Greek Data Protection Authority and e-governance after the crisis

E-governance is not simply a technologically advanced way of governing. It also embodies a new representation of the relationship between the administration and the citizens, that is an knowledge based administration open to the market and the civil society. For members states of E.U. it also represents a new paradigm of communication between E.U's organs and national administrative agencies, the network paradigm targeting to eliminate bureaucracy, to reduce costs and to exchange information in order to adjust policies.

Since it allows to gather and combine a limitless amount of information regarding the citizens its great advantages have to be balanced with respect of privacy and security measures which protect the citizens from the excessive exercise of public power and exploitation by the private one. The whole operation is being covered by the Data Protection legislation and it is supervised by national Data Protection Authorities. Greece disposes of a fully developed legislative framework. In addition its D.P.A. is one of the best examples which proves that independent administrative authorities are one major institutional tool to modernize administrative systems.

E-governance has been introduced to the public dialogue and to some legislative texts especially after 2000. However e-governance has been considered as a remote target to achieve since the mere computerization of public services has been delayed and not because of the financial cost. The economic and political crisis have triggered a fast incorporation of e-governance in order to rationalize Greek administrative system's cost. The article will investigate the extend and the problems of this operation especially through the decisions of the Greek D.P.A. after the crisis.

- 26 Helen Rethimiotaki
- 27 Assistant Professor
- 28 Law Faculty of Athens University