**This document is due to be sent to DPER at 4p.m. on April 2nd**

**\*To comment, go to Insert tab above, and comment**

**Edits/additions in this document from Civil Society Forum meeting on 1st April are in red underlined text.**

**This is the most recent version of the draft OGP National Action Plan produced by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform on 1 April 2014. It is open for comments and will be discussed at the** [**weekly civil society meeting on Tuesday 1st April**](http://www.ogpireland.ie/2014/03/21/next-civil-society-meeting-tuesday-25th-march-2014/) [**Please also see civil society priorities for inclusion in the National Action Plan.**](https://docs.google.com/a/online.ie/document/d/1pyh05zGDvbzchGhv7L_NZ1ttmtJS0ctwPJ1ssUO4KJ8/edit)

**Other civil society working documents are available** [**here**](http://www.ogpireland.ie/documents/)

[**Please also see draft text on citizen engagement here- for discussion at civil society forum meeting 1st April 2014**](https://docs.google.com/a/online.ie/document/d/1iGfbwq0nW0xrBQwxWzJCxmLeonl3Hn7yIZDLUCGPsiQ/edit)

**29 MARCH 2014**

**UPDATED DRAFT FOR REVIEW / CONSULTATION FOLLOWING JWG MEETING 27 MARCH 2014**

**Open Government Partnership**

**Draft National Action Plan**

**Introduction**

In May 2013 the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform submitted, on behalf of the Irish Government, a letter of intent to participate in the Open Government Partnership (OGP).

The Government’s decision to seek membership of the OGP was based on the assessment that the aims of the OGP strongly reinforced and complemented the Government’s commitment to wide ranging political reform contained in the Programme for Government.

The continuing development of an open, transparent, accountable and ethical system of public administration consistent with the goals and objectives of the OGP is clearly integral to the ongoing process of rebuilding trust in government and in public institutions and underpinning national recovery.

As summarised below, very significant progress has already been made in the area of political reform set out in the Programme of Government as well as in relation to a number of initiatives Ireland’s first National Action Plan (NAP) is intended to provide renewed momentum and impetus to these reform efforts building on a period of very significant achievement. The NAP identifies specific actions corresponding to key elements of the OGP’s Grand Challenges that can contribute to the design and delivery of the new phase of the Government’s reforms.

**Compliance with OGP Guidelines for Public Consultation on Country Commitments**

This NAP has been developed in a manner fully consistent with the OGP Guidelines for Public Consultation on Country Commitments as summarised below

**1. Availability of process and timeline: Countries are required to make the details of their public consultation process and timeline available (at least online) prior to the consultation.**

Full details of the consultation process were published online on the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform’s website and also on the website [www.ogpireland.ie](http://www.ogpireland.ie/) website established and maintained by Transparency International Ireland to facilitate participation by civil society and citizens in the public consultation on the basis of funding provided by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform. The Department also contacted a large number of organisations directly to advise them of the OGP consultation process and to encourage them to make submissions.

**2. Adequate notice: Countries are to consult the population with sufficient forewarning to ensure the accessibility of opportunities for citizens to engage.**

This was achieved as demonstrated by the preparation of a report on the proposals made by civil society and citizens through the public consultation process supported by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform as well as the submissions received from a number of organisations some of which had participated in the public meetings held as part of the public consultation and some who had not.

**3. Awareness raising: Countries are to undertake OGP awareness-raising activities to enhance public participation in the consultation**

In addition to the provision of funding to support the public consultation process, the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform has sought on a number of occasions to raise public awareness of the OGP and of the public consultation process contributing to the development of Ireland’s first National Action Plan.

**4. Multiple channels: Countries are to consult through a variety of mechanisms—including online and through in-person meetings—to ensure the accessibility of opportunities for citizens to engage.**

As summarised above, opportunities were provided to contribute to the public consultation process either online or through participation in the public meetings held as part of the public consultation.

**5. Breadth of consultation: Countries are to consult widely with the national community, including civil society and the private sector, and to seek out a diverse range of views.**

The public consultation was designed to facilitate wide consultation with civil society and the private sector. Approximately 40 non-governmental organisations participated in the public consultation and a diverse range of views were received.

**6. Documentation and feedback: Countries are to produce a summary of the public consultation and all individual written comment submissions are to be made available online.**

Following a series of public meetings during summer 2013 involving civil society groups and citizens facilitated by Transparency International Ireland with funding support provided by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, a report outlining a number of proposals and recommendations for Ireland’s first OGP National Action Plan was submitted to the Minister on 2 October 2013 and published.

