Facilitating Access to Open Government Data: Frameworks and Practices

Submitted by: United States
FACILITATING ACCESS TO OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA:
FRAMEWORKS AND PRACTICES

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Head of Global Government Advisory, Access Partnership
INTRODUCTION

OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA (OGD) IS THE NEXT FRONTIER FOR DIGITAL GOVERNMENTS

OGD is
The sharing of non-sensitive data produced or commissioned by government entities

- **Expands access** to ensure that government generated information are open, fair, and inclusive
- **Enhance trust** by making public institutions more transparent and accountable
- **Drive innovation** when data with commercial applications are made available
INTRODUCTION

OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA IS VITAL TO POST-PANDEMIC RECOVERY AND DYNAMISM

OGD enabled Post-Pandemic Recovery

- **Open Data Portal | Republic of Korea**: Over 1,000 public service applications developed, including Food Poisoning Prediction Map service and the “National Disaster Management Information System”

- **Data.gov.sg | Singapore**: Centralizes the publicly available datasets of 70 public agencies – enabling responsive services

Lessons from existing Framework and Policies

- **Avenues to operationalize OGD**: Digital transformation plans, strategies, and trade agreements are several avenues used to introduce the OGD priority

- **Emerging OGD best practices**: The governments of Chile, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, The Philippines, and Thailand are among pioneers of OGD initiatives

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This report aims to highlight

1. What are some of the OGD initiatives and impact in APEC?
2. How can OGD policies be operationalized?
3. What should APEC policymakers focus on?
“Even as ever greater amounts of data are generated and stored, the ability to actually re-use this data in a productive and responsible manner to spur positive social change remains stunted.”

ASSESSING THE OPENNESS OF APEC ECONOMIES

Open Data Watch - Open Data Inventory (ODIN)

Assesses the scope, scale, and quality of data availability.

Examines the degree to which the data published by domestic statistical offices is openly and comprehensively available to public, private, and academic stakeholders alike.

According to ODIN criteria, all APEC economies openly share government data. But the amount and quality of published datasets varies greatly.

Singapore stands out with a wide range of high-quality, longitudinal datasets available in accessible formats and on user-friendly platforms.

For other APEC economies, current scores are largely encouraging but much work remains to be done.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>ODIN Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>Malaysia</td>
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<td>Singapore</td>
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<td>Chinese Taipei</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>The United States of America</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
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<td>91</td>
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</table>
**LANDSCAPE: OGD INITIATIVES AND THEIR IMPACT**

**ASSESSING THE OPENNESS OF APEC ECONOMIES**

*Open Knowledge Foundation - Global Open Data Index (GODI)*

*Benchmarks governments’ progress on open data release.*

Examines the findability and usability of the datasets published by governments around the world.

Government data is categorized under four distinct levels of accessibility: Open data, Public data, Access-controlled data, and Data gaps.

According to the GODI findings, only Australia and Chinese Taipei provide fully open datasets.

The other APEC economies are at varying degrees of openness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>GODI category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Open data</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese Taipei</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Public data</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
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<td>Hong Kong, China</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Singapore</td>
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<td>The United States of America</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Philippines</td>
<td>Access-controlled data</td>
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<td>The Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Data gaps</td>
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<td>Malaysia</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
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<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
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<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
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<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>Viet Nam</td>
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</table>
LANDSCAPE: OGD INITIATIVES AND THEIR IMPACT

ASSESSING THE OPENNESS OF APEC ECONOMIES

OECD - Open, Useful, and Re-usable data (OURdata) Index

*Measures the extent to which an economy is “open by default”.*

That is, the extent to which government data is treated as a public good, delivered with a purpose, proactively, and with a focus on re-use, in line with user needs and governed by the right policies in terms of data protection, privacy, transparency, ethics, and digital rights.

The OECD finds that many economies have adopted “open by default” approaches, paving the way for more mature OGD policies that can promote global policy actions in areas such as public sector integrity, gender equality, and sustainable development.

