State of Open Data Policy:
Repository of Recent Developments

Executive Summary: The Open Data Policy Lab curated this repository to assess recent policy developments on open data, data reuse, and data collaboration around the world. The review currently surfaces approximately 50 examples of legislative acts, proposals, directives, and other policy documents. The collection reveals that, while regions such as Europe and Asia have increased policy efforts toward enabling data collaborations, policy action worldwide remains nascent. Most efforts till date are centered around opening government data. The majority of countries still lack open data policies or a way to implement the policies outlined. Concerns that the absence of action may both enable misuse of data and missed opportunities to use data fuel an urgent need for institutions to develop frameworks that can guide data professionals.

Moving forward, the Open Data Policy Lab will be using its [Third Wave of Open Data](#) framework as a guide to support decision makers in developing policies that enable institutions to publish with purpose, facilitate partnerships and cross-sector data collaboration; advance open data at the subnational level and coordination with national efforts, and prioritize data responsibility and data rights.

The current version[1] was produced in May 2022, and will be updated on a regular basis as new developments are spotted or shared with us. Please help us keep the repository up-to-date by sharing any suggestions or comments to datastewards@thegovlab.org

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Overview

When designed well, policy can serve as an essential foundation for enabling responsible, accountable, and ethical data collaboration across sectors. It facilitates opening data and data re-use by providing a framework for practitioners. It gives clarity to decision-makers in government, business, and civil society who might otherwise be reluctant to provide access to their data assets. It can define and articulate the roles and responsibilities needed to minimize misuse of data while ensuring there are not missed uses of it as well. These topics are critically important in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has demonstrated the need for non-traditional data sharing to address dynamic public challenges.

At the same time, the policy and regulatory environment around opening data is not well understood or studied. Research by the Open Data Policy Lab suggests that the policy environment is underdeveloped. As Ania Calderon, former Executive Director of the Open Data Charter, noted in the Open Data Policy Lab's *Third Wave of Open Data* report, "[o]ur legislation and policies are insufficient to respond to the nuances we are seeing in terms of how data is being used, abused." While actors have sought to develop strategies for maximizing the effectiveness of public and private data stores, many other institutions lack policy commitments to even maintain open data portals. The latest edition of the Global Data Barometer, for instance, identified 30 countries that have legally binding open data policies, yet noted that the implementation gap between requirements to publish and publication varies by sector. Another 44 countries have open data policies in place that are not legally binding.

In this document, we do not list all laws or strategies developed on open data till date. Instead we seek to capture the policy developments of the last four years around issues of data collaboration and data reuse. Our goal is to capture signals of concerns, direction and leadership as to determine what stakeholders may focus on in the future.

Scope

This document examines recent legislation and directives that have been proposed or enacted that affect data collaboration. It uses legislation and directives as a proxy for interest in opening data by governments and as an indicator of the kinds of issues and

audiences they are focused on. The Open Data Policy Lab's research team curated examples through searches of publicly available, English and French databases. We subsequently invited a group of experts to review the document to identify gaps and examples that would make useful additions.

The items here are not intended to be comprehensive, but rather to illustrate current trends in the field. Consequently, it does not include bills or legislation proposed prior to 2018. It also does not include the variety of government action taken at a local and regional level. It also, necessarily, excludes items lacking public documentation or adopted informally within an institution. It may miss inclusion of policy that is not available in English or French or poorly reported upon by English and French news sources. Finally, an item's inclusion in this list should not be understood as an endorsement nor as an assessment.

Other resources

Our aim is not to duplicate existing efforts and policy repositories but to act as an observatory of latest developments. For a more detailed assessment of data protection and privacy legislative developments see for instance UNCTAD's repository. For a global assessment of the state of open data itself see The Global Data Barometer and of freedom of information see the Open Government Partnership. For a broad assessment of the global data governance landscape see the Global Data Governance Map.

