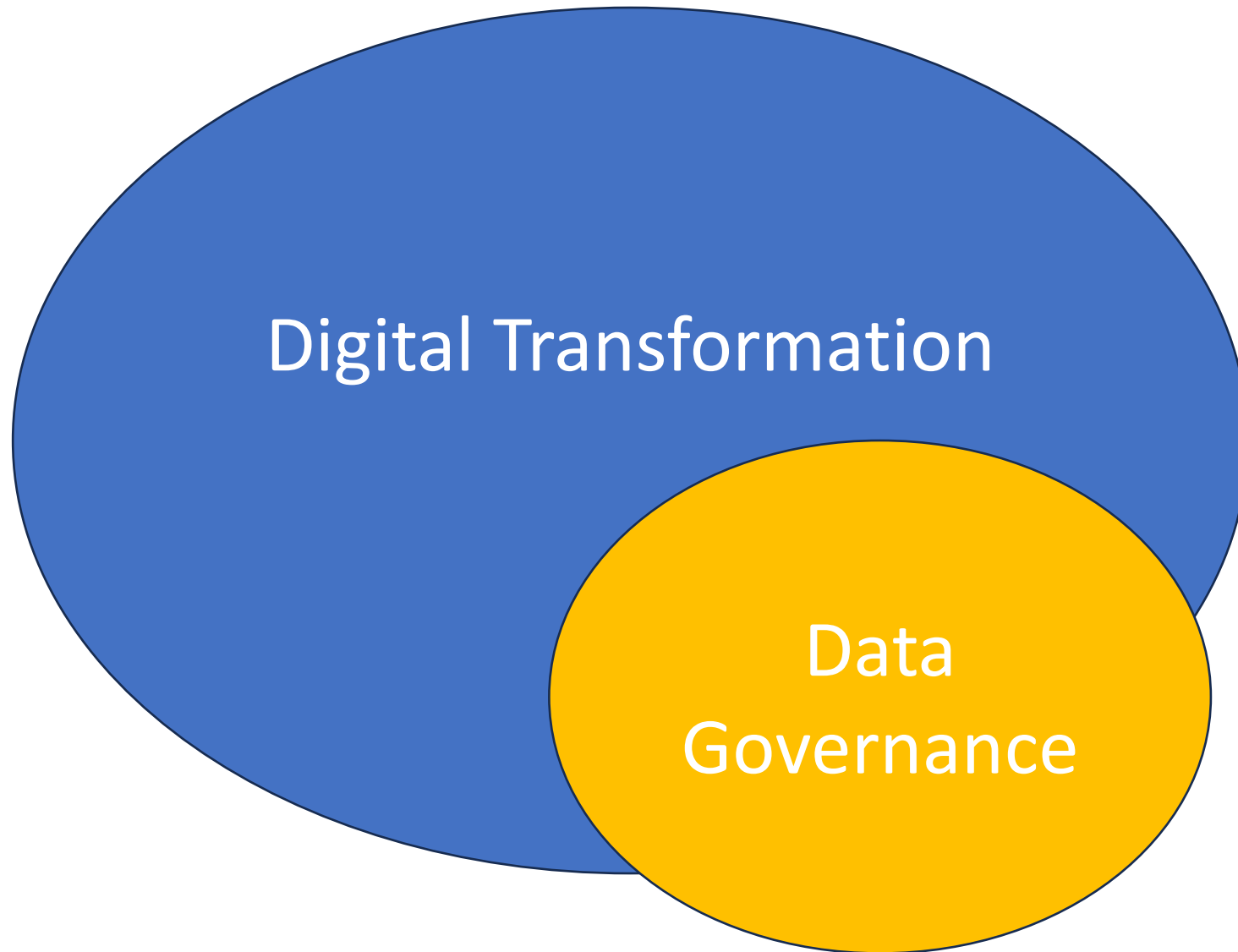# Data X Blue Pacific

Data Governance and Management

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APCICT Resource Person

Agenda

- Data Governance and digital transformation efforts
- Some observations on Data Governance arrangements in the Pacific
- Capacity building

Digital Transformation

Digital Transformation

Digital Transformation

Digital Transformation..

… requires the sharing and integration of data (at an individual level). This involves:

- managing data so it is fit for multiple purposes
- ensuring that shared data is used in a legal and ethical way

"Manage data as a strategic asset"

w-o-g / multi-agency

"Manage data as a strategic asset"

Multi-faceted challenge:
- Governance

- Technology

- Capability

- Culture

Data Governance

Data governance is a system of decision rights and accountabilities for the management of the availability, usability, integrity and security of data

DEFINED BY

- Regulations
- Policies
- Standards
- Protocols
- Roles
- Frameworks..

Data Governance Frameworks

UN/ESCAP

Fiji: Data governance profile

1. Vision and policy intent

The Statistics Act and the Census Act combined have the objective of ensuring a coordinated scheme of Official Statistics.

