

Comparison of the International Open Data Charter and the New Zealand Data and Information Management Principles

Open Government Information and Data Programme

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Context

The following comparison tables summarise the key points in each of the principles contained in the International Open Data Charter (ODC) and show the current alignment to the existing New Zealand Data and Information Management Principles (NZDIMP).

Alignment is expressed in 3 levels:

1. **YES**- NZDIMP includes principles that are compatible with those in the ODC
2. **SOMEWHAT** - NZDIMP includes principles that cover some of what is contained in ODC however may be missing some specific actions.
3. **NO**: NZDIMP does not include principles and actions from the ODC.













We also include a more detailed comparative analysis.

High level principles








Open Data Charter	NZ Data & Information Management Principles
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Open by default2. Timely and comprehensive3. Accessible and usable4. Comparable and interoperable5. For improved governance and citizen engagement6. For inclusive development and innovation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Open2. Protected3. Readily available4. Trusted and authoritative5. Well managed6. Reasonably priced7. Reusable

Comparison table








 YES
  NO
  SOMEWHAT


















International Open Data Charter - summarised key points	Aligned NZDIMP?
Principle 1: Open by default (details)	
Open unless legitimate reason exists not to.	
Provide clear justifications for not releasing.	
Culture of openness.	
Observe domestic laws and international standards on security, privacy, confidentiality and intellectual property.	
Anonymise data prior to publication, sensitive and personally-identifiable data removed	
Principle 2: Timely and comprehensive (details)	
Release open data based on prioritisation from user consultation in a timely manner.	
Data is valuable when it's comprehensive, accurate and high quality - manage data lifecycle as long as data is valuable.	
Consult with open data users to get feedback and improve data quality.	
Consult with open data users to reduce impact when changing structure or supply of data.	
Comprehensive data is disaggregated and unmodified to greatest extent possible.	
Maintain publicly shared data holding lists (even if not open data it helps meaningful user consultations).	
Document the collection, standards and publish process.	

Principle 3: Accessible and usable ([details](#))

Publish data on a central portal - discoverable and accessible.	
Use open formats (standards), publish in multiple formats.	
Able to be processed by computers and used by people.	
Data is released free of charge.	
Data released under an open licence.	
No registration required to access data.	
Ensure wide data reuse through awareness raising and improved.	

Principle 4: Comparable and interoperable ([details](#))

Data should be structured and standardised to allow comparison and interoperability across sectors, locations and time.	
Implement Open Standards data formats and common identifiers when collecting or publishing open data.	
Consistent metadata in human and machine readable.	
Documentation accompanies open data and fully describes it in plain language.	
Users understand the source and limitations of the data.	
Engage with domestic and global standards setting bodies to ensure new standards are interoperable.	
Map and publicly share local standards and identifiers to emerging global standards.	

Principle 5: For improved governance and citizen engagement (details)	
Encourage use of open data to develop, implement and assess programmes, policies and better public services.	
Engagement and consultation with citizens helps government understand high demand data and improve data release prioritisation.	
Local government has a key role in citizen engagement on open data as they are often first contact point for citizens.	
Regular public reporting on public open data initiatives.	
Anticorruption information is released as open data.	
Provide training to increase capability of public servants to use open data for evidence based policy development.	
Align proactive release of open data with government obligations to release on request through engaging with freedom of information community.	
Engage with citizens and private sector to determine the data needed to effectively hold government accountable.	
Protect those using open data to identify corruption or criticise government.	
Principle 6: For inclusive development and innovation (details)	
Recognise open data as an equitable resource in society.	
Recognise the existence of the “digital divide” and limits on access and use of open data for marginalised people in society.	
Government actively support innovation based on reuse of open data.	
Encourage a richer open data ecosystem by empowering all sectors (citizens, businesses, academia, government employees) to release and innovate with valuable open data.	
Support programmes that develop and co-create datasets, visualisations and tools based on open data.	
Engage with education sector to improve data literacy curriculum.	
Share knowledge with other governments internationally and share technical expertise.	
Carry out research on the social and economic impacts of open data.	