Overall, the Republic of Korea stands out as a leading economy when it comes to sustained government support to open data at the highest level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>OURdata Index score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>0.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>Not included in study</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>0.41</td>
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<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
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<td>Hong Kong, China</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>0.93</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>0.71</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>0.65</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Not included in study</td>
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<tr>
<td>The United States of America</td>
<td>0.64 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>Not included in study</td>
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</table>
LANDSCAPE: OGD INITIATIVES AND THEIR IMPACT

EXAMINING INNOVATIVE EXAMPLES OF OGD ACROSS APEC

“National Forest Monitoring System” | Chile
Provides consistent and accurate data on initiatives to reduce emissions related to deforestation and forest degradation—which fulfils multiple international agreements, including the Paris Agreement on forestry and land use.

Open Data China | People’s Republic of China
A multi-stakeholder initiative involving leading state-owned financial institutions, the data collaboration project provides SMEs with access to financial data. This aims to reduce the cost of Fintech development by drawing on the expertise of key financial stakeholders.

“National Digital Platform on Public Procurement” | Mexico
Centralized dashboard to track and visualize the way a public entity is fulfilling its open data requirements. Pilot projects have helped generate and standardized data at a local level, and allowed for quality data to be captured and shared.

Open Data and Knowledge Management Platforms | Peru
Launched to support scientific, clinical, and epidemiological research on COVID-19. Data was regularly updated and information on vaccination rates and vaccine manufacturer catalogue were subsequently added to the platform.

Viettel Data Mining Platform | Viet Nam
Provides real-time information gathered across disparate public and private sources, integrating specialized knowledge from sectors such as marketing, asset management, finance, and risk management to help optimize operations in enterprises.

Multi-Agency Data Integration Project | Australia
Launched to improve the government’s understanding of the multiple risks associated with heatwaves. Several agencies worked together to build a custom database containing demographic characteristics, death information, as well as indicators of chronic disease.
Three areas stand out in terms of concrete benefits for both emerging and maturing digital economies:

**Economic Dynamism**
Stimulating innovation and competition as businesses develop new products and services - leading to transformative business models and opportunities.

**Social Development**
Widening the scope, scale, and effectiveness of public service delivery, ensuring communities can both benefit from and contribute to the digital economy.

**Responsible Governance**
Increasing transparency and accountability at all levels of government, driving citizen engagement and participation for evidence-based policymaking.
Three types of OGD-centered mechanisms stand out in the region:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multilateral Data-Sharing Frameworks</th>
<th>Domestic OGD Policies</th>
<th>Digital Economy Agreements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Many regional, international, and multilateral OGD frameworks run parallel to or complement each other to facilitate governments to enable OGD.</td>
<td>Some economies develop policies and regulations specific to OGD, while others bundle OGD within broader data-enabling frameworks.</td>
<td>OGD provisions are emerging within digital economy and digital trade agreements, especially those promoting cross-border digital collaboration.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
OPERATIONALIZATION: OGD POLICIES FOR WIDESPREAD ADOPTION

MULTILATERAL DATA-SHARING FRAMEWORKS

ASEAN

ASEAN Data Management Framework (DMF)
Contains key resources and tools for ASEAN businesses to utilize in their data-related business operations. Provides a step-by-step guide for businesses, SMEs, to put in place a data management system, which includes data governance structures and safeguards.

G8

Open Data Charter
Adopted in 2013, sets out the expectation that all government data will be published openly by default. Also describes principles to increase the quality, quantity, and re-use of the data that is released in 14 high-value areas.

OECD

Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data (EASD)
The first internationally agreed upon set of principles for governments to maximize the cross-sectoral benefits of all types of data including personal, non-personal, open, proprietary, public and private while continuing to protect the rights of individuals and organizations.
**OPERATIONALIZATION: OGD POLICIES FOR WIDESPREAD ADOPTION**

**DOMESTIC OGD POLICIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures Specific to OGD</th>
<th>Broad Data-Related Frameworks</th>
<th>Both Categories</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Malaysia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Public Sector Data Sharing Policy (DPDSA) guides public sector agencies on how to share data between other public sector agencies (G2G), business community (G2B), and with citizens(G2C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• “National Data Sharing Policy (NDSP)” (currently in process) is envisioned to set out Malaysia’s long-term strategy agenda.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The United States of America</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>According to Title II of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act 2018 (also known as the OPEN Government Data Act), government agencies are statutorily required to publish information online as open data, using standardized, machine-readable data formats on the United States government’s data.gov platform.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The 2018-2020 “National Action Plan on Open Government” has a number of OGD recommendations currently being enacted. The more recent Digital Charter in Action outlines government plans and citizens’ perspectives on data governance, as well as the digital landscape across Canada.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hong Kong, China</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>In 2018, the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO) issued guidelines to all government bureaus and departments on its open data policy and implementation measures requiring a progressive opening and publishing of their data for free use by the public on the data.gov.hk portal.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>New Zealand</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The New Zealand Open Data Action Plan took effect in July 2017, following public consultation, and sets out goals and initiatives. The aim of the plan is to develop an enabling open data environment to maximize the value of open government data.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The Philippines</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Circular No. 2020-03 on Data Sharing Agreements provides guidance on data sharing agreements between data controllers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA) is leading an initiative to speed up the data-sharing process among government agencies, to allow for faster document processing.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA)

