - Sikkim Manipal</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<td>273</td>
<td>e-Government Leadership</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Institute of Systems Science (National University of Singapore)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>Audit of e-Governance</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>The International Centre for Information Systems and Audit</td>
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<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>eGovernment seminars at the Austrian Federal Academy for Public Administration (in German)</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>The Austrian Federal Academy for Public Administration</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
</tr>
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<td>283</td>
<td>ERASMUS MUNDUS MASTER OF SCIENCE IN PUBLIC SECTOR INNOVATION AND EGOVERNANCE</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>KU LEUVEN</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
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<td>284</td>
<td>Public Sector innovation and e-Governance</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>University of Leuven</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
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<td>302</td>
<td>Master’s degree E-Government</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Koblenz Lendau Universitat</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Executive Program of Public administration</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Hertie School of Governance</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>Executive Seminar Digital Governance</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Hertie School of Governance</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>Level</th>
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<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>BSc. E-government</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Hochschule Rhein-Waal</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>309</td>
<td>Designing and implementing E-government policies - The case of the</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Palestinian Authority (Trento, Italy)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>312</td>
<td>GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT, E-GOVERNMENT DELLE PUBBLICHE AMMINISTRAZIONI</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Unitelma Sapienza</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>Bachelor’s Degree in Digital Management</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>University of Venice</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>Master professional in technology for e-Government</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>University of Trento</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>Italy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
9. ANNEX D: Admission Requirements

Admission requirements for post-graduate training programs classified in categories.

1. Academic requirements
   - School-leaving certificate
   - National Senior Certificate / with specific grade
   - Undergraduate qualification
   - Bachelor’s degree
   - Bachelor’s Degree with Public Administration or equivalent as a major subject
   - Honours Degree in Public Governance, Public Administration or Public Management and Development
   - A good first university degree
   - A holder’s of a Bachelor degree of at least Upper Second Class (Honours)
   - Bachelor’s degree or equivalent in IT, Law Social Sciences, Economics or other related fields;
   - Bachelor degree in social sciences, political sciences, public administration, information systems, information science, informatics, engineering, business, law, or an equivalent degree in the mentioned areas.
   - A Bachelor degree or a degree equal to 180 ECTS.
   - Bachelor degree in Computer Science, Computer Engineering, Information Technology, Systems Engineering, Informatics, or other related fields
   - Degree in a quantitative discipline.
   - A Bachelor degree or a degree equal to 180 ECTS.

2. Work experience
   - Relevant work experience
   - Sound working knowledge of business processes in their area of public service specialisation
   - Appropriate administrative and managerial work exposure of three years, preferably in the public sector
   - Minimum of five years working experience, at least three years of which should be in a senior position within the private, public or NGO sector.
   - 4 years of relevant post-qualification work experience
   - Be a middle-level African professional or manager employed by a government or state enterprise located in Eastern or Southern Africa.
   - Must have been a Director for at least two years
   - Must have been a Senior Manager for not less than 5 years
   - A minimum of 2 (two) years’ practical, relevant occupational experience in Administration.
   - Demonstrated managerial experience and effectiveness
   - Have a track record of administrative or managerial experience in basic web design and communications management

3. Knowledge

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• User knowledge and practice of IT or content management
• Students should have a background in economics, public administration, politics, African Studies, law, gender studies, philosophy, the social sciences or related disciplines.

4. Research interest
• Research proposal of approximately eight pages
• Motivation letter
• Curriculum Vitae
• Academic Records
• Motivation Letter: The Motivation Letter or Statement of Purpose should express the applicant’s reasons for applying to the MSc program (1-2 pages).
• Video testimony: Applicants are asked to prepare a 2-3 minute video, in which they answer specific questions
• Professional and / or research experience in administrative sciences, political and social sciences, computer sciences or related areas.

5. Assessment
• Applicants may be required to undergo a competency assessment
• Five credit passes in the GCE ordinary level examination
• Mathematics and English Language at the ‘O’ level (or French or Portuguese for non-English speakers)
• Preference will be given to students with A level passes in numerate/analytical subjects such as Accounting, Economics, Management of Business, Mathematics, Sciences, and Geography
• Competence in basic Mathematics not below GCE ‘O’ level
• English level 4
• Mathematical Literacy level 4
• Mathematics level 3
• Interview by an admissions panel.
• English language skills according to CELF-B2 level and higher
• Successful completion of a selection procedure including personal interview with the applicant in English
• Online interview
• English language proficiency - the level not lower than B2 (following the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)).
• IELTS (International English Language Testing Service)- Academic Module: Overall minimum score of 6.5 (with no section below 5.5).
• TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) Paper Based: Overall minimum score of 575 (with minimum score 4.5 in the written test) Internet based : Overall minimum score of 90 (with minimum score 20 in the written test)
• University of Cambridge and Oxford: Certificate in Advanced English or Diploma of English Studies
• GMAT or GRE General Test or CEU Mathematics test:
• CAE (Certificate of Advanced English) pass
• CPE (Certificate of Proficiency in English) pass
6. Other (Recommendation, age etc.)

- Preference will be given to candidates recommended by those Governments or state enterprises which make an explicit commitment to provide the successful graduates with the requisite institutional environment (including appropriate incentive systems) that would enable them to make good use of their newly acquired skills and competences in the collective pursuit of sustainable development and poverty reduction on the Continent

- Letters of Recommendation

- Mature applicants must be 25 years and above before they can apply.

- Potential for significant growth

- Ability to contribute to the study team and class participation

- Ability to do graduate work

- Maturity and motivation

- Interest and commitment by the public and / or social sector.

- Critical analytical thinking, argumentative and self-taught capacity.

- Proactive attitude towards new knowledge in government and information technologies.

- Full-time availability

- Ethical and social commitment in the problems of government.