Detailed comparative analysis

International Open Data Charter	NZ Data and Information Management Principles
<p>Principle 1: Open by default</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Open unless legitimate reason exists not to. ● Provide clear justifications for not releasing. ● Culture of openness ● Observe domestic laws and international standards on security, privacy, confidentiality and intellectual property; Anonymise data prior to publication, sensitive and personally-identifiable data removed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Alignment: Open</i> - “open for public access unless groups for refusal” ● <i>Partial alignment:</i> Can cite no release under OIA, Privacy Act and other policy. No require to provide detailed justification. ● <i>Alignment: Open</i> principle says “Data and information held by government should be open for public access unless grounds for refusal”. The IODC uses different language asking for a “culture of openness”. ● <i>Alignment: Protected</i> - “personal, confidential and classified data ... are protected”.
<p>Principle 2: Timely and comprehensive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Release open data based on prioritisation from user consultation in a timely manner. ● Data is valuable when it’s comprehensive, accurate and high quality - manage data lifecycle as long as data is valuable. ● To help release valuable open data consult with data users to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Get feedback and improve data quality. ○ Reduce impact when changing structure or supply of data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Partial alignment: Readily Available</i> mentions “release proactively and without discrimination”. However no consideration for priority of release based on user consultation (thus helping government reduce identification time through crowdsourcing). ● <i>Alignment: Trusted and Authoritative</i> states collected data should be “accurate, relevant, timely, consistent and without bias”. Further, Well Managed refers to data lifecycle practices. ● <i>Partial alignment: Well Managed</i> states “collaborate with ... the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Comprehensive data is disaggregated and unmodified to greatest extent possible. ● Maintain publicly shared data holding lists (even if not open data it helps meaningful user consultations). ● Document the collection, standards and publish process. 	<p>public". No specific consideration of user feedback on data quality and improving data quality if valuable and necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gap: No specific consideration to consult data users when there are changes to data structure or supply (organisations may rely on data supply and impacted). ● Alignment: Reusable states data should be released with "highest possible level of granularity". ● Gap: No consideration of data holdings lists to be creative and public. Agencies may have these lists internally. ● Partial alignment: Reusable mentions "appropriate metadata" which would document standards used. However, no mention of collection and publish process other than "released online" in Readily Available.
<p>Principle 3: Accessible and usable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Publish data on a central portal - discoverable and accessible. ● Use open formats (standards), publish in multiple formats. ● Able to be processed by computers and used by people. ● Data is released free of charge. ● Data released under an open licence. ● No registration required to access data. ● Ensure wide data reuse through awareness raising and improved citizen data literacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partial alignment: Readily Available states data should be discoverable and accessible and released online. Does not mention this should be on a single portal (i.e. data.govt.nz). ● Alignment: Reusable states that data in proprietary formats are also released in open, non-proprietary formats. Well Managed further hints at Open Standards by suggesting data lifecycle caters for technology obsolescence and long-term preservation. ● Alignment: Reusable mentions data is re-usable in machine readable format. ● Alignment: Reasonably priced expects data access to be free (as in zero-cost). ● Alignment: Reusable suggests using the NZGOAL framework, this covered open licensing under Creative Commons.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partial alignment: Readily Available suggests data is released “without discrimination”, requiring a registration might be seen to be discriminating access. Otherwise there is no guidance on whether users might be required to provide credentials before accessing open data sets. ● Partial alignment: Well Managed states that good practice includes “strengthening awareness” No provision for improved data literacy of citizens.
<p>Principle 4: Comparable and interoperable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data should be structured and standardised to allow comparison and interoperability across sectors, locations and time. ● Implement Open Standards data formats and common identifiers when collecting or publishing open data. ● Consistent metadata in human and machine readable. ● Documentation accompanies open data and fully describes it in plain language. ● Users understand the source and limitations of the data. ● Engage with domestic and global standards setting bodies to ensure new standards are interoperable. ● Map and publicly share local standards and identifiers to emerging global standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partial alignment: Reusable mentions data should be reusable over time. No mention of comparable data across sectors and locations. ● Partial alignment: Reusable covers release in open standard formats. No mention of using common identifiers. ● Alignment: Reusable covers “appropriate metadata” and “machine readable”. ● Gap: No mention of supplying any documentation along with open data or that description should be in plain language. ● Partial alignment: Trusted and Authoritative covers declaring an authoritative single source. No mention of describing the data limitations. ● Partial Alignment: Well Managed mentions “supporting international cooperation”, unclear if this refers to international standards setting bodies, cooperation also more passive than “engage”. ● Gap: No mention in NZDIMP to map local standards and identifiers publicly.