**Open Government: Progress to Date**

Very substantial progress has been made in delivering a significant programme of reform initiatives many of which are included in the Programme for Government and which dovetail closely with core OGP themes and objectives. These include:-

· The Ombudsman Act 2012 which results in the most significant expansion in the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman in the 30 years since the original Ombudsman legislation was enacted.

· The Houses of the Oireachtas Act 2013 establishes a comprehensive statutory framework for the Oireachtas to conduct inquiries within the current constitutional framework.

· Ratification of the Aarhus Convention which lays down a set of basic rules to promote public involvement in environmental matters. There are three pillars, access to environmental information, public participation in decision making in relation to the environment, and access to justice in relation to environmental matters. Although the European Union has been a party since 2005, Ireland ratified the Convention in its own right in 2012. In total, over 60 pieces of legislation have been used to implement the Aarhus Convention in Ireland. Prior to the ratification of any convention of this magnitude, Ireland must ensure that its provisions are implemented in national law, a task which had been ongoing for a number of years in relation to the Aarhus Convention.

· Protected Disclosures legislation incorporating best practice international standards for whistleblower protection is currently being progressed through the Houses of the Oireachtas. The legislation will play a central role in safeguarding workers who speak up to raise concerns regarding wrongdoing in the workplace.

· The Regulation of Lobbying Bill which will establish a detailed and comprehensive framework for the regulation of lobbying is currently being drafted and is expected to be published by mid-2014.

· A project has commenced to overhaul ethics legislation in Ireland which will consolidate, modernise and update the current statutory framework as well as implement the recommendations relating to conflicts of interest contained in the final Report of the Mahon Tribunal.

· The commencement of the next stage in the Dáil reform programme will deliver real improvement to its examination of legislation and scrutiny of budgets and spending. It will also bring civil society, interest groups and experts into the process at an early stage. These reforms are part of a wider agenda to make parliament more effective and efficient, and to allow more scrutiny of the legislative process. It will also see the Government engaging more with the Oireachtas as well as greater involvement of Oireachtas committees in the budget process.

· An extensive programme of local government reform is also underway. The Local Government Act 2014 will fundamentally reform the local government system in Ireland. The Act provides for greater efficiency in local government, improvements to local government funding, accountability and governance, as well as providing for local government taking the lead in economic and community development.

· As part of the programme of local government reform, a new National Oversight and Audit Commission for Local Government (NOAC) will be established to provide independent scrutiny of local government performance and in providing value for money for service delivery. NOAC reports will be made public and the Chief Executive will prepare an implementation plan to address any issues raised by the NOAC.

· The powers of the Office of the Director of Corporate Enforcement were enhanced by the Criminal Justice Act 2011. Witnesses may now be compelled to provide certain documents and information. New categories of white – collar crime are also identified in the act, increasing the coverage of corrupt practices.

· All government departments and offices now publish details of purchase orders over €20,000 on a quarterly basis.

· The new Public Services Card will introduce a number of significant improvements including the incorporation of contactless ticketing chips for travel entitlement and new smart card technology. By the end of 2013, over 600,000 cards had been issued. It is intended that a cumulative target of three million cards will have been issued by the end of 2016. Progress in 2013 to facilitate greater use and sharing of data included –

o The drafting of a Data Sharing and Governance Bill to mandate greater data sharing and linking in the public service

o The publication of a Health Identifiers Bill to enable the introduction of universal and unique health identifiers for patients and service providers

o The approval of the roll out of a new National Postcode Scheme by 2015.

· The Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government set up a working group on citizen engagement that made recommendations on more extensive and diverse input by citizens into the decision-making process to allow for citizen input to be facilitated in local government decision making.

· The ongoing Constitutional Convention is a major venture in participative democracy. The Convention is a decision making forum of 100 people, including 66 citizens selected at random. It is tasked with considering certain aspects of the Constitution to ensure that it is fully equipped for the 21st Century and makes recommendations to the Oireachtas on possible future constitutional amendments which will be put to the people in referenda.