- Have exposure to social media and app applications
10. ANNEX E: Course clusters of e-Governance related programs

e-Governance related training programs courses clustered in categories.

e-Governance

1 Certificate Programme in e-Governance in Africa
2 Digital Government: ICT Governance
34 E-governance, e-government, e-democracy initiatives and e-government functions;
34 Phases of e-government and stages of e-government development;
34 Applications of ICT used in public administration and governance.
94 Information Society Principles: towards e-Governance
94 e-Governance and e-Democracy
94 E-Governance Technologies and Services Master’s Project
94 Special seminar on e-Governance Technologies
94 Digital Transformations of Government
94 Impact and Measurement of e-Governance
95 Introduction to e-Estonia.
95 Defining the scope for e-services with the AOM approach
96 Selected Chapters: e-Government
96 Technology and Society
96 E-Governance
96 e-Governance and Democracy Instruments
96 Recent Issues in e-Governance
141 E-Government (E-Administration)
145 E-Government and Sustainable Development
146 e-Government for institutions
146 e-Government for citizens
146 e-Government for business
147 E-Government
147 Decision-making in e-Government
148 Diffusion and Impact of Internet Voting
164 e-Governance for development
164 Analysis and management of e-governance systems
164 eDemocracy and access to e-Government
165 Introduction to Electronic Governance
165 Electronic Governance and Organizational Change
165 Electronic Governance Infrastructure and Services
183 Introduction to Electronic Government
### 183 Information Technologies and Electronic Government
- The quality of service in Electronic Government
- Workshop applied to Electronic Government
- Prospective of Electronic Government
- Electronic Government
- Implementation and Management of Electronic Government
- Development of Applications for Electronic Government
- Development of Governmental Websites
- Electronic Government Interoperability
- Public Policies and Barriers to e-Gov.
- Strategies and Advanced Applications of e-Gov.
- Basis for Electronic Government
- Introduction to Digital Government
- How to Build a Citizen Portal
- Local Positioning of Public Services in Search Engines
- How to Prepare a Digital Agenda
- The Smart Cities
- Success stories of Smart Cities
- The e-Administration
- Design the citizen experience: new digital needs
- Digital migration of Public Administration services
- Frame of reference: electronic government and government portals
- Planning a government portal
- Information technology for government portals
- Methodologies for the design of governmental portals
- Communication between government and citizen through portals
- Information architecture and navigation in a government site
- Citizen language and the design of information
- Visual design and government identity on the Internet
- Citizen participation in government portals
- Evaluation and continuous improvement of the electronic government strategy
- Strategic Planning for Electronic Governance
- e-Government and ICT
- Digital Government: Technology, Policy, and Public Service Innovation
- Digital Transformation in Government
- Digital programs & e-Government capacity building activity Liberia
- Planning & Developing Governance for Digital Transformation
- e-Government

### 214 Innovations for the Emerging City, Openlab Multidisciplinary Project Course
215 E-Government, Public Sector Reform and Good Governance
230 Smart Cities: Context, Policy and Government
271 e-Governance System Integration
271 Development Model for e-Governance
271 e-Governance Project Study Tour
271 e-Governance Concepts
271 IT & Regulatory Framework for e-Governance
274 Audit of e-Governance
275 Open e-Government and e-Democracy
275 IS Governance for e-Government: Requirement, Use, Evaluation
275 Security and Privacy in e-Government: Systems, IT, Laws and Ethics
283 E-Government
302 Administrative computer science / E-Government
312 E-Government
317 Laboratory on e-Government

Public Policy

34 Policy and management issues specific to e-governance;
141 Public Policy
141 Public Manifestations
146 Sustainability and innovation in society
185 Public Policies and ICT
186 Public Innovation and Resistance to Change
186 Digital Public Policies
187 Importance and Impact of Social Channels on Public Policy
196 Policy Design & Implementation
196 Health Care Policy
196 Information Security Policy and Ethics
203 Information Policy
203 Science, Technology, and Public Policy
203 Advanced Policy Analysis
214 Implementation and Evaluation of Public Policies
216 Introduction to Science, Technology, Engineering and Public Policy
216 Analytical Methods for Policy
216 Digital Technology and Policy
216 Science, Technology and Engineering Advice in Practice
216 Communicating Science for Policy
216 Negotiation, Mediation and Diplomacy

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230 Urban Systems Theory
250 Governance, Institutions and Public Policies
250 Science and Innovation Policies
250 Science, Technology and Knowledge in Society
250 Seminar on Governance, Institutions and Public Policies
250 Thesis in Political Economy of Knowledge and Institutions
271 Public Policy Technology and Law
283 Governance and Policy making
303 Actors, Institutions, Policies

Governance

34 Governance and managerial operations performed through the use of ICT
96 Peer Production and the Theory of the Commons
145 ICT Innovation in Governance
165 Government Information Leadership
165 Government Knowledge Management
165 Government Information Sharing
165 Government Enterprise Architecture
185 Democracy and Governance
186 Open Government
188 Open Government: transparency, social responsibility and open data
193 Government and Digital Age
214 Introduction to Innovative Governance and Public Administration
216 Evidence, Institutions and Power
216 Risk Assessment and Governance
257 Lean Six Sigma
271 Social inclusion for Development
271 Functions and Structure of Govt. Organization
271 Government Process Re-engineering
271 Business Models, GFR rules PPP
274 Audit of Government Receipts
274 Audit of State Owned Enterprises
303 Understanding Organisations / Organisational Forms

Project Management

94 Software Project Management
96 Project Management
141 Project Management
141 Management of IT Projects in Administration
145 Project Management and Evaluation
146 Project management
147 E-Government Project Management
164 Project management
183 Project management applied to Electronic Government
193 Digital Media II: Project Management
196 Project Risk Management
203 Managing Information Systems Projects
204 Project Management
258 project management
271 Risk Management in e-Governance Projects
271 Consulting for e-Governance Projects
271 Project Conceptualization Management & Analysis

**Software Engineering**

94 Software Process and Quality
94 Enterprise Architecture and BPM
94 Introduction to Development in Cloud
94 Foundations of Cyber Security
94 Cyber Security Management
95 Building interoperability and digital data exchange
96 Principles of Database Management
96 Enterprise Architecture Management
145 Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence
146 Database management
146 Data modeling and analyzing for management decisions
146 Remote analyzing and processing of medical images
146 Storage and communication standards for medical information
186 Open Data
193 Mobile Apps: Application Development
196 Management of Software Development
196 Database Management
203 User-Based Design
203 Human Interaction with Computers
203 Data Administration Concepts and Database Management
203 Advanced Database Administration Concepts and Database Management
230 Spatial Data Capture, Storage and Analysis
230 Urban Simulation
230 Introduction to Programming
271 Data Analysis
271 Secure Software Development Practices, Quality Standards
275 Knowledge Management
275 Open and Big Data Management
313 Introduction to coding and data management
317 Conceptual Modeling, Ontology Design, and Semantic Interoperability