Principle 5: For improved governance and citizen engagement

- Encourage use of open data to develop, implement and assess programmes, policies and better public services.
- Engagement and consultation with citizens helps government understand high demand data and improve data release prioritisation.
- Local government has a key role in citizen engagement on open data as they are often first contact point for citizens.
- Regular public reporting on public open data initiatives.
- Anticorruption information is released as open data.
- Provide training to increase capability of public servants to use open data for evidence based policy development.
- Align proactive release of open data with government obligations to release on request through engaging with freedom of information community.
- Engage with citizens and private sector to determine the data needed to effectively hold government accountable.
- Protect those using open data to identify corruption or criticise government.

- **Gap:** No explicit mention of using open data for creating and assessing programmes, policies or public services.
- **Partial alignment:** Well managed mentions “collaborating with other agencies and the public” however is not specific on what will be collaborated on.
- **Partial alignment:** While local government not specifically mentioned in principles the Cabinet paper¹ endorsing NZDIMP invited “*Minister of Local Government to write to ... Local Government ... informing [them] ... where appropriate, to take a similar approach*”
- **Gap:** No requirement to report publicly on open data initiatives.
- **Gap:** No specific requirement to release Anticorruption information as open data.
- **Gap:** No provision to improve public sector employees capability to use open data for evidence based policy decisions.
- **Partial alignment:** Well Managed puts forward good practices including collaborating with public and facilitating access to data. No specific engagement with freedom of information community for more aligned and proactive Official Information Act request responses.
- **Gap:** No provision to work with citizens and businesses to find out what data they need to hold the government accountable.
- **Gap:** No provision protecting those using open data to identify corruption or to hold government to account critically. Note though this

¹ CAB Min (11) 29/12 (8 August 2011))

<https://www.ict.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/CAB-Min-8-August-2011.pdf>

	is provisioned for in the Protected Disclosures Act ² .
<p>Principle 6: For inclusive development and innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise open data as an equitable resource in society. ● Recognise the existence of the “digital divide” and limits on access and use of open data for marginalised people in society. ● Government actively support innovation based on reuse of open data. ● Encourage a richer open data ecosystem by empowering all sectors (citizens, businesses, academia, government employees) to release and innovate with valuable open data. ● Support programmes that develop and co-create datasets, visualisations and tools based on open data. ● Engage with education sector to improve data literacy curriculum. ● Share knowledge with other governments internationally and share technical expertise. ● Carry out research on the social and economic impacts of open data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alignment: Well Managed refers to “equitable resource” concept however uses the words “belong to the New Zealand public” and “strategic asset [held] on behalf of the public”. ● Gap: No recognition of digital divide. ● Partial alignment: Reusable talks about data reuse however might not be as active as mentioned in the IODC. ● Gap: NZDIMP scope seems to be public sector only. ● Gap: No mention of support from government for co-created datasets, visualisations and tools. ● Gap: Improved data literacy in schools not covered. ● Partial alignment: Well Managed talks about “supporting international cooperations”, not specific to global knowledge and technical expertise sharing. ● Gap: No provision to research the social and economic impacts of open data.

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http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2000/0007/latest/DLM53466.html?search=ts_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg_protected+disclosures+act_resel_25_h&p=1