Organization

The table below provides an overview of the types of data collaboration that are addressed through legislation or policy by country. The types of data collaborations detailed in the document are the following:

- Government-to government (G2G): Data held by certain government agencies and shared with other government agencies, often to facilitate public service.
- Business-to-government (B2G): The ability of governments to access important datasets that companies might hold.
- Government-to-citizen (G2C): Data collected by the government and shared to citizens often for transparency or accountability.
- Business-to-science (B2S): Data collected by the private sector that could be valuable for scientific research across disciplines.

- Government-to-science (G2S): Similarly, data collected by the government that is shared with the scientific community.
- Government-to-business (G2B): Government data shared with the private sector.

Each checkmark is a hyperlink to the legislation. Through this living repository, we hope to shed light on some of the recent trends in the field of open data.

	Country	G2G	B2G	G2C	B2S/G2S	G2B
North America	United States		✓	✓	✓	
	Canada	✓				
Europe	European Commission	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓✓	
	European Parliament	✓		✓	✓	✓
	United Kingdom	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	
	Finland	✓			✓	
	Denmark	✓				
	Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	France	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Malta	✓		✓	✓	
	Slovenia	✓				
	Lithuania	✓		✓	✓	
Latin America	Brazil	✓				

	Colombia	✓		✓	✓	
	Dominican Republic			✓	✓	✓
Oceania	New Zealand		✓			
	Australia			✓	✓	
Asia	India				✓	✓
	Singapore	✓				
	Japan	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Singapore	✓				
	Saudi Arabia	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Vietnam	✓			✓	✓
	China	✓		✓		✓
Africa	Kenya	✓	✓			✓
	Rwanda	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓

Key Observations

This collection demonstrates that, while there is growing interest in open data and data collaboration, that policy still remains nascent and focused on open data repositories at the expense of other collaborative arrangements. As we indicated in our report on the *Third Wave of Open Data*, there is an urgent need for governance frameworks at the local, regional, and national level to facilitate responsible reuse. These policies need to be developed in reflection to the unique context that policymakers and their constituents face. They need to contain well-defined terms and address emerging work to promote the public good, such as those projects that emerged from the COVID-19 pandemic.

An assessment of the various efforts identified, as well as deliberation with key stakeholders reviewing and assessing the below repository, indicates that:

- **POLICY INNOVATORS:** The field has a few emerging "policy innovators" whose approaches are becoming used by various other countries as models for their own approach. In particular, policy at the supranational level, such as those from the European Union institutions or the OECD, usually steer open data trends in a particular direction, encouraging individual countries, not only member states, to adopt the same approaches. This was the case, for example, for the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation. One model does not fit all, however, and different (legal) cultures may require different approaches.
- **FOCUS ON OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA:** Most recent efforts worldwide are still centered around opening government data. For many countries, open data laws date back decades and the need to be updated to reflect current trends and needs. The early adopters of open data policies are currently experiencing a vacuum of new thinking and efforts.
- **LACK OF INCENTIVES:** Around the world, incentives to further collaboration in the public interest remain limited and policymakers may consider policies to further encourage it rather than using laws to make them compulsory. Most legislative policies reveal a goal to use data collaborations as a commercial asset and not a global public good.
- **STANDARDS AS POLICY MECHANISMS:** Standardization is an important policy mechanism, even if the Global Data Barometer notes that only 47% of frameworks around the world "address common standards for data." However, it should be noted that

legislation is not the only me*ans* to promote open data as practices like standardization or specific use cases can also achieve the same effect.
- **COVID-19**: While COVID acted as a wake-up-call and led to a call assess the open data policies in place, yet the pandemic did not result in many more new policies being developed.
- **ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL**: to encourage innovation, policies should be fit for context and purpose and be sufficiently flexible to support many open standards and data sharing models around the world.

Recent Developments by Continent

North America

Country	G2G	B2G	G2C	B2S/G2S	G2B
United States		✓	✓	✓	
Canada	✓				

Open data portals in North America have existed for many years, and, especially in the United States, key legislation enshrines open government data practices across the public sector. Recent efforts have taken the region beyond basic repositories and toward facilitating more responsible, collaborative arrangements between the public and private sector. Legislation such as the The Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 are indicative of this focus.