Information Systems

94 Business Information Systems
94 Information Management and Digital Archiving
94 Information Systems Programming
94 Agent-Oriented Modelling and Multiagent Systems
94 Virtual Environments Usability
95 Information management & digital archiving
95 Virtual environments’ usability
96 Business Information Systems
96 Information Management in the Public Sector
96 Information Management: Theories
119 Information Systems Architecture
119 Information security in state and municipal government
119 Social Informatics
141 Information Systems in Administration
141 Business Information Systems
141 Collaborative Systems in Administration
145 GIS for Policy Mapping
146 Electronic services
146 Internet technologies
146 Using networks and communication protocols
146 e-Activities Platforms
146 Projecting the systems for e-Activities
146 System Security for e-Activities
146 Web 2.0/3.0 technologies
146 Knowledge management and semantic web
146 e-Commerce
146 Digital technologies for marketing
146 Digital media
146 Design for e-Media

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146 Digital content management systems
146 e-Health applications
146 Management of medical information systems
147 Cloud Computing
147 Adaptive and Collaborative Systems
147 E-Services Users’ Psychology
147 Information Security
147 Policy Enforcement in Distributed Systems
164 Strategic aspects of information technologies
165 Information Technology Governance
185 Information and Knowledge Society
185 Introduction to Technological Prospective
185 Geographic Information Systems
185 Security in the Use of ICT
187 Transforming Information into Knowledge and Actions
188 Internet of all things (IoE)
188 Cloud computing and big data
188 Cognitive Computing
188 Industry 4.0
193 Digital Media and Society
193 Digital Media I: Design Principles and Practice
196 Advanced Systems Analysis & Design
196 Data Communications
196 Managing the Distributed Computing Environment
196 Managing the IS Function
196 IT Project Fundamentals
196 IT Audit and Control
196 Information Security Policy and Ethics
196 Clinical Systems Architecture and Function
203 Introduction to Information Security
203 Security in Networked Environments
203 Enterprise Technologies
203 Enterprise Architecture: Concepts and Practice
203 Information Security Policy
204 Citizen participation (pictures, video, recorded meetings, live meeting participation, polling, etc.)
204 Web management
204 App Management
204 Multi-channel systems
204 Digital service delivery
204 Metrics and big data
204 Reporting systems, techniques
205 Strategic Information Systems
205 Emerging Topics in Digital Transformation
230 Geographic Information Systems and Science
232 Design Lab I
232 Urban Dataplay
232 Design Lab P
257 Security
258 Integration
258 Interoperability
258 Involvement of citizens and businesses through the usage of social media and mobile computing
271 IT Service Management Systems
271 Emerging Technologies
271 Knowledge and Content Management
271 Geo Spatial Technologies
271 Information and Cyber Security
271 Information and Communications Systems for Organizational Performance
271 Data Base Management Systems
274 Auditing in IT Environment
275 Supplementary course in Computer and Systems Science
275 Enterprise Computing and ERP Systems
275 Citizen Centric Service Design and IT Architecture
283 Information systems
302 Information systems
302 Digital communication, IT-security, collaboration
313 Lab of information systems and analytics
313 Planning and management control systems
313 Lab of web technologies
313 Lab of human-centered design
317 Information Management and Integration
317 Application integration and Business Process Management
317 Security and privacy

Business Administration
94 International Entrepreneurship
94 Entrepreneurship Project
94 Advanced Business Process Modeling and Automation
95 Defining business processes
95 Business processes automatization & optimization
95 Transformation and change management
95 Start-up world & Prototyping ideas
141 Economics of Enterprise
146 Entrepreneurship and digital innovations for business
147 Methodology for Consultancy on Informatics Services
188 Develop an innovative ecosystem
188 Design Thinking as an innovation tool
188 Efficient professionals
205 Digitally-driven Entrepreneurship
232 Futures Entrepreneurship
271 The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)
271 Business Intelligence & Decision Making
274 Performance Audit
274 Environment Audit
275 Business Process and Case Management
275 Digital business strategies and change management
275 Decision Making and Business Intelligence
313 E-business, entrepreneurship and digital transformation
313 Business analytics
313 Data analytics

**Management**

94 Entrepreneurship and Technology Management
96 Entrepreneurship and Technology Management
119 Management of programs and projects of the Information Society development
141 Fundamentals of Management
141 Human Resources Management
141 Contemporary Management
141 Leadership and Teamwork
141 Sociology of Management
145 Strategic Planning
145 Face and Marketing
145 NGO Management
145 Conflict Management
145 Impact Assessment
145 Performance Measurement Systems
145 Financial Management
164 Managing organization change in the new economy
187 Performance Measurement Online
193 Strategic Program Techniques
193 Global Marketing: Levering Digital Technology
193 Media Innovation and Impact
193 Market Research in Digital Media
193 New Media and Democracy
196 Public Management & Leadership
196 Organization Theory & Behavior
196 Analysis & Decision Making
196 Planning & Evaluation
196 Seminar in Advanced Management Analysis
201 Digital Transformation Strategy
203 Enterprise Risk Management
204 Management, leadership, and governance, policies and procedures
204 Compliance and Contract management (CJIS, PCI, HIPAA, FOIA, e-Discovery, Accessibility, Records Act, etc.)
204 Security and Crisis Management
204 Emotional Intelligence
205 Personal Leadership Effectiveness
205 Strategic Marketing
205 Strategic Marketing Analytics
205 Organizational Behaviour for Decision Making
205 Strategic HR Analytics
205 Innovation Leadership and Design Thinking
205 Strategic Management for Decision Making
205 Strategic Valuation for Digital Organizations
207 Leading Digital Transformation
214 Organisational Changes and Change Management
214 Regional industrial development
214 Evaluation & Learning/Leading development and change in knowledge-intensive organisations
215 Managing Service Transformation
215 Managing ICT-enabled Forms of Public Engagement
215 Comparative Public Management
215 Information Systems Management
215 Managing IT-related Change
258 Risk management
271 Change Management and Capacity Building
271 Approach Methodology for Evaluation and Impact Assessment
303 Power & Influence: Leadership in Action
303 Leadership and Management
303 Intersectoral Management
303 Strategic and Performance Management
303 Human Resource Management
313 Introduction to Digital Management
313 Organising in a digital world
313 Strategic and digital marketing
313 Digital public management and social innovation
317 Principles of Public Management