Signed by Chile, New Zealand, and Singapore, the DEPA asserts the commitment of signatories to ensuring that government data is made available to the public as open data, and signals a further commitment to collaboration within and across economies to identify sectors where open datasets with ‘global value’ can be used to facilitate technology transfer, talent formation and innovation.

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement

Highlights that parties choosing to make government data available to the public must endeavor to do so in a machine-readable and open format that can be searched, retrieved, used, reused, and redistributed. It also encourages signatories to cooperate to identify ways to expand access to and use of government data to enhance and generate business opportunities, especially for SMEs.
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Design an Open Data policy for effective stakeholder engagement
2. Put citizens’ needs and experiences at the center of OGD initiatives
3. Incentivize public sector organizations to actively collaborate in the OGD space
4. Put OGD at the top of domestic and APEC-level agendas
5. Promote the use of interoperable standards
6. Strengthen governance frameworks
7. Follow guidelines and best practices around OGD
8. Drive and support research and development (R&D) specifically for OGD
9. Implement OGD across government organizations to streamline and rationalize processes
10. Position OGD as a key tool for crisis readiness and response
11. Implement and sustain supportive policy frameworks
12. Make datasets visible, accessible, and usable
APPENDIX 1: ECONOMY EXAMPLES
Townfolio is a city marketing tool that aggregates publicly available data to build ‘dashboards’ for communities, presenting all types of socio-demographic data in an accessible manner.

It includes comprehensive census data that can be leveraged by private businesses or development organizations to develop products and services in a uniquely targeted manner.

With over 38,000 profiles for communities and municipalities, the platform presents a wide range of opportunities for agile businesses—especially SMEs—to expand across North America.

In return, the fact that municipalities can "market" themselves on the platform gives them more control over the type of business, industry, or investor they attract, ensuring a durable, self-determined approach to economic development.
People’s Republic of China

Open Data China has launched a data collaboration project to enhance Fintech innovation.

A multi-stakeholder initiative involving leading state-owned financial institutions, the project provides SMEs with access to financial data.

This cross-sector, public-private data collaboration aims to reduce the cost of Fintech development by drawing on the expertise of key financial stakeholders.

Thanks to a sandbox approach and the creation of physical “data clean rooms,” SMEs and technology startups can expedite the launch of their Fintech products and solutions.

Indeed, they can trial innovative products and services in a secure environment with flexible regulatory arrangements.
Singapore

The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) has launched over a dozen types of open datasets as APIs.

Drawing from its monthly statistical bulletins since 2016, MAS provides datasets that include price index, number of listed companies, turnover, and capitalization, among others.

The launch is in line with the government’s push for government agencies to publish open APIs in hopes of encouraging public innovation and engagement.

Use case examples include financial institutions that leverage MAS data to benchmark themselves against the industry; application developers that use the APIs to create applications to compute exchange rates to help companies file tax returns; and users that automate the extraction of MAS’ data to illustrate trends quickly and easily.
Viet Nam

Viettel Telecoms Group has launched the Viettel Data Mining Platform to build the foundations for wider applications of big data in government and business.

The platform aims to help local entities use data to develop more targeted products and services.

The Viettel Data Mining Platform provides real-time information gathered across disparate public and private sources, integrating specialized knowledge from sectors such as marketing, asset management, finance, and risk management to help optimize operations in enterprises from those specific fields.

The Viettel Data Mining Platform is furthermore intended to be used alongside the Viettel AI Open Platform, which was developed to help government agencies and private organizations rapidly improve production and working methodologies.
Malaysia

ZerOhunger works with partners to create visual heatmaps of hunger spots to better coordinate efforts and enhance the effectiveness of relief operations.

