OECD Policy principles for enhanced access and more effective use of public sector information

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Creativity and Innovation

OECD work on innovation in digital content includes:

• Digital content – new infrastructure for business, participative web, education, health

• Public sector information - increase returns on public investments, maximise use & spill-overs
Objectives

- Guidance for enhanced access and more effective use for public and private sectors
- Increase total returns on public investments and economic and social benefits through:
  - more efficient distribution
  - enhanced innovation
  - development of new uses
  - market-based competition
- International policy principles contribute to global exchange and use of public information
Framework issues

- Principles apply to a different extent to different categories of information and content
- Greater access and use useful regardless of IP ownership
- Take account of: IPRs, legal requirements and restrictions, trade secrets, privacy and confidentiality, and national security concerns; and democracy, human rights, freedom of information, environmental information considerations
- Strengthening the role of the non-public sector in producing, developing and disseminating this information and content may require changes in legislation, organisation and budgets
- Take account of OECD Principles and Guidelines for Access to Research Data from Public Funding
Public sector information policy principles

Policy principles:

- Openness
- Access and transparent reuse conditions
- Asset lists
- Quality
- Integrity
- New technologies and long-term preservation
- Copyright
- Pricing
- Competition
- Redress mechanisms
- Public private partnerships
- Internat’l access / use
- Best practices
Policy principles -- details

• Openness
  – Assume openness as a default rule for all funding models, define limitations (privacy, security, etc.)

• Transparent access and reuse conditions
  – Non-discriminatory competitive access, limited restrictions

• Asset lists
  – Awareness, easy to find, clear information on conditions

• Quality
  – Methodical collection, reliability, compatibility

• Integrity
  – Best practice information management, no unauthorised modification

• New technologies and long-term preservation
  – Interoperability, address technological obsolescence
Policy principles -- details

• Copyright
  – Exercise to facilitate re-use including 3rd party holders

• Pricing
  – Agreeing pricing which facilitates access, consistency across organisations, marginal cost where possible

• Competition
  – Pricing and unfair competition, cross-subsidisation, downstream equality where comparable

• Redress mechanisms

• Public private partnerships (e.g. digitisation costs)

• International access / use (harmonisation, interoperability)

• Best practices (share widely, information exchange)