However, relative to Europe, recent legislative action on open data and data reuse across North America has been sparse. Proposals such as the Social Media Disclosure And Transparency of Advertisements (DATA) Act of 2021, the Kids Online Safety Act, and Digital Services Oversight and Safety Act would provide a framework for data reuse for researchers and other groups, but these bills have not

moved beyond committee. While outside the scope of this memo, the researchers will note that the absence of recent policy changes has led US states such as California to pursue their own data policies.

Country	Policy	Summary	Tags
United States	PASSED: The Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018	Enacted on 14 January 2019, this bill requires agency data to be accessible online and requires agencies to plan to develop statistical evidence to support policymaking. Title II of the Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking is entitled the Open Government Data Act and requires Federal agencies to provide all public data assets as "open government data" and under an "open license" as defined by law and in line with guidance by the Office of Management and Budget.	G2G G2B G2C G2B B2G B2S G2S
	PASSED: Open, Public, Electronic and Necessary (OPEN) Government Data Act	As a part of the Foundations for Evidence Based Policymaking Act, the OPEN Government Act became a law on 14 January 2019. The bill provides a government-wide mandate for federal agencies to publish all their information as open data – using standardized, non-proprietary formats.	G2C G2B
	PASSED: The Clarifying Lawful Overseas Use of Data (CLOUD) Act	The CLOUD Act is a United States federal law enacted in 2018 which amends the Stored Communications Act (SCA) of 1986 to allow federal law enforcement to compel US-based technology companies via warrant or subpoena to provide requested data stored on servers regardless of whether the data are stored in the US or on foreign soil.	B2G

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	INTRODUCED: Social Media Disclosure And Transparency of Advertisements (DATA) Act of 2021	Introduced in the House on 20 May 2021, the Social Media DATA Act requires consumer-facing websites and mobile applications with a large number of users to maintain advertisement libraries and make them available to academic researchers and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).	B2S
	INTRODUCED: Kids Online Safety Act	Provides provisions for qualified researchers, affiliated with an institution of higher education or a nonprofit organization, to access data held by online services.	B2S
	INTRODUCED: Digital Services Oversight and Safety Act	Researchers affiliated with an institution of higher education or nonprofit whose mission includes developing a deeper understanding of the impacts of platforms on society can be given access to data held by online services.	B2S
	PASSED: 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (21st Century IDEA)	The bill was signed into law in December 2018. The goal is to improve the experience for government customers by transforming how the government leverages available technologies. To provide better digital services, this is built upon promoting more efficient data sharing and analysis.	G2G G2C G2B G2S
Canada	PASSED: Security of Canada Information Disclosure Act (SCIDA)	Last amended in 2019, this bill provides federal government institutions the authority to disclose information to each other to protect against activities that undermine the security of Canada. Enacted in 2019 as part of Bill C-59, the National Security Act, it is intended to improve the timely and effective sharing of information between government institutions for national security purposes.	G2C

OAS	PASSED: AG/RES. 2931 - Strengthening democracy	This resolution calls for advancing open government and open data policies in member countries along with the application of digital technologies to enhance public services and the promotion of exchanges of best practices for the development and application of said technologies with other member states.	G2G G2C G2B G2S

Europe

	G2G	B2G	G2C	B2S/G2S	G2B
European Commission	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓✓	
European Parliament	✓		✓	✓	✓
United Kingdom	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓
Finland	✓			✓	
Denmark	✓				
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	
France	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Malta	✓		✓	✓	
Slovenia	✓				
Lithuania	✓		✓	✓	

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As part of its 2021 digital strategy, the European Commission stated its aim to "facilitate the collaboration of data held by companies to improve public services and guide policy decisions." Recent action suggests it is committed to this goal. Europe leads other regions in proposing, discussing, and enacting policy on data and private data collaboration more specifically. Notable legislation includes the European Data Governance Act, which seeks to facilitate data collaboration, and the recently introduced Data Act, which creates a framework for business-to-government data collaboration.