This enables more transparent and verified beneficiary profiling to both avoid duplication and wastage of resources.

Through its online and mobile platforms, ZerOhunger also plays a centralized coordinating role: it allows interested participants to find out if food, clothes, and other types of donations are required across different groups or locations, while providing confirmation that aid has effectively been delivered as intended.
The “National Forest Monitoring System” provides consistent and accurate data on the initiatives launched by the “National Strategy for Climate Change” and Vegetation to reduce emissions related to deforestation and forest degradation.

The project involves a strong, integrated participatory process, which ties together branches of government, academia, and civil society, encouraging data sharing and collaboration within and between stakeholders.

These data-driven monitoring activities allow Chile to fulfill multiple international agreements, including the Paris Agreement on forestry and land use.
Chinese Taipei

The AirBox project is an open-source air quality sensor designed to collect air quality data from as many parts of Chinese Taipei as possible.

In Chinese Taipei, efforts to monitor air quality to inform research on air pollution have been stymied by the poor availability of granular data.

The AirBox project complements existing air quality monitoring methodologies by providing more granular data for use in big data analyses on public health.

The project is further intended to stimulate interdisciplinary innovation in public health, risk management, urban planning, atmospheric science, and other studies.
Peru

Peru is one of several economies that leveraged OGD to communicate the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 situation to its citizens.

The Open Data and Knowledge Management Platforms for COVID-19 was launched to support scientific, clinical, and epidemiological research on COVID-19.

Relatively early-on into the pandemic, the ministry of health (MINSA) started publishing open datasets related to COVID-19 cases and deaths.

Data was regularly updated and information on vaccination rates and vaccine manufacturer catalogue were subsequently added to the platform.
Launched in 2016, the open electronic health record (openEHR) system is a cloud-based, vendor-neutral, and centralized EHR system that stores and manages the health data of Russian citizens.

openEHR has allowed healthcare providers to digitize most of their paper-based document management processes, reduce time spent filling up unnecessary paperwork and patient wait time, and gain better access to decisive information when needed.

When the COVID-19 pandemic struck, Moscow was able to leverage this central repository of digitalized patient care record to establish a comprehensive digital health platform within a relatively short time.
The Open Data Challenge for Public Transportation brought policymakers and developers together to crowdsourced ideas to make Tokyo’s public transportation systems more accessible to visitors—including tourists, the disabled, and the elderly.

By making government data available to third parties, the competition aimed to develop a multi-lingual mobile application that would provide a wide range of services.

Types of data shared included: static and dynamic data for trains, buses, ferries, and planes; data related to intra-station maps; and other data such as mobile users, space usage statistics, and bike-sharing data.
Hong Kong, China

The Intermodal Transport Data Sharing Programme is a proof of concept (POC) that operationalizes intermodal data sharing between both government and private transport operators.

Within two years, the POC yielded impactful results, especially on the rail-to-bus interchange dynamic—a key lever for Hong Kong, China’s Smart Mobility plan under the “Hong Kong Smart City Blueprint”.

Increased trust in data sharing is largely beneficial in the long term, as it helps the general public understand that such information can help policymakers make timely, relevant decisions that affect their day-to-day.
Republic of Korea

The Seoul Metropolitan Government partnered with major telecommunications operator KT to access and analyze anonymized mobile communication data of over three billion mobile call logs and data from over five million taxi rides to map the distribution of late-night commuters.

The night bus route was designed based on the travel pattern obtained and the Owl Bus service was born.

Since 2016, the Owl Bus services are used by an average of 7,900 daily passengers, helping to reduce approximately 2.3 million individual car trips yearly and reducing an estimated 500 tons of greenhouse gas emissions.
Mexico

The “National Anti-Corruption System Secretariat (SESNA)” launched the “National Digital Platform on Public Procurement”, a centralized dashboard to track and visualize the way a public entity is fulfilling its open data requirements.

In 2019, SESNA worked with the UK Government Digital Services Global Digital Marketplace Program to run pilot projects in three states, with a focus on helping the states to develop capabilities to report information concerning public officials.