Public Administration
94 Public Sector Service Design and Implementation
94 Creating Innovation Capacities in Government
96 Public Administration and Public Sector Innovation: Capita Selecta
119 State and Municipal Administration
138 Transformation of Public Administration: A Step towards Digital-Era Governance
141 Theory of the state and rights
141 Theory of Administration
141 Organisation of the Public Sector
141 Sociology of Administration
141 Sustainable Development and Public Administration
141 Informatization of Business Processes in Administration
141 Management of Investments in the Public Sector
141 Administrative Procedure and Administrative Dispute
141 Administrative Internal Affairs
141 Local Self Government
141 The Right of Public Registers
145 Building Performance in Public Services: Emergency Response System
145 Applied Activities in Central and Local Government
145 Urban Development
145 Public-Private Partnership
145 Building Performance in Public Services: Education
145 Public Governance for a Better Quality of Life
145 Public Procurement
185 Public Administration
186 The Successive Reforms of The State
186 Transparency and Public Information
186 Citizen Participation
186 Collaboration

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186 Social Networks and The Public Sector
187 Innovations and Challenges of the Internet in Public Management
187 Attention and Service to the Citizen in Public Management
196 Foundations of Public Service
203 Problems in Public Administration
203 Public Administration and Democracy
214 Institutions, Innovation and Economic Renewal
214 Leadership in Public Organisations
258 Transparency and accountability
271 DPR, Government Procurement, RFP Formulation, Contract Management and Monitoring
303 Governance and Decision-making in and between Public Institutions
312 Governance in Public Administrations
312 Public management

Legal Issues
95 Legal aspects of e-governance, cyber security & secure governance
141 Constitutional Law
141 Administrative Law
141 Legal Organisation of Public Administration
141 Fundamentals of Civil Law
141 Labour Law and Social Security
141 E-Regulation
145 Human Rights
164 Legal and ethical issues in e-governance
183 Electronic Government and regulation
203 Public Administration and Law
283 Jurisprudence
302 Jurisprudence
313 Fundamentals of IT law
313 Business and Digital Law

Scientific Research
96 Research Seminar: Part I
96 Integrated Research Seminar
119 Strategy and methods of scientific research
119 Methods for the study of usability of information resources
119 Computer technologies in scientific research: preparation of scientific publications
141 Student Practice
145 Research Methods for Process Analysis
145 Applied Research
147 Research Activities
164 Investigative methods for eGovernance
185 Epistemology
185 Research in Social Sciences
185 Research Protocol
185 Thesis Writing Workshop
214 Introduction to academic writing and research methodology
214 Research on Public Management and Organizations
230 Quantitative Methods
250 Research Seminar in Economics and Sociology
275 Scientific Communication and Research
275 Research Methodology for Computer and Systems Sciences
302 Research training and soft skills in E-Government

**Economy**

141 Basics of Economy
141 Public Finance
141 Economics of the Public Sector
145 Public Budgets
185 Economy and Government
187 Financing Programs for Digital Development
188 Understand globally the digital economy.
196 Public & Nonprofit Budgeting
196 Seminar in Public Financial Administration
196 Public Budgeting
196 Health Care Finance
203 Public Budgeting
205 Accounting/Finance for Decision-Making
250 Contemporary Political Economy
250 Seminar in Methodology of Economics and Sociology
271 Finance Concepts : Public Finance & Project Finance
303 Economics, Finances, and Methods
303 Fiscal Rules and Budgeting
303 Public Sector Budgeting and Accounting
313 Introduction to economics
313 Financing High Growth Firms
313 Financial statement analysis
Statistics
141 Statistics in Administration
145 Statistics
205 Statistics for Analytics
313 Probability and statistics

European Institutions
141 European Integration and EU Institutions
141 European Administrative Law
141 E-Government in the EU and E-Democracy
145 EU Funds Management
303 European Union Governance

Other
141 Physical Education
145 Ethics
146 Publicity
313 Mathematics for decision sciences
94 English for Science and Research
11. ANNEX F: Courses of e-Governance related programs

Courses of e-Governance related training programs

1 Certificate Programme in e-Governance in Africa University of the Witwatersrand Under South Africa
Certificate Programme in e-Governance in Africa

2 Digital Government: ICT Governance University of Pretoria Undergraduate South Africa
Digital Government: ICT Governance

34 E-Governance and Challenges of E-Service Delivery in the Public Service East and Southern African Management Institute Short Course Uganda
E-governance, e-government, e-democracy initiatives and e-government functions;
Phases of e-government and stages of e-government development;
Policy and management issues specific to e-governance;
Governance and managerial operations performed through the use of ICT;
Applications of ICT used in public administration and governance.

94 e-Governance Technologies and Services Tallinn University of Technology Graduate Estonia
Information Society Principles: towards e-Governance
e-Governance and e-Democracy
Software Project Management
Software Process and Quality
Enterprise Architecture and BPM
E-Governance Technologies and Services Master’s Project
Business Information Systems
Special seminar on e-Governance Technologies
International Entrepreneurship
Entrepreneurship and Technology Management
Digital Transformations of Government
Introduction to Development in Cloud
Entrepreneurship Project
Public Sector Service Design and Implementation
Foundations of Cyber Security
Information Management and Digital Archiving
Cyber Security Management
Information Systems Programming

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Page 79 of 105
Agent-Oriented Modelling and Multiagent Systems
Practice
Virtual Environments Usability
Creating Innovation Capacities in Government
English for Science and Research
Impact and Measurement of e-Governance
Advanced Business Process Modeling and Automation