As this summary suggests, activities on data collaboration on a national level remain limited, with most efforts centered on guaranteeing the public's access to public sector data.

Country/ Institution	Policy type	Summary	Tags
OECD	Science & Innovation to combat the Covid-19 crises published by the OECD	The OECD has featured Hack the Crises, a "digital solution for monitoring PPE stock and demand in hospitals," now used in hospitals across the country (OECD et al., 2020. "Latvia's version, HackForce, resulted in Shield48, a de- sign and plan to manufacture and supply face shields to medical professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic (see Figure 10). has already manufactured 10 000 face shields for Latvinian state hospitals"	
European Commission	PASSED: European Data Governance Act	The Data Governance Act, adopted by the Commission on 25 November 2020, is intended to boost data collaboration across sectors and Member States by increasing trust in data intermediaries and strengthening data collaboration across the EU and between sectors. The initiative aims to make more data available and facilitate data collaboration across sectors and EU countries in order to leverage the potential of data for the benefit	G2G G2B G2C

		of European citizens and businesses.	G2B B2G B2S G2S
	INTRODUCED: The DATA Act	The Data Act, whose proposal was issued on 23 February 2022, aims to create a framework which will encourage business-to-government (B2G) data collaboration. This includes means for public sector bodies to access and use data held by the private sector that is necessary for exceptional circumstances, particularly in case of a public emergency such as floods and wildfires, or to implement a legal mandate if data is unavailable. The act also includes provisions related to B2B and B2C data sharing, including with respect to IOT products (e.g. connected devices) and related software services.	B2G B2S
	PASSED: The Open Data and Public Sector Information Directive	Entered into force on 16 July 2019, the Open Data Directive stipulates minimum requirements for EU member states regarding making public sector information available for re-use. This directive provides a common legislative framework for this area. The PSI Directive focuses on the economic aspects of the re-use of information rather than on access to information by citizens. It encourages EU countries to make as much information available for reuse as possible.	G2C G2B
	PASSED: INSPIRE Directive	Entered into force on 25 April 2007, the INSPIRE Directive aims to create a European Union spatial data infrastructure for the purposes of EU environmental policies and policies or activities which may have an impact on the environment. This European Spatial Data Infrastructure will enable the sharing of environmental spatial information among public sector	G2C G2B

		organizations, facilitate public access to spatial information across Europe and assist in policy-making across boundaries.	
	PASSED: Regulation on a framework for the free flow of non-personal data in the European Union	The Regulation on a framework for the free flow of non-personal data in the EU aims at removing obstacles to the free movement of non-personal data between different EU countries and IT systems in Europe.	G2G G2B G2C G2B B2G B2S G2S
	PASSED: The Digital Markets Act (DMA)	The DMA provides that "gatekeepers" must grant their business users access to the data they generate by using their platform. The intention is to enable fair competition for digital businesses, generate increased innovation, and provide consumer protection.	B2G
	PASSED: The Digital Services Act (DSA)	The legislative arm of the EU Parliament voted to give initial approval to the DSA on 20 January 2022. Article 31 of DSA creates a procedure for the European Commission and national authorities ('Digital Service Coordinators') to compel confidential access to platform data.	B2G
	PASSED: New Interoperable Europe Act	The Act would accelerate the public sector's digital transformation in Europe and assist the development of a network of independent and linked digital public administrations. The EU and its Member States will be able to provide consumers and companies with improved public services and achieve Europe's digital ambitions for 2030 while promoting	G2G