SESNA’s pilot projects have helped generate and standardized data at a local level, and allowed for quality data at the state level to be captured and shared on a domestic platform.
The Multi-Agency Data Integration Project (MADIP) was launched to improve the government's understanding of the multiple risks associated with heatwaves. Several agencies worked together to build a custom MADIP database containing demographic characteristics and death information, as well as indicators of chronic disease. The project was able to establish links with weather observations and environmental characteristics, such as dwelling type and distance from health services, to estimate the likelihood and impact of a person getting sick or dying during heatwaves.
APPENDIX 2: DOMESTIC POLICY EXAMPLES
## OPERATIONALIZATION: OGD POLICIES FOR WIDESPREAD ADOPTION

### DOMESTIC OGD POLICIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Measures Specific to OGD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>The “E-Government National Centre (EGNC)” maintains an open data platform data.gov.bn which publishes open government data from government agencies to encourage other agencies and the public to access and reuse the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>The two main policies for open government data are the Public Sector Data Sharing Policy (DPDSA) and the “National Data Sharing Policy (NDSP)”. The DPDSA guides public sector agencies on how to share data between other public sector agencies (G2G), with the business community (G2B), and with the people (G2C). This policy also provides guidance on implementing authentic, secure, and effective data sharing initiatives in accordance with a set of prescribed data sharing principles. The NDSP is currently in the process of obtaining approval but is envisioned to set out Malaysia’s long-term strategy designed to create a holistic, conducive, and inclusive data ecosystem to support Malaysia’s socio-economic development agenda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Mexico's most recent open government framework with implications for data sharing is the Mexico Action Plan 2019-2022. The plan makes information regarding expenditure on social programs, including privately-run funds that use public resources, available to all. There are also commitments to opening data at sub-domestic levels of government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>In 2012, Japan’s Information Technology (IT) Strategic Headquarters adopted its Open Government Data Strategy to promote the use of public data. The government has also passed the Basic Law for Promotion of Utilization of Public-Private Data in 2016, requiring central and local governments to promote open data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea’s Data Portal png-data.sprep.org was launched in 2019 and focuses on environmental datasets that may be used for monitoring, evaluating, and analyzing environmental conditions and trends to support decision-making on environmental planning and forecasting. While the focus is currently on environmental data, the portal is built to allow for more multi-sector and multi-ministry access and collaboration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>A series of Open Government initiatives have been launched and implemented in line with the “National Open Government Strategy 2017-2021”, which aims ‘to promote innovation by creating public value with the reuse of open data, to contribute to economic and social development, and to strengthen citizen participation, innovation, collaboration and improvement of public services.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## OPERATIONALIZATION: OGD POLICIES FOR WIDESPREAD ADOPTION

### DOMESTIC OGD POLICIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures Specific to OGD</th>
<th>The Russian Federation</th>
<th>Republic of Korea</th>
<th>Chinese Taipei</th>
<th>The United States of America</th>
<th>Viet Nam</th>
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<td><strong>Pursuant to Decree No.601 on the Main Directions in Improving the Public Administration System, signed into law on 7 May 2012, government ministries and agencies are required to provide access to open data contained in government information systems. The Russian Federation’s Open Government Data Portal, data.gov.ru, was launched in 2014.</strong></td>
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<td>The Act on Promotion of the Provision and Use of Public Data prescribes the government’s open data policy to promote the provision of and use of public institution data to guarantee the rights of citizens to access and use the data, with the aim to improve the quality of life and develop the domestic economy. The Act is also accompanied by an Enforcement Decree and Enforcement Rules which prescribe implementation of the Act.</td>
<td>The Open Government Action Plan 2021-2024 references international open data and data reuse policies to focus on prioritizing open data with high value, strengthen data standards and format quality, and establish processes to deal with public data needs.</td>
<td>According to Title II of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act 2018 (also known as the OPEN Government Data Act), government agencies are statutorily required to publish information online as open data, using standardized, machine-readable data formats on the United States government’s data.gov platform. The OPEN Government Data Act furthermore requires that metadata is also included in the data.gov catalogue. Most recently, in January 2021, Economic Leader Joe Biden issued a Memorandum on Restoring Trust in Government Through Scientific Integrity and Evidence-Based Policymaking, which re-emphasizes positions taken in the OPEN Government Data Act and expands them.</td>
<td>Viet Nam launched its open government data portal in 2020 at data.gov.vn following the passing of Resolution No. 17 (on key tasks, solutions to e-Government development), which specifically prioritizes six databases to be linked through a common data exchange platform. In 2020, the government also issued Decree No. 47/2020/ND-CP on management, connection and sharing of digital data of state agencies which prescribes the activities related to the management, connection, and sharing of digital data of state agencies, including providing open data by state agencies to organizations and individuals.</td>
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# OPERATIONALIZATION: OGD POLICIES FOR WIDESPREAD ADOPTION