· Transparency of Budgetary Process - Since the publication of the Comprehensive Expenditure Report 2012-2014 in December 2011, the Government has introduced a number of changes to the budgetary architecture. The somewhat opaque annual Estimates campaign has been replaced by a **modern, multi-annual framework** which allows for full transparency about the allocations available to each Department over the coming three year period. This approach opens the way for structural, medium-term planning and prioritisation within each area, with full public input and parliamentary oversight. Departmental Estimates are now presented in a new format organised on the basis of ‘strategic programmes’ linking the Estimates process with the Statements of Strategy and allowing for performance information to be scrutinised by Dáil Committees at the same time that public money is being requested. Value for Money studies are published by the responsible Departments and evaluations of public expenditure are published on the Irish Government Economic and Evaluation Service (igees.gov.ie). All of the above reforms allow greater opportunities for the Oireachtas members, as representatives of the public, to play a more substantive role throughout the entire budgetary process, from initial allocation of funds, through to holding Ministers and public service managers to account for the achievement, or non-achievement, of stated performance targets.

In addition, a new Public Spending Code (available at [www.publicspendingcode.per.gov.ie](http://www.publicspendingcode.per.gov.ie/)) has been introduced as the comprehensive set of expenditure appraisal, Value for Money requirements and related guidance covering all public expenditure. The Code applies to both Capital and Current expenditure, and is designed to ensure that the State gets the best possible value for the resources at its disposal. The requirements in the Public Spending Code are based on employing good practices at all stages of the expenditure life cycle.

1. **Open Data and Transparency – opening-up Government data for greater accountability, improving public services and achieving economic growth**
2. Opening up Government data has the potential to drive innovation and economic growth, improve public services, strengthen democracy and increase transparency and accountability of government.
3. Increased transparency is at the heart of the Government’s reform programme and these measures will enable the public to hold Government accountable for its performance, use data to identify best practice, encourage the public sector to improve productivity and quality and help citizens make more informed choices. Making data available to businesses will promote development of innovative products and services and drive economic growth. The implementation of Open Data, leading to more open, transparent and accountable Government is a major programme of work with the potential to reap significant benefits.
4.
5. **DRAFT [Beausang,1] ACTIONS**
6. **Action 1.1 – Establishment of best practice standards for Open Data**
7. Best practice standards for the publication and licensing of Open Data in Ireland will be established and implemented drawing on best practice international standards and covering the following areas: carrying out a reiterative data audit, dataset selection, publishing high-quality data, licensing, engaging data users, encouraging data reuse, evaluating impact and identifying options for an appropriate benchmarking system for Open Data. In relation to recommendations on licensing, the transposition of the EU PSI Directive will be used to examine how the PSI licence can be aligned to international standards and definitions for ‘open’ and ‘re-usable’ Open Data.
8.
9. **Action 1.2 - Establishment of Ireland’s Open Data Platform**
10. Ireland’s Open Data Platform will be established. This website will consist of two main components:
11. i) A Data Catalogue that will allow citizens to search for datasets hosted by public sector bodies.
12. ii) A linked data section similar to those on data.gov.uk/linked-data and open-data.europa.eu/en/linked-data. It will be based on the Open Data Publishing Pipeline and all components of it to be used for the alpha site will be open source. It will be populated with data which is in linked data format.
13.
14. The Open Data Ireland Platform will also incorporate a facility to track feedback from citizens, for example by allowing citizens to request additional datasets can vote on the priority of data sets that should be openly available next., to provide information about applications for which the data is being utilized and to provide practical knowledge about usability and quality of data sets.
15.
16. Suggesting to include a reference to a future commitment where the Open Data Platform will eventually host the datasets itself as a general rule rather than just in exceptional [Beausang,2] circumstances.
17.
18. **Action 1.3 – Undertake an audit of key datasets for publication**
19. An audit will be carried out of datasets available within the public service and, on the basis of this [Beausang,3] audit, and following an open call for public participation (instead of in consultation with interested citizens) determine which high value data sets should be prioritized for publication. This audit will also be an opportunity to ensure that all currently existing data sets are correctly catalogued on the Open Data Platform. [Benchmark against best [Beausang,4] practice].
20.
21. **Action 1.4 – Establish a roadmap for the Open Data Project, and an evaluation framework to provide assessment of the ongoing Open Data project**
22. The roadmap will outline steps for the development of Open Data in Ireland over next three years. The evaluation framework will set out quantitative and qualitative criteria to be met by the project at quarterly milestones. The evaluation framework will include a progress assessment done regularly comparing G8 Open Data recommendations versus where we are at in Ireland. (Suggest that capture the benchmarking issue in this action point)