		trustworthy data flows.	
	European Data Strategy 2020	Issued in February 2020 to further a single market for data, which includes promoting flow of data within the EU and across sectors. The goal is to help the EU become an "attractive, secure and dynamic data economy. This also inspired the establishment of the European Alliance for Industrial Data, Edge and Cloud in October 2020.	G2B G2S G2G
European Parliament	PASSED: European Open Data Directive	Entered into force on 16 July 2019, the directive lays down the legal framework for the reuse of public-sector information such as geographical, land registry, statistical or legal information held by public-sector bodies or public undertakings, and of publicly funded research data. It aims to boost the socioeconomic potential of public-sector information, e.g. by making it more easily available for start-ups and small and medium-sized enterprises, by increasing the supply of dynamic data* and of datasets with a particularly high economic impact, and by promoting competition and transparency in the information market.It is part of a package of measures designed to reinforce the EU's data economy, including the development of artificial intelligence.	G2B G2S G2C G2G
United Kingdom	PASSED: Data Protection Act 2018	Receiving the Royal Assent on 23 May 2018, the Act is the UK's implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The Act entails Data collaboration Code of Practice (issued on 17 December 2020), which provides practical guidance on personal data collaboration in accordance with the UK GDPR. The Code itself is not legally binding, but the Code is admissible as evidence in UK legal proceedings.	G2G G2B G2C

			G2B / B2G / B2S / G2S
	National Data Strategy Mission 1 Policy Framework	This document provides a framework for government action to set the correct conditions to make private and third sector data more usable, accessible and available across the UK economy while protecting people's data rights and private enterprises' intellectual property.	B2G / B2S
	Data Reform Bill	The Bill will seek to modernize the UK Information Commissioner's Office, providing it with the power to take "stronger action" against businesses that breach data rules and increase industry participation in "smart data schemes" designed to give citizens and small businesses more control of their data.	G2G / G2B / G2C / G2B / B2G / B2S / G2S
Ireland	PASSED: Data Collaboration and Governance Act 2019 (DSGA)	The DSGA regulates how and when public bodies can share personal data with other public bodies when providing public services. It also establishes the Data Governance Board to promote and advise on compliance with the DSGA.	G2G

Germany	PASSED: Data Strategy of the German Federal Government	With over 240 measures, the Data Strategy aims to facilitate the use of data and data sharing in Europe. The German government produced the strategy on the basis of a broad-based participatory process which included an online survey of more than 1,200 respondents.	G2G G2B G2C G2B B2G B2S G2S
France	PASSED: Circulaire signée le 27 avril 2021	This circular aims to accelerate the implementation of France's Data strategy by relying on ministerial data administrators, whose list is published on data.gouv.fr. Appointed by the ministries at the request of the Prime Minister, they have developed the strategy of the various ministries in terms of data, algorithms and source codes and for coordinating the various stakeholders.	G2G G2B G2C B2G B2S G2S
	Giant Lab	A research foundation in Paris developed a platform called "Open Covid-19", a collaborative open database useful to prevent future pandemics (Kokshagina, 2021). The platform involved "60,000 visitors from 183 countries, including 3,000 active contributors generating more than 90	

		projects ranging from mask designs to low-cost ventilator prototypes and cough-classification artificial intelligence apps" (Kokshagina, 2021).	
Finland	PASSED: Act on the Secondary Use of Health and Social Data	Entered into force on 1 May 2019, the purpose of the Act is to facilitate the effective and safe processing and access to the personal social and health data for steering, supervision, research, statistics and development in the health and social sector. The secondary use of health and social data means that the customer and register data created during health and social service sector activities will be used for purposes other than the primary reason for which they were originally saved.	G2G G2S
Malta	PASSED: Re-Use of Public Sector Information Act Malta's	Provides a framework for generating and publishing information and public documents. The act establishes various definitions including those for open format, machine readability, and the re-use of documents. This act also covers the whole country.	G2G G2C G2S G2B
Lithuania	PASSED: The Decree to establish Open Data Portal, No. 24, 2020	Establishes an Open Data portal for government data in the country.	G2C G2G G2S G2B

