



Open Data Charter

<https://opendatacharter.net/>

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Chapeau

(Add your concise, concrete, and action-oriented language for the Chapeau)

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 1)

Chapter II. International peace and security

(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 2)

Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

- Work on data standards and data assurance. This is specifically important to ensure interoperability. The more quality datasets you have access to, and the easier it is for them to talk to each other, the more potential value you can get from them. Commonly-agreed data standards play a crucial role in making this happen.
- Define clear objectives in transparency and open data policies. It is key to make opening plans, taking into account current regulations, demand, resources, etc. In this way, when planning, risks can be identified and if there is personal or reserved information, it can be treated to avoid publishing data that does not correspond, and to be able to publish the rest of the information with the necessary precautions. Planning ahead is important to identify risks, prevent and mitigate them.
- Apply data protection techniques. Regarding personal data, there are anonymization guides to be able to open data protecting private and/or sensitive information.
- Intersectional analysis regarding needs, priorities, risks of groups and populations in a situation of greater vulnerability.
- Need of control authorities/oversight bodies with hierarchical equality. These actors must be independent from the State. Regarding public governance structures, it is important that the Oversight Bodies for the application of the laws on access to public information and protection of personal data, whether they are under the same orbit or not, work in synergies in the safeguarding of both rights to guarantee them.

- Coordination within the UN itself on who is handling the topics (multiple agencies handling similar issues does not help coordination).
- Community engagement and participatory data governance structures and processes. Guidelines for national implementation of empowering and people-focused data regulatory frameworks. There's a need to involve the public. We should develop and implement citizen awareness strategies. A good idea would be to coordinate events that bring together the communities of practice and authorities that carry out these agendas, in general there are conversations in silos.
- Work on pilots that can demonstrate the value of data use.
- User rights clarity and policies that follow these. There's a need for information on rights in more user-friendly formats.
- Regulatory harmonization and balance. It is important to understand the current regulations and how they dialogue with each other, both locally, nationally, and internationally, in order to make effective and balanced rights without detriment to any of them. The legal system must be coherent and harmonious.
- Open data allows data and information made with public money to revert to society to be able to use it as best as is convenient.

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 4)

Chapter V. Transforming global governance

(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 5)