95 Summer School on Secure e-Governance         Tallinn University of Technology     Summer school     Estonia

Introduction to e-Estonia.
Legal aspects of e-governance, cyber security & secure governance
Information management & digital archiving
Building interoperability and digital data exchange
Defining business processes
Business processes automatization & optimization
Defining the scope for e-services with the AOM approach
Transformation and change management
Virtual environments’ usability
Start-up world & Prototyping ideas

96 ERASMUS MUNDUS MASTER OF SCIENCE IN PUBLIC SECTOR INNOVATION AND EGOVERNANCE         Tallinn
University of Technology, KU Leuven, University of Münster Graduate        Belgium, Germany, Estonia

Business Information Systems
Principles of Database Management
Public Administration and Public Sector Innovation: Capita Selecta
Research Seminar: Part I
Information Management in the Public Sector
Enterprise Architecture Management
Information Management: Theories
Project Management
Selected Chapters: eGovernment
Integrated Research Seminar
Entrepreneurship and Technology Management
Technology and Society
E-Governance
Peer Production and the Theory of the Commons
eGovernance and Democracy Instruments
Recent Issues in eGovernance

110 Centre for Studies on Digital Government  Centre for Studies on Digital Government  Poland

114 e-Government  Wyższa Szkola Handlowa w Radomiu  Undergraduate  Poland

119 Management of state information systems  ITMO University Postgraduate  Russia

Management of programs and projects of the Information Society development
State and Municipal Administration
Strategy and methods of scientific research
Information Systems Architecture
Information security in state and municipal government
Methods for the study of usability of information resources
Social Informatics
Computer technologies in scientific research: preparation of scientific publications

138 Transformation of Public Administration: A Step towards Digital-Era Governance  The American University of Armenia  Continuing Education  Armenia

Transformation of Public Administration: A Step towards Digital-Era Governance

139 Masters/PhD Degree in E-Public Administration  Academy of Public Administration (PAARA)/Mykolas Romeris University  Postgraduate  Armenia/Romania

140 MPA in Electronic Government  Academy of Public Administration under the Aegis of the President of Belarus  Postgraduate  Belarus

141 e-Government  The Faculty of Administration - University of Sarajevo  Undergraduate  Bosnia & Herzegovina

Theory of the state and rights
Theory of Administration
Basics of Economy
Constitutional Law
Organisation of the Public Sector
Fundamentals of Management

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144 Social Media for institutional leaders Institute for Digital Government Professional Training Romania

145 Science, Technology and Innovation in Public Governance MA Program College of Political, Administrative and Communication Sciences Postgraduate Romania

ICT Innovation in Governance
Strategic Planning
Research Methods for Process Analysis
Building Performance in Public Services: Emergency Response System
Face and Marketing
NGO Management
E-Government and Sustainable Development
GIS for Policy Mapping
Statistics
EU Funds Management
Applied Activities in Central and Local Government
Urban Development
Public-Private Partnership
Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence
Public Budgets
Human Rights
Building Performance in Public Services: Education
Conflict Management
Project Management and Evaluation
Impact Assessment
Performance Measurement Systems
Financial Management
Applied Research
Ethics
Public Governance for a Better Quality of Life
Public Procurement

Technical University of Cluj-Napoca Postgraduate Romania

Electronic services
Internet technologies
Project management
Database management

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Using networks and communication protocols
- e-Activities Platforms
- Projecting the systems for e-Activities
- System Security for e-Activities
- Web 2.0/3.0 technologies
- Knowledge management and semantic web
- Entrepreneurship and digital innovations for business
- e-Commerce
- Digital technologies for marketing
- Data modeling and analyzing for management decisions
- e-Government for institutions
- Sustainability and innovation in society
- e-Government for citizens
- e-Government for business
- Digital media
- Design for e-Media
- Digital content management systems
- Publicity
- e-Health applications
- Remote analyzing and processing of medical images
- Storage and communication standards for medical information
- Management of medical information systems

**147 Master of Science in e-Government**  University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest  Postgraduate  Romania

E-Government
- Cloud Computing
- Adaptive and Collaborative Systems
- Elective Course 1
- Research Activities
- E-Services Users' Psychology
- E-Government Project Management
- Methodology for Consultancy on Informatics Services
- Elective Course 2
- Research Activities
- Information Security
- Decision-making in e-Government
- Policy Enforcement in Distributed Systems
- Elective Course 3
Research Activities
MSc Thesis Preparation
Research Activities

148 Diffusion and Impact of Internet Voting
University of Tartu
Certificate
Estonia

Diffusion and Impact of Internet Voting

149 Information Technologies in E-Governance and Business Systems
University of Novi Sad
Postgraduate
Serbia

164 E-Governance in Developing States
University of the West Indies
Postgraduate
Barbados

Investigative methods for e-Governance
e-Governance for development
Legal and ethical issues in e-governance
Project management
Managing organization change in the new economy
Analysis and management of e-governance systems
Strategic aspects of information technologies
eDemocracy and access to e-government
Practicum
Dissertation

165 Executive Training for Government Technology Leaders from Colombia
United Nations University
Undergraduate
Colombia

Introduction to Electronic Governance
Government Information Leadership
Government Knowledge Management
Government Information Sharing
Electronic Governance and Organizational Change
Electronic Governance Infrastructure and Services
Government Enterprise Architecture
Information Technology Governance

166 GEALC Network
Caribbean and Latin American eGovernment Leaders Network
Undergraduate
GRULAC

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183 Specialisation in Electronic Government

Colombia

Introduction to Electronic Government
Information Technologies and Electronic Government
Project management applied to Electronic Government
The quality of service in Electronic Government
Workshop applied to Electronic Government
Electronic Government and regulation
Prospective of Electronic Government

184 Masters in Public Administration and Digital Government

Universidad Virtual del Estado de Michoacán

Postgraduate
Mexico

185 Masters in Electronic Governance

Universidad de la Sierra Sur

Postgraduate
Mexico

Public Administration
Information and Knowledge Society
Electronic Government
Epistemology
Economy and Government
Introduction to Technological Prospective
Implementation and Management of Electronic Government
Research in Social Sciences
Democracy, Governance and Governance
Development of Applications for Electronic Government
Public Policies and ICT
Research Protocol
Thesis Writing Workshop
Development of Governmental Websites
Geographic Information Systems
Electronic Government Interoperability
Security in the Use of ICT

186 Diploma in Open and Electronic Government

Universidad de Tecnología Nacional

Argentina

Undergraduate

The Successive Reforms of The State
Open Government.
Public Innovation and Resistance to Change
Public Policies and Barriers To O-Gov.
Transparency and Public Information
Open Data
Citizen Participation
Collaboration.
Basis for Electronic Government
Digital Public Policies
Social Networks and The Public Sector
Strategies and Advanced Applications Of E-Gov.