Slovenia	PASSED: Access to Public Information Act (ZDIJZ)	Entered into force on 22 March 2003, last amending in 2018. The purpose of the Act is to regulate the procedure that allows everyone free access and re-use of public information available to state bodies, local community bodies, public agencies, public funds and other public law entities, holders of public authority and public service providers.	G2G
Switzerland	Loi fédérale sur l'utilisation des moyens électroniques pour l'exécution des tâches des autorités	The bill aims to promote the electronic processing of federal processes (digital priority principle). These processes include the interaction of authorities at all levels of government with each other, as well as with the public and businesses. In essence, the LMETA establishes the general conditions for the development of e-government at the federal level, the forms of cooperation with other authorities and organizations in the area of e-government, and electronic administrative services.	G2C G2G G2S G2B
Finland	Act on the Secondary Use of Health and Social Data	The aim of the Act on the Secondary Use of Health and Social Data is to enable the efficient and secure processing of personal data stored in social and health care activities and for social, health, guidance, research and statistical purposes, and to combine them with the personal data of the Social Insurance Institution of Finland, Digital and Population Data Service Agency, Statistics Finland and the Finnish Centre for Pensions. The Act on the Secondary Use of Health and Social Data determines the disclosure and use of social and health data in research.	B2S B2G G2G G2S
UNESCO	Recommendation on open science	The recommendation is a legal instrument expected to outline common values and guiding principles for open science, identify specific actions for open access and open data, make recommendations to engage the public with science, and make commitments to make it easier to produce and disseminate scientific knowledge globally.	G2G G2B G2S

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Latin America

	G2G	B2G	G2C	B2S/G2S	G2B
Brazil	✓				
Colombia	✓		✓	✓	
Dominican Republic			✓	✓	✓

In recent years, governments across Latin America have pursued national, regional, and local data portals. The Open Data Inception project reports that there are now more than 200 of these portals across the region and that there has been a promising use of open data by the private sector and civil society. Reflecting these facts, formal policy on a national level remains centered around expanding access to public sector data. This public data collaboration is frequently framed as ensuring more transparency of government institutions.

Country	Policy type	Summary	
Brazil	PASSED: Open Data Decree	Brazil established a Central Data Governance Committee that issues guidelines on data collaboration within the public sector and consults experts and the larger public on data governance measures. The decree brings the concept of the levels of data collaboration, which intends to categorize data by collaboration purposes based on sensitivity. It provides a set of standards, technologies, and procedures for public information collaboration.	G2C G2B G2S
	PASSED: Decree No. 10,046 of 2019	Decree No. 10,046/2019 provides for governance in data sharing within the Federal Public Administration and institutes the Citizens Base Register and the Central Data Governance Committee.	G2G

Dominican Republic	PASSED: National Open Data Policy	The policy will facilitate the access, use, reuse and redistribution of public data. Through this policy, valuable information is made available to the public for the use and generation of social and economic value from these data, for the benefit of citizens and other stakeholders.	G2C G2B G2S
Colombia	PASSED: Decree 1008 of 2018	The decree establishes general guidelines for the Digital Government Policy for Colombia. Following its promulgation, a new digital government policy was established resulting in the publication of the digital government manual, where government open data is a central axis.	G2C G2B
	PASSED: Resolution 460 of 2022	Through Resolution 460 of 2022, the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies (MinTIC) issued the National Plan for Data Infrastructure (PNID) and its Roadmap, in order to promote the digital transformation of the State and the development of a data-driven economy.	G2G G2C G2B
	INTRODUCED: Decree 1078 of 2015	The draft decree aims to establish the general guidelines for governing the data infrastructure of Colombia and articulates the policies, regulations and guidelines for the availability, exchange and reuse of data and that allows its sustainability in the long term.	G2G G2C G2B

Oceania

	G2G	B2G	G2C	B2S/G2S	G2B
New Zealand		✓			
Australia			✓	✓	

Recent policy changes in Oceania are limited, with only two examples identified. These policies relate to transparency efforts (i.e. expanding the public's access to public sector data) or enabling better data reuse by the government in response to a disaster (i.e. the COVID-19 pandemic). Australia's Data Availability and Transparency Bill aims to facilitate public sector data collaboration while the Civil Defence National Emergencies Code in New Zealand provides government agencies with the right to use and disclose personal information in the case of extreme circumstances.