**Action 1.5 – Establishment of a Steering and Implementation Group and Open Data Ireland Governance board**

These two bodies will be formed in order to ensure the proper management and development of Ireland’s Open Data project. The **Steering and Implementation Group (SIG)** will be responsible for overseeing the proper application of the Roadmap outlined in **Action 1.4**. The SIG will report to the **Open Data Ireland Governance Board** which will have general oversight over Open Data developments in Ireland. The members of the Governance Board will be appointed by the Minister of Public Expenditure and Reform, will be drawn from key stakeholder groups with a central role in the development of Open Data including civil society, and will have the expertise and experience to direct the development of Open Data in Ireland. The Terms of Reference for the ODIGB and the SIG will be determined by the Minister following on open public consultation. The SIG will include representation from key public bodies, industry, academia, and civil society organisations, i.e. those who can bring capability, knowledge and experience. The timeline for these actions will be set out in the Roadmap. (Need for feedback loop)

**Action 1.6 – Signing up to the G8 Open Data Charter**

Ireland will sign up to the G8 Open Data Charter and will formulate and enact a plan for the release of the high value data sets outlined in the Charter’s Annex within a two year time frame. The plan will form part of the roadmap for the Open Data Project (Action 1.4).

Action 1.7 Make introduction to computer science a compulsory subject in primary [Beausang,5] school

1. **Fostering citizen participation/more active citizenship – Greater citizen consultation and involvement to strengthen democracy and improve public services**
2. More active consultation and participation of citizens in public administration can lead to increased oversight and accountability in government at both national and local level. For these reasons citizens, elected representatives, and other interested individuals or groups are increasingly invited to input into the preparation of policy and legislation, through written submissions or public meetings, and feedback from these public consultations informs and contributes significantly to this process. Dáil Reforms, including the introduction of a new pre-legislative stage for all non-emergency legislation, will open up the law-making process to public and civil society involvement prior to legislation being drafted.
3.
4. Citizens can also influence the working of local government by taking a more active part in their local community with a view to improving their local area and public service delivery through participation in, for example, local community development groups. Local Government Reform will lead to engagement with and participation by communities and individuals in local government and will enhance local authority involvement in economic and community development.
5.
6. The proposals in this area will seek to deliver a more efficient public service which will be manifestly fit for purpose as well as enhancing citizen participation in legislative and other decision-making at local and national level. Taken together, these measures represent a new maturity in the approach to Government’s relationship with the citizen.
7.
8. **DRAFT ACTIONS**

## [4. Capacity Building and Future [Beausang,6] Planning

The OGP National Action Plan represents a step forward in the way Government and citizens work together for the common good and the public interest. This new initiative signals change in the way public bodies do business and in the nature of the relationship between the state and its citizens.

The public service needs to develop new capabilities in order to support this new relationship. A programme of capacity development will ensure that the new skills, knowledge, systems, attitudes and relationships on which the Plan depends are put in place to support the change for this Action Plan and beyond.

**Action 4.1**

The government will map out the core competencies for open government and citizen engagement at national and local level and identify shortcomings where they exist. This will form the basis for a programme to build and strengthen these core competencies

**Action 4.2.**

The government will provide **Best practice guidance** for all civil/public servants in all departments on open government generally, open data and citizen engagement

**Action 4.3**

A programme of **knowledge sharing** among civil/public servants and with civil society about best practice in open government, citizen engagement

**Action 4.4**

Arrangements for **monitoring and evaluating** the quality and quantum of public consultation and engagement in key sectors at national and local level will be put in place.

There will be on-going joint review and improvement of the progress of the NAP and open government generally.

Action 4.5

This monitoring and evaluation will feed into the development of the next Open Government National Action Plan. Government will consult with citizens in a timely manner to consider the priorities for the NAP for 2017-2020]

**Action 2.1 –** **Customer improvements to be implemented for [Beausang,7] citizens**

· The new Local Government portal **logalgov.ie** will facilitate one stop shop access for all citizens to all local authority services.

· New Local Enterprise Offices will provide “first-stop-shops” for the micro-enterprise and small business sector to avail of enterprise support services, other direct business supports and co-ordinated access to other services for business.

**Action 2.2 – Review and enhancement of complaints procedures across the public service**

A review of citizen complaints procedures will be undertaken. This will assess:

· The thoroughness, speed and impartiality of bodies across the public service in responding to customer complaints;

· The availability of clear and timely information about how people can appeal and complain; and

· The effectiveness of remedies that are offered to complainants.