187 Diploma in Digital Governance  
Innovations and Challenges of the Internet in Public Management
Introduction to Digital Government
Transforming Information into Knowledge and Actions
Attention and Service to the Citizen in Public Management
Importance and Impact of Social Channels on Public Policy
How to Build a Citizen Portal
Local Positioning of Public Services in Search Engines
Performance Measurement Online
Propaedeutic course (optional): What is Internet?
Financing Programs for Digital Development
How to Prepare a Digital Agenda

188 Smart Cities and eAdministration  
Understand globally the digital economy.
The Smart Cities
Success stories of Smart Cities
The e-Administration
Internet of all things (IoE)
Cloud computing and big data
Cognitive Computing
Industry 4.0
Develop an innovative ecosystem
Design Thinking as an innovation tool
Efficient professionals
Design the citizen experience: new digital needs
Digital migration of Public Administration services
Open Government: transparency, social responsibility and open data

189 Diploma in Electronic Government for the design of governmental portals and interactive spaces for communication and citizen participation  Monterrey Technological School of Government and Public Transformation  Undergraduate  Mexico

Frame of reference: electronic government and government portals
Planning a government portal
Information technology for government portals
Methodologies for the design of governmental portals
Communication between government and citizen through portals
Information architecture and navigation in a government site
Citizen language and the design of information
Visual design and government identity on the Internet
Citizen participation in government portals
Evaluation and continuous improvement of the electronic government strategy

193 Master in Digitalization Major in E-Government and New Media  Florida Global University  Postgraduate  U.S.A

Strategic Program Techniques
Digital Media and Society
Digital Media I: Design Principles and Practice
Global Marketing: Levering Digital Technology
Media Innovation and Impact
Digital Media II: Project Management
Mobile Apps: Application Development
Market Research in Digital Media
Government and Digital Age
Strategic Planning for Electronic Governance
New Media and Democracy
e-Government and ICT

196 Public Administration, MPA and Management Information Systems, MS (MPA/MIS)  University of Nebraska Omaha  Postgraduate  U.S.A

Public Management & Leadership
Foundations of Public Service
Organization Theory & Behavior

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Analysis & Decision Making
Policy Design & Implementation
Public & Nonprofit Budgeting
Planning & Evaluation
Management of Software Development
Advanced Systems Analysis & Design
Data Communications
Managing the Distributed Computing Environment
Database Management
Managing the IS Function
Seminar in Advanced Management Analysis
IT Project Fundamentals
Project Risk Management
Seminar in Public Financial Administration
Public Budgeting
IT Audit and Control
Information Security Policy and Ethics
Health Care Finance
Health Care Policy
Information Security Policy and Ethics
Clinical Systems Architecture and Function


Digital Government: Technology, Policy, and Public Service Innovation

199 Digital Transformation in Government Harvard Postgraduate U.S.A

Digital Transformation in Government: Innovating Public Policy & Service

200 Digital programs & e-government capacity building activity Liberia Development Aid Postgraduate U.S.A

Digital programs & e-government capacity building activity Liberia

201 Digital Transformation Strategy Boston University Postgraduate U.S.A

Digital Transformation Strategy

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Planning & Developing Governance for Digital Transformation

203 CAS in E-Government Syracuse University  Postgraduate  U.S.A

e-Government
Mid-career Training Group
Information Policy
Introduction to Information Security
Enterprise Risk Management
Security in Networked Environments
Enterprise Technologies
User-Based Design
Managing Information Systems Projects
Human Interaction with Computers
Data Administration Concepts and Database Management
Enterprise Architecture: Concepts and Practice
Information Security Policy
Advanced Database Administration Concepts and Database Management
Problems in Public Administration
Public Budgeting
Public Administration and Law
Public Administration and Democracy
Science, Technology, and Public Policy
Advanced Policy Analysis

204 Certified Government Digital Services Professional (CGDSP) Certification Program Public Technology Institute (pti) Postgraduate U.S.A

Citizen participation (pictures, video, recorded meetings, live meeting participation, polling, etc.)
Web management
App Management
Multi-channel systems
Digital service delivery
Metrics and big data
Reporting systems, techniques
Management, leadership, and governance, policies and procedures
Compliance and Contract management (CJIS, PCI, HIPAA, FOIA, e-Discovery, Accessibility, Records Act, etc.)
Security and Crisis Management
Project Management
Emotional Intelligence

**205 Executive MBA in Digital Transformation**
Postgraduate | Canada

McMaster University (DeGroote School of Business)

- Accounting/Finance for Decision-Making
- Statistics for Analytics
- Strategic Information Systems
- Personal Leadership Effectiveness
- Strategic Marketing
- Digitally-driven Entrepreneurship
- Strategic Marketing Analytics
- Organizational Behaviour for Decision Making
- Strategic HR Analytics
- Innovation Leadership and Design Thinking
- Strategic Management for Decision Making
- Strategic Valuation for Digital Organizations
- Emerging Topics in Digital Transformation
- Capstone Project

**206 Executive Leadership Program Cohort 19-Public Sector Governance and Leadership in a Digital World**
Postgraduate | Canada

Institute on Governance

Executive Leadership Program Cohort

**207 Leading Digital Transformation**
Postgraduate | U.S.A

Ionology

Leading Digital Transformation

**214 Nordic Master Programme in Innovative Governance and Public Management**
Postgraduate | Norway

University of Agder

- Introduction to Innovative Governance and Public Administration
- Introduction to academic writing and research methodology
- Implementation and Evaluation of Public Policies
- Institutions, Innovation and Economic Renewal
- Research on Public Management and Organizations