Country	Policy type	Summary	Tags
New Zealand	PASSED: Civil Defence National Emergencies (Information collaboration) Code 2020	The code provides agencies with broader discretion to collect, use and disclose personal information in the rare event of a major disaster that has triggered a state of national emergency. In particular, the code facilitates the disclosure of personal information to public sector agencies to assist in the government response to a national emergency.	B2G
Australia	PASSED: Data Availability and Transparency Bill 2022	Introduced with the Data Availability and Transparency (Consequential Amendments) Bill 2020 to implement a scheme to authorize and regulate access to Australian Government data, the bill authorizes public sector data custodians to share data with specific users working on the delivery of government services; informing government policy and programs; and research and development.	G2G G2B

Asia

Asia	G2G	B2G	G2C	B2S/G2S	G2B
India				✓	✓

Singapore	✓				
Japan	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Singapore	✓				
Saudi Arabia	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Vietnam	✓			✓	✓
China	✓		✓		✓

Asia has been a source of substantial activity on data openness and data collaboration. In a few years, a variety of new policies have been proposed or adopted that provide a framework for data-driven practitioners. These items include the Government of Japan amendment on the Act on the Protection of Personal Information, which historically had hindered public data sharing. It also includes Singapore's Public Sector (Governance) Bill, which aims to promote data sharing among public sector agencies. Other governments in Asia have been working on regulatory frameworks to facilitate the sharing of data held by the private sector, which shows a clear interest of governments to support data collaboration.

Country	Policy type	Summary	Tags
India	PROPOSED: Draft India Data Accessibility & Use Policy 2022	Published on 21 February 2022, this proposed policy aims to allow the government to license and sell public data to the private sector. It notes that "the private sector may be granted access to select databases for commercial use.....Given that the private sector has the potential to reap massive dividends from this data, it is only fair to charge them for its use." The clause on the commercialization of public data has received criticism,	G2B

		especially since India does not have a data protection law that provides accountability in cases of privacy violations.	
	PASSED: Non-personal data sharing act	The act sets out the legal framework for the governance of personal data (proposing the creation of a regulator, the Data Protection Authority), it makes reference to non-personal data as well, providing for mandatory sharing of non-personal or anonymised data 'to enable better targeting of delivery of services or formulation of evidence-based policies by the Central Government'.	B2G
Japan	PASSED: Amendments to the Act on the Protection of Personal Information	Enacted on 1 April 2022, the new amendments to the original Act aim to make data collaboration more efficient by providing guidelines on personal data transfers and anonymization.	G2G G2B G2C G2B B2G B2S G2S
Saudi Arabia	PASSED: Open Data Interim Regulations	Saudi Arabia has a very new Open Data Interim Regulations, released as part of the National Data Governance Interim Regulations first released on June 1st 2020.	G2G G2B G2C

			G2B **B2G** **B2S** **G2S**
Singapore	PASSED: Public Sector (Governance) Bill	Passed in 2018, the Bill aims to set out a consistent governance framework across the public bodies in Singapore and to support a whole-of-government approach to the delivery of services in the public sector. According to the Bill, when a data collaboration direction is given, Singapore public sector agencies and their officers are authorized to share the information under the agency's control with another Singapore public sector agency to the extent permitted by the data collaboration direction despite any obligation as to confidentiality under the common law.	**G2G**
Vietnam	PASSED: Decree no 47/2020/ND-CP	In Vietnam, regarding data issues, the Government and agencies often combine 4 issues including data management, connection, sharing and opening in a single legal document. At the central level, that binding document is Decree no 47/2020/ND-CP on management, connection and sharing of digital data of government agencies	**G2G** **G2C** **G2B**
China	Second Draft: Measures on Data Security in the Industrial and Telecommunication Sectors	Proposed by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) in February 2022. A major aspect of it is to refine the scope of how data is shared in the targeted sectors.	**G2B** **G2C**

	Data Security Law	Adopted at the 29th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National People's Congress of the PRC. It became effective in September 2021. It is a comprehensive policy framework touching upon various aspects of data practices. Chapter five aims to promote "security and openness of government data".	G2G