## DOMESTIC OGD POLICIES

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<th>Broad Data-Related Frameworks</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Chile</th>
<th>People's Republic of China</th>
<th>Hong Kong, China</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Thailand</th>
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<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
<td>The “2018-2020 National Action Plan on Open Government” has a number of OGD recommendations currently being enacted. The more recent Digital Charter in Action outlines government plans and citizens’ perspectives on data governance, as well as the digital landscape across Canada.</td>
<td>The Chile Action Plan 2020-2022 includes plans to introduce open government principles that would foster data sharing. Following on from engagements such as the Open Government Roundtable in September 2020, the government has made commitments that have not yet been formalized into a specific strategy.</td>
<td>Municipal governments in Beijing, Shanghai, and other localities have launched their own open data portals with hundreds of datasets covering a variety of topics. The General Office of the State Council of China in 2018 released the “Measures for Managing Scientific Data” which requires all researchers to share data they generate on domestic repositories. The “Chinese National Committee for CODATA” has also been working with the Ministry of Science and Technology to develop a domestic basic scientific data sharing network.</td>
<td>In 2018, the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO) issued guidelines to all government bureaus and departments on its open data policy and implementation measures requiring a progressive opening and publishing of their data for free use by the public on the data.gov.hk portal. Apart from government data, public/private organizations also share various types of Public Sector Information (PSI) on the portal.</td>
<td>The One Indonesia Data Program is being developed to encourage the implementation of data accessibility between government agencies and encourage transparency and accountability within the government itself to create more targeted policies and improving public services. The program requires collaboration of various agencies to realize an Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) for clean, effective, efficient, transparent governance and accountable.</td>
<td>Management of data published as open data is outlined under the Open Data Framework. Pursuant to the Thailand Digital Government Development Plan (2020-2022), greater provision of data for public, business, and inter-agency use is a priority for the DGA. Meanwhile, the Digitalization of Public Administration and Services Delivery Act B.E. 2562 (2019), or the Digital Government Act, requires government agencies to ensure that public services are to be provided through digital means, obliges them to accept documents submitted digitally, and lays the groundwork for an agency to oversee government-wide open data frameworks.</td>
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### Domestic OGD Policies

<table>
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<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Australia</strong></td>
<td>Australia’s commitment to Open Data is formalized within the Australian Government Public Data Policy Statement, though open data practices have been informally adopted by government agencies since 2012. Australia’s Vision 2025 involves leveraging OGD mechanisms to improve the relevance and timeliness of services (the “Tell Us Once” service, for example, allows users’ details to be shared among relevant government agencies). The Australian House of Representatives is also contemplating the passage of the Data Availability and Transparency Bill.</td>
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<td><strong>New Zealand</strong></td>
<td>The New Zealand Open Data Action Plan took effect in July 2017, following public consultation, and sets out goals and initiatives. The aim of the plan is to develop an enabling open data environment to maximize the value of open government data.</td>
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<td><strong>The Philippines</strong></td>
<td>In December 2020, The “National Privacy Commission (NPC)” issued Circular No. 2020-03 on Data Sharing Agreements, pursuant to Section 21(a) of the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (Republic Act No. 10173) and Section 20 the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10173. The circular provides guidance on data sharing agreements between data controllers. To facilitate data sharing among government agencies, the Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA) is leading an initiative to speed up the data-sharing process among government agencies, to allow for faster document processing.</td>
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<td><strong>Singapore</strong></td>
<td>The Data Collaboratives Program seeks to support businesses to explore how to implement and manage mechanisms that allow for safe and economically sustainable data sharing. To help businesses innovate and get involved in data sharing, the government has developed a Trusted Data Sharing Framework. The program also includes a Data Regulatory Sandbox which allows businesses and their data partners to explore and pilot innovative use of data in a safe manner and consult government at the same time.</td>
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