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Free choice-studies
Leadership in Public Organisations
Organisational Changes and Change Management
Regional industrial development
Innovations for the Emerging City, Openlab Multidisciplinary Project Course
Evaluation & Learning/Leading development and change in knowledge-intensive organisations
Master's Thesis and Seminar

215 Master of e-Government Victoria University Postgraduate New Zealand
Managing Service Transformation
E-Government, Public Sector Reform and Good Governance
Managing ICT-enabled Forms of Public Engagement
Comparative Public Management
Information Systems Management
Managing IT-related Change

216 Digital Technologies and Policy MPA University College London Postgraduate UK
Introduction to Science, Technology, Engineering and Public Policy
Analytical Methods for Policy
Digital Technology and Policy
Evidence, Institutions and Power
Science, Technology and Engineering Advice in Practice
Risk Assessment and Governance
Communicating Science for Policy
Negotiation, Mediation and Diplomacy

230 MSc Smart Cities and Urban Analytics University College London Postgraduate UK
Geographic Information Systems and Science
Quantitative Methods
Smart Cities: Context, Policy and Government
Urban Systems Theory
Spatial Data Capture, Storage and Analysis
Urban Simulation
Introduction to Programming
Dissertation/report
232 MA Smart Urban Futures  Plymouth University  Postgraduate  UK

Design Lab I
Urban Dataplay
Design Lab P
Futures Entrepreneurship
Research Project/Dissertation

250 PhD in Governance, Knowledge and Innovation  Universidade de Coimbra - Faculdade de Direito
Postgraduate  Portugal

Governance, Institutions and Public Policies
Science and Innovation Policies
Science, Technology and Knowledge in Society
Contemporary Political Economy
Seminar on Governance, Institutions and Public Policies
Seminar on Science, Technology and Knowledge in Society
Research Seminar in Economics and Sociology
Seminar in Methodology of Economics and Sociology
Thesis in Political Economy of Knowledge and Institutions

255 CAS in Digital Government  University of Lausanne  Undergraduate  Switzerland

257 ICT in Business and the Public Sector (MSc)  Leiden University  Postgraduate  Netherlands

Security
Lean Six Sigma
MSc Research Project

258 e-Government Policies  Maastricht School of Management  Undergraduate  Netherlands

Integration
Interoperability
Transparency and accountability
Risk management
Project management
Involvement of citizens and businesses through the usage of social media and mobile computing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>266 Master's in E-Government</td>
<td>Huazhong University of Science and Technology</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>China (not in website)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271 Diploma in e-Governance</td>
<td>&quot;Sikkim Manipal University (SMU) - Sikkim Manipal&quot;</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT Service Management Systems</td>
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<td>Approach Methodology for Evaluation and Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>274 Audit of e-governance</td>
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<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>India</td>
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Audit of Government Receipts
Auditing in IT Environment
Audit of State Owned Enterprises
Performance Audit
Audit of e-governance
Environment Audit

275 Open eGovernment  Open eGovernment  Postgraduate  Sweden

Supplementary course in Computer and Systems Science
Enterprise Computing and ERP Systems
Knowledge Management
Open e-Government and e-Democracy
Scientific Communication and Research
IS Governance for e-Government: Requirement, Use, Evaluation
Decision Making and Business Intelligence
Research Methodology for Computer and Systems Sciences
Security and Privacy in e-Government: Systems, IT, Laws and Ethics
Open and Big Data Management
Business Process and Case Management
Citizen Centric Service Design and IT Architecture
Digital business strategies and change management

280 eGovernment seminars at the Austrian Federal Academy for Public Administration (in German)  The  Austrian
Federal Academy for Public Administration  Undergraduate  Austria

E-Government: Open Government Data
E-Government: Überblick und neue Entwicklungen
E-Government: Verfahren und Zustellung digital
E-Government: Grundbuch, Firmenbuch, Ediktsdatei
E-Government: Zentrales Melderegister (ZMR): Schulung für abfrageberechtigte Behörden
E-Government: Gebäude- und Wohnungsregister (GWR)
E-Government – Rechtsinformationssystem (RIS)
EU-Datenbanken im Internet
EU-Datenbanken – Recherche im Bereich Recht
E-Government – E-Recht
E-Government: Das Bürgerportal HELP.gv.at
E-Government: Das Unternehmensserviceportal USP.gv.at
Barrierefreie Informationssysteme – Grundlagen
Barrierefreie Inhalte – Leicht verständlich schreiben, damit der Inhalt ankommt
Barrierefrei präsentieren mit MS Powerpoint und PDF
Barrierefrei publizieren mit MS Word und PDF
Barrierefrei publizieren mit Adobe InDesign und PDF
Barrierefreies Webdesign – Techniken und Best Practices
Toolbox E-Government – Analyse und Konzeption bedarfsgerechter Entwicklungsmaßnahmen

283 ERASMUS MUNDUS MASTER OF SCIENCE IN PUBLIC SECTOR INNOVATION AND EGOVERNANCE KU LEUVEN
Postgraduate Belgium

Information systems
E-Government
Governance and Policy making
Information systems
Jurisprudence
Work, research and Seminar
Mater thesis in e-government

284 Public Sector innovation and e-governance University of Leuven Postgraduate Belgium (same in 96)

302 Master’s degree E-Government Koblenz Lendau Universitat Postgraduate Germany

Administrative computer science / E-Government
Information systems
Digital communication, IT-security, collaboration
Jurisprudence
Research training and soft skills in E-Government
Master’s thesis in E-Government

303 Executive Porgram of Public administration Hertie School of Governance Postgraduate Germany

Actors, Institutions, Policies
Governance and Decision-making in and between Public Institutions
Understanding Organisations / Organisational Forms
European Union Governance
Strategic and Performance Management
Human Resource Management
Fiscal Rules and Budgeting

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Public Sector Budgeting and Accounting
Power & Influence: Leadership in Action
Leadership and Management
Economics, Finances, and Methods
Intersectoral Management