Africa

Africa	G2G	B2G	G2C	B2S/G2S	G2B
Kenya	✓	✓			✓
Rwanda	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓

While several countries have adopted open data and freedom of information laws to guarantee access to public sector data, few have proposed or enacted legislation to promote data collaboration. Only Kenya's Data Protection (General) Regulations, 2021, which defines protocols for data collaboration, and Rwanda's NATIONAL Data Revolution Policy, which establishes a data governance framework, emerged from our search. As a cohort of data scientists from across the continent noted in 2018, there are several reasons for this gap. These individuals noted:

> "[M]any [low and middle-income countries] (LMICs) have significant challenges – resource provision, research support and extra-laboratory infrastructures. These low-resourced environments shape data collaboration activities, but are rarely examined within Open Data discourse."

AI scientists in a separate 2021 paper stated that power imbalances, lack of investment in building trust, and disregard for local knowledge and context are identified as the three most common barriers to data collaboration."

Country	Policy type	Summary	
Kenya	ENACTED: Data Protection (General) Regulations, 2021	Keyna enacted a series of regulations on 11 February 2022 including the General Regulations. These regulations are built upon the Data Protection Act passed in 2019. Section 20 of the General Regulations, which is subjected to Section 25 of the Act, details the protocols of personal data collaboration.	G2G G2B B2G

| Rwanda | PASSED: NATIONAL Data Revolution Policy | This policy targets to achieve specific objectives including; establishing standards & principles for data management, establish a framework to develop human capital in data science, define the framework for data creation-anonymization-release, conduct big data analytics and business intelligence, foster data enabled technology innovations, establish data institutional governance framework, address concerns of security-privacy and data sovereignty, define the role of private sector and partnerships, establishing a data portal warehouse, developing back-end MIS among others. | G2G / G2B / G2C / G2B / B2G / B2S / G2S |
| | PASSED: Draft of the Law on Data Protection and Privacy 2020 | In 2020, a Draft law of Data Protection and Privacy was approved, its Chapter II and VII provide detailed guidelines for Data creation and data sharing and transfer. | G2G / G2B / G2C / G2B / B2G / B2S / G2S |

International Organizations

In addition to these policies, there has been some notable agenda-setting on open data by international bodies. These documents tend to reflect the areas of focus of their respective organizations.

Organization	Policy recommendation	Summary	Tags
OECD	Recommendation of the Council concerning Access to Research Data from Public Funding	On 20 January 2021, the OECD Council adopted a revised Council Recommendation on Access to Research Data from Public Funding. The legal instrument, in force since 2006, has been updated to address new technologies and policy developments, and provides policy guidance in seven areas. In addition, the revision expands the scope to cover not only research data, but also related metadata, as well as bespoke algorithms, workflows, models, and software (including code), which are essential for their interpretation.	G2G G2B G2C G2B
	Declaration on Government Access to Personal Data held by Private Sector Entities	This document is the first intergovernmental agreement on common approaches to safeguarding privacy and other human rights and freedoms when accessing personal data for national security and law enforcement purposes	B2G G2G

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Repository of Recent Developments

	Good Practice Principles for Data Ethics in the Public Sector	The Good Practice Principles for Data Ethics in the Public Sector support the ethical use of data in digital government projects, products, and services to ensure they are worthy of citizens' trust. The document introduces 10 Good Practice Principles for Data Ethics in the Public Sector, including a set of specific actions which can support their implementation.	G2G / G2B / G2C / G2B
United Nations	Road map for digital cooperation: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation	In his roadmap, the secretary-general lays out recommendations for further data collaboration between sectors, as a means of facilitating the achievement of the sustainable development goals.	G2G / G2B / G2C / B2G / G2B / B2S / G2S
World Bank	World Development Report 2021: Data for Better Lives	This World Bank report offers policy considerations for enhancing access to data and using it for societal good.	G2G / G2B / G2C / G2B / B2G

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			B2S
			G2S