**Action 2.3 – Assess and facilitate the potential of Open Data for greater citizen [Beausang,8] participation**

**[***Details of specific action need to be discussed and agreed with Government’s new Chief Information Officer***]**

**Action 2.4 – Increase citizen participation in decision making**

Implementation of the Government’s proposalsfor increased citizen participation at Committee level in the legislative process through, in particular, unprecedented and extensive engagement by the public in law making. At the pre-legislative stage, the Committee can must (instead of can) consult with citizens with expertise in the area, civic society groups and other interested groups before the Legislation is drafted. (add Antoin’s text here with timeline for publishing findings of review)

**Action 2.5 – Support Children and Young People as [Beausang,9] citizens**

In the light of the Constitutional recognition given to children’s rights following the 2012 Children’s Referendum, Develop, finalise and publish the first Government policy on children and young people's participation in decision-making, along with an implementation plan and timelines. This policy will give greater recognition to the importance of the development of young people as citizens and will address:

- the role of young people as citizens and the importance of voting and participation

- the mechanics of government, at local, national and European level and how young people can become engaged and involved

[Policy will be implemented in partnership with….]

Action 2.5.1 - Maximise participation by young people in Civic Social and Political Education (CSPE) in junior cycle and roll out Politics and Society as a Leaving Certificate option to all schools.

**Action 2.6 Identify and promote existing best practice (our local government action)**

Identify and promote public awareness of best practice initiatives for Local Government consultation, engagement and public participation via the new Local Community and Development Committees (LCDCs), Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs) and local frameworks for public participation in local government, which should set out the mechanisms by which citizens and communities will be encouraged and supported to participate in the decision-making processes of the local authority.

Action 2.6.1 - (Develop and Implement Creative Citizenship Models at Local Level) Evaluate and mainstream the pilot citizen jury project “People Talk” currently operating in Galway Co Council.

Suggested broader Action 2.6.1

Current Action 2.6 with some adjustment; Identify and promote best practice in citizen participation at local level; Create repository of evaluated models of citizen participation at local and national level in Ireland and internationally [can include Guidelines]

Action 2..6.2 Train Civil Servants in Open Government and Citizen Participation. Raise awareness of Peoples Participation Networks (PPNs); train civil servants in PPNs and train citizens in [Beausang,10] PPNs.

**Action 2.7 Updating training and raising awareness of consultation guidelines (previously called Reaching Out) to take into account new communication technologies including social media.**

**Action 2.8** Introduce pilot participatory budgeting in some local authority areas in line with Putting People First policy. Evaluate and develop mainstreaming [Beausang,11] strategy.

New/amended Action 2.8: Undertake a feasibility study on participatory budgeting and other means of enabling citizens to contribute to local authority budgetary processes.

**Action 2.9 Recommendations of Constitutional Convention. [Develop action relating to the next steps (e.g.** debates the recommendations of the Constitutional Convention, hold referendums approved by Government etc.]

**3.** **Rebuilding public trust in Government - strengthening governance and accountability**

The existence of adequate and effective arrangements for governance and accountability within the civil service and between the civil service, the political level and citizens generally is one of the fundamental elements of a democratic system of government. As detailed in the Nyberg Commission of Investigation, the Honohan and Nyberg / Watson Reports, the financial and fiscal crisis exposed major weaknesses and failures in government, public administration, regulation and the media / public debate. Significant progress has been made in efforts to rebuild capacity, improve governance and restore trust. Building on the Government’s programme of political reform initiatives, a number of initiatives will be progressed and given further impetus as part of this National Action Plan leading to a more open, transparent and responsive Government and the restoration of public trust.

**DRAFT ACTIONS**

**Action 3.1 – Ethics Reform**

The government will bring forward legislation to modernise, consolidate and simplify the statutory framework for ethics in public office. It will implement the recommendations of the Final Report of the Mahon Tribunal agreed by Government and will draw on international best practice, including recommendations from international accountability bodies such as the OECD, GRECO and the UN.

**Action 3.2 – Strengthening Freedom of Information**

Implement the Code of Practice for Freedom of Information (FOI). The Code will promote the proactive publication of information by public bodies and will provide scope to mandate the routine and proactive publication of particular information likely to be in the public interest by public bodies where FOI exemptions do not apply to hasten their availability and to reduce the cost and inconvenience for both public bodies and the public. The Government will provide and implement a Code of Practice for Freedom of Information in order to improve the quality of service for requesters and in order to manage and reduce costs within the public service. The Code will include provision for:-

* FOI disclosure logs for all departments. [If possible in a centralised [Beausang,12] location].
* (Delete: The development and implementation of ) Replace with: Specify the criteria for what information should not be published.

