WHO WE ARE
WITHIN THE UN

UNU-EGOV, part of the United Nations University (UNU), is a think tank dedicated to electronic governance; a core centre of research, advisory services and training; a bridge between research and public policies; an innovation enhancer; a solid partner within the UN system and its Member States with a particular focus on sustainable development, social inclusion and active citizenship.

UNU-EGOV strives to cement its role as an international reference of excellence in this area, bringing together multidisciplinary and multicultural teams around complex problems and emerging challenges.

The UNU is headquartered in Tokyo and is composed of several Institutes and Programmes located in more than 12 countries. It was established in 1972 to contribute, through collaborative research and education, dissemination, and advisory services, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States. It is a common goal of both UNU-EGOV and the Portuguese Republic to make this Operating Unit the next Institute of UNU.

We sustain public services innovation. We contribute to informed decision-making processes aimed at encouraging and promoting transparent, responsible and accountable institutions. We conceive electronic governance and digital technologies as tools to enhance social inclusion and active citizenship.

Campus de Couros, Rua de Vila Flor 166
4810-445 Guimarães, PORTUGAL

egov.unu.edu | egov@unu.edu
MISSION

The mission of UNU-EGOV is to support the United Nations (UN), as well as its Member States, in transforming the mechanisms of electronic governance (EGOV) and building effective governance capabilities through the strategic application of digital technologies. As such, UNU-EGOV contributes to inclusive social and economic development, environmental sustainability, and peace and security.

To fulfil its mission, UNU-EGOV:

- carries out policy-relevant research;
- translates research findings into relevant policy-making instruments;
- builds capacities and competencies to apply such instruments within and across the UN, government and intergovernmental organizations;
- builds and maintains networks of researchers and public policy makers;
- monitors, evaluates and disseminates the latest developments in EGOV.

ABR = Electronic Governance for Administrative Burden Reduction: defines policies and tools to reduce the costs imposed by government regulations.

DTMPP = Digital Technologies, Digital Media and Political Parties: outlines how digital technologies and media are redefining the way political parties fulfill their role as collective platforms for the political participation of citizens.

EPSD = Electronic Governance for Context-Specific Public Service Delivery: proposes a framework and a toolkit to deliver efficient and inclusive public services.

GCIO.CO = Education System for Government Technology Leadership in Colombia: designs education programmes and career paths to build and maintain the competencies of Government Chief Information Officer (GCIO).

PMDT = Policy Monitoring on Digital Technology for Inclusive Education in Uganda: assesses tools to monitor and evaluate policies related to digital accessibility.

SC = Smart Sustainable Cities: examines and provides policy recommendations on how Smart Cities can advance sustainable development.

UNKSOC = UN Knowledge Societies: handbook and digital platform (www.unksoc.org) of policy resources, tools, case studies and online trainings to support the development and implementation of Knowledge Societies policies and strategies.

The International Conference on Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance promotes the interaction and cooperation between universities, research centres, governments, industries and non-governmental organizations needed to develop the EGOV community. It is supported by a rich program of keynote lectures, plenary sessions, workshops, tutorials, and presentation of papers within thematic sessions. Each annual edition of the conference takes place in a different country and with 790 papers published, ICEGOV is the most relevant conference in the area. It has brought together research and policy as no other, particularly in the developing countries.