304 Executive Seminar Digital Governance Hertie School of Governance Postgraduate Germany
Digital Governance

305 BSc. E-government Hochschule Rhein-Waal Undergraduate Germany (in german)

309 Designing and implementing E-government policies - The case of the Palestinian Authority (Trento, Italy) OECD Postgraduate Italy
Capacity building seminar: Designing and implementing E-government policies - The case of the Palestinian Authority

312 GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT, E-GOVERNMENT DELLE PUBBLICHE AMMINISTRAZIONI Unitelma Sapienza Postgraduate Italy
Governance in Public Administrations
Public management
E-Government

313 Bachelor's Degree in Digital Management University of Venice Undergraduate Italy
Introduction to Digital Management 1 and 2
Mathematics for decision sciences 1 and 2
Fundamentals of it law
Introduction to economics 1 and 2
Introduction to coding and data management 1 and 2
Probability and statistics
Lab of information systems and analytics
E-business, entrepreneurship and digital transformation 1 e 2
Planning and management control systems
Organising in a digital world
Financing High Growth Firms
Business and Digital Law 1 and 2
Strategic and digital marketing
Digital public management and social innovation

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Lab of web technologies
Lab of human-centered design
Financial statement analysis
Business analytics
Data analytics

317 Master professional in technology for e-government  University of Trento  Postgraduate  Italy

- Information Management and Integration
- Application integration and Business Process Management
- Conceptual Modeling, Ontology Design, and Semantic Interoperability
- Security and privacy
- Principles of Public Management
- Case studies
- Laboratory on e-Government
12. ANNEX G: Research areas appearances in courses of e- Governance related programs

In this annex the number of appearances of D.1.1 research areas, in names and descriptions of all training programs, are counted.

**Big Data**

**Name 21**

Big Data and Public Policy
Ethics of Big Data
Smart Energy, Big Data and Innovation Strategies
Big Data Computing
Advanced Data Analysis & Big Data for Business Intelligence
Big Data Systems Development and Implementation
Big Data Collection, Storage & Processing in Heterogeneous Distributed Computer Networks
Big Data Based Marketing Analytics
Big Data Based Risk Analytics
Process mining and Big Data Driving Process Management
Big Data Analytics for Industrial Internet
Cloud computing and big data
Metrics and big data
Big Data Fundamentals
European Business Intelligence and Big Data Summer Schoo
Managing Big Data
Open and Big Data Management
Big Data
Big Data Processes
Critical Big Data Management
Big Data Management

**Description 23**

e-Governance and e-Democracy
Defining the scope for e-services with the AOM approach
Big Data and Public Policy
Ethics of Big Data
Just Data

Smart Energy, Big Data and Innovation Strategies
Business Intelligence in SPSS
Strategic Marketing Analytics
Big Data Fundamentals
Large-Scale Analytics
Business Process Analytics
eHealth: Policy, Strategy and Systems
Social Computing, Data and Information Service
E-Government
Spatial Data Capture, Storage and Analysis
Urban Simulation
Design Lab I
Urban Dataplay
Design Lab P
Open and Big Data Management
Information Management in the Public Sector
Integrated Research Seminar
Open and Big Data Management

**Open Data**

Name 2
Open Data
Open Government: transparency, social responsibility and open data

Description 4
Big Data and Public Policy
Data Governance: Privacy, Openness and Transparency
Innovative Digital Public Service
Information Management in the Public Sector

**Linked Data**

Name 0

Description 0

**Cloud Computing**

Name 3
Cloud computing

Cloud Computing

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Cloud computing and big data

Description 8

Introduction to IT and eGov Technologies
Introduction to Development in Cloud
Data Infrastructure in Production
Digital economy’s ecosystem
IT and Operations Management
Big Data Fundamentals
Information Systems
Information Management in the Public Sector

Service Co-Creation
Name 0

Description 0

Customised/Personalised Public Services
Name 0

Description 0

Crowdsourcing
Name 0

Description 3
E-Government
Handling Disruption: Humanitarian Emergencies Management and Development
E-Government

Service Modules
Name 0

Description 0

Machine Learning
Name 0
Description 0

**Natural Language Processing**

Name 3
Natural Language Processing and Cognitive Modelling
Introduction to natural language processing
Information retrieval and natural language processing

Description 6
Deep Learning in R
Applied Analytics Frameworks and Methods
Introduction to natural language processing
Language engineering
Information retrieval and natural language processing
Content and Usage Analytics

**Blockchain**

Name 1
Blockchain Economics

Description 3

Digital Government: Technology, Policy, and Public Service Innovation
Distributed ledger technology. Blockchain’s disruptive potential.
Contemporary Topics in Advanced Technology Management
Peer Production and the Theory of the Commons

**Augmented Reality**

Name 0

Description 1
Urban Dataplay

**Virtual Reality**

Name 0

Description 2
Multimedia Systems and Technologies
Smart Cities: Context, Policy and Government

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Internet of Things
Name 2
Internet of all things (IoE)
Internet of Things

Description 5
Digital economy’s ecosystem
Design Lab I
Urban Dataplay
Design Lab P
Mobile Internet Security

Gaming-Based Simulation
Name 0

Description 0

Policy Modelling
Name 0

Description 4
Welfare State Models
Decision Analysis, Modeling, and Quantitative Methods
Public Sector Reform and Management
e-Government II: Open and Collaborative Government

Smart City Government
Name 4
Smart Cities
The Smart Cities
Success stories of Smart Cities
Smart Cities: Context, Policy and Government

Description 5
Smart Energy, Big Data and Innovation Strategies
Smart Cities: Context, Policy and Government
Spatial Data Capture, Storage and Analysis

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Urban Simulation

e-Government II: Open and Collaborative Government

**Once Only Principle**

Name 0

Description 0

**Community Awareness Platforms**

Name 0

Description 0

**e-Identity / e-Signature**

Name 0

Description 16

Computer Networks and Communications

E-Business

Legal aspects of e-governance, cyber security & secure governance

Cryptology

Information Systems Security and Privacy Enhancing Technologies

Applied Cryptography

Legal Aspects of Security

Ethics of Big Data

Electronic services

Logic for information professionals

Heritage institutions

General Theory of Heritage

Fundamentals of Digital Image and Text Processing

Data Governance: Privacy, Openness and Transparency

Security Management

Privacy Enhancing Technologies

Gamification

Name 0