(Delete: likely to be in the public interest that should be published proactively in order to identify how more information publicly available as a standard).

* The need to review previous FOI requests and develop from that a model for identifying the information that is frequently requested under FOI as this type of information should be made public outside of the FOI process.
* The introduction of a ‘legislative footprint’ published on each Department’s website in a section dealing with current legislative initiatives. The legislative footprint will include names of lobbyists and interest groups that have contributed to deliberations on the text of the legislation, as well as links to documents that were submitted by them as part of those deliberations, together with links to Oireachtas debates and Oireachtas committee reports. [This should be with lobbying regulation Action Point]
* Retain Section 16 of 1997 Act in order to promote openess of decisions made by public authorities
* **(Suggest delete Action 3.3)**
* **Action 3.3 Restoration and Extension of FOI**
* Adhere to the PfG commitment to restore the original FOI Act as detailed in the FOI Bill, 2013 and set out in the Minister’s speech to the PAI Conference on 27 March 2013 (http://www.per.gov.ie/keynote-address-by-minister-brendan-howlin-t-d-department-of-public-expenditure-and-reformfreedom-of-information-in-the-context-of-the-governments-programme-for-political-reform-in-ireland/
*
* **Action 3.4 – Regulation of Lobbying**
* Secure Government approval for, publish and enact the Regulation of Lobbying Bill. This will be enacted in a way that is coordinated with the introduction of a Transparency Code.
* **Action 3.5 – Encourage, Protect and Raise Awareness of Whistleblower Duties and Protections**
* Ethics is not only a matter for senior decision makers. Every citizen has a duty to be vigilant to wrongdoing and negligence which is wasteful, corrupt or otherwise damaging to the society. All public authorities will clearly communicate the role of the individual citizen in ensuring probity and provide clear guidance and support to ensure that all citizens understand the protections available and are encouraged to take advantage of them in the proper context. In this context, communicate and increase awareness of the role of whistleblowing, the proper treatment of whistleblowers and the availability of whistleblowing protection consistent with the Protected Disclosures legislation.
*
* Outstanding Action Points which still need to be discussed:
* 1. Consultation proposal 1.02.2 Re Comptroller and Auditor [Beausang,13] General and 1.07 re UNCAC implementation and Official Secrets [Beausang,14] Act

 [Beausang,1]Draft actions to be reviewed and developed at meeting involving DPER, CSO reps and experts from Insight NUIG

 [Beausang,2]Advice required on technical pros and cons of this proposal.

 [Beausang,3]Need to pick up on reiterative aspect of audits

 [Beausang,4]Where should this slot in

 [Beausang,5]Consultation required with D/Education on actual an planned curriculum developments that would be aligned with the objective of this proposal

 [Beausang,6]It was agreed at JWG meeting on 27 March that a significant draft action on citizen participation was required for the Plan drawing on the objectives of CSO proposal below and those included in the Report of the Civil Society Consultation Process; a number of issues were explored at the meeting which DPER undertook to examine to develop options for further discussion

 [Beausang,7]This action to be developed substantially be DPER on the basis of key customer improvements for citizens signalled in the Public Service Reform Plan. Ordering of actions to be reviewed.

 [Beausang,8]Elaboration and development of this proposal should comprise part of the meeting agenda between DPER, CSO and Insight in the first instance taking place on the Open Dta actions above.

 [Beausang,9]Draft action to be reviewed and discussed with Department Children to ensure alignment with policy objectives, planned actions, those under development etc.

 [Beausang,10]Further consultation with D/Environment required on these draft actions (i.e. 2.6, 2.6.1, 2.6.2) to explore alignment with policy development / proposals in these areas.

 [Beausang,11]Further consultation required with D/Environment including in relation to consistency of inclusion of draft action in first NAP with likely timeframe for progress in this area.

 [Beausang,12]Pros and cons require examination.

 [Beausang,13]DPER to provide update on progress / plans in relation to draft action

Dept has had preliminary discussions with the C&AG, but its very early stages and no timeframe as yet, so its not possible to set out what will be implemented by when. On this basis, not proposed for consideration for this Plan.

 [Beausang,14]Meeting arranged with D/Justice