The 5 year and 20-year National Development Plan includes several objectives related to data, including:

- Enhanced management of public records;
- Increased dissemination of data;
- Strengthening of data collection capacity;
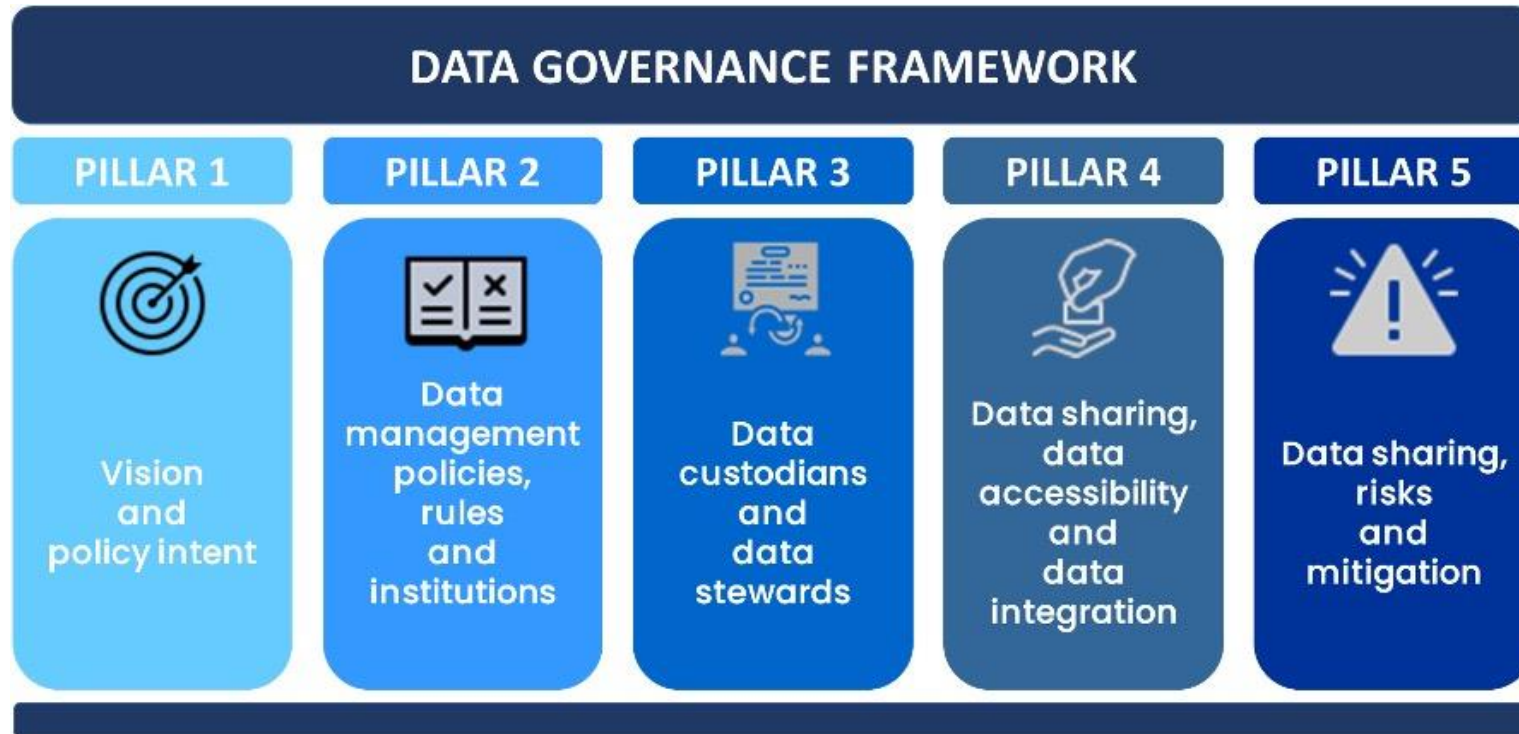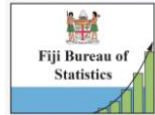- Creation/upgrade of numerous subject-specific databases; and
- Improved data security and reduced vulnerability to cyber threats.

digitalFIJI

In line with the Fijian Government's National Development Plan, which calls for the steady improvement of the quality and accessibility of government services, digitalFIJI is a 4-year programme to implement applications, enhance ICT infrastructure and build capacity in digital transformation. In Government.

2. Data Management: policies, rules & institutions

The Fiji Bureau of Statistics leads the management of data related to official statistics.

The Digital Government Strategic Framework extensively covers Data Governance principles. Under this framework, a Data Management Committee (DMC) ensures the data and information needs are addressed to support the public service delivery.

The DMC is responsible for:

- Defining data management policies, standards and procedures for management and sharing of data across the government.
- Comprising data management teams for people data and business data to determine data definitions and sharing requirements.
- Providing the mechanism for coordinating and sharing of data.

The sharing of data across government is governed by a series of policies and agreements including Data Protection Policy, Data Access Policy and Data Sharing Agreements.

3. Data custodians and data stewardship

The vision for the Fiji Bureau of Statistics is: An Efficient, Progressive and Respectable Statistics office in the Region -

"To be efficient in our undertakings of core activities such as the carrying out of surveys, censuses and compilation of administrative data as well as analysis and the dissemination of results and information through Publications and Statistical Releases.

A Progressive Statistics Office in the sense where there is advancement, development and growth in our statistical processes, human and technological resources and a Respectable organization which is reputable and highly regarded as one of the leading statistical agency in the region."

4. Data sharing , accessibility and integration

The Pacific Data Hub is a central repository of data about the Pacific and for the Pacific. The Hub contains more than 750 datasets pertaining to Fiji. The platform serves as a gateway to the most comprehensive collection of data and information about the Pacific across key areas, including population statistics, fisheries science, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience, conservation of plant genetic resources for food security, public health surveillance and human rights.

The Government Data Exchange Platform (DXP), is the source of truth to share People Information from the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registry and Entity Information from the Registrar of Companies.

5. Data sharing risks & mitigation

The National Development Plan calls for development of a cybersecurity policy and framework.

The Right of Privacy under Section 24 of the Constitution states that every person has the right to personal privacy including the right to confidentiality of their personal information.

Sections of the Crimes Act 2009 protect unauthorised access, modification or impairment to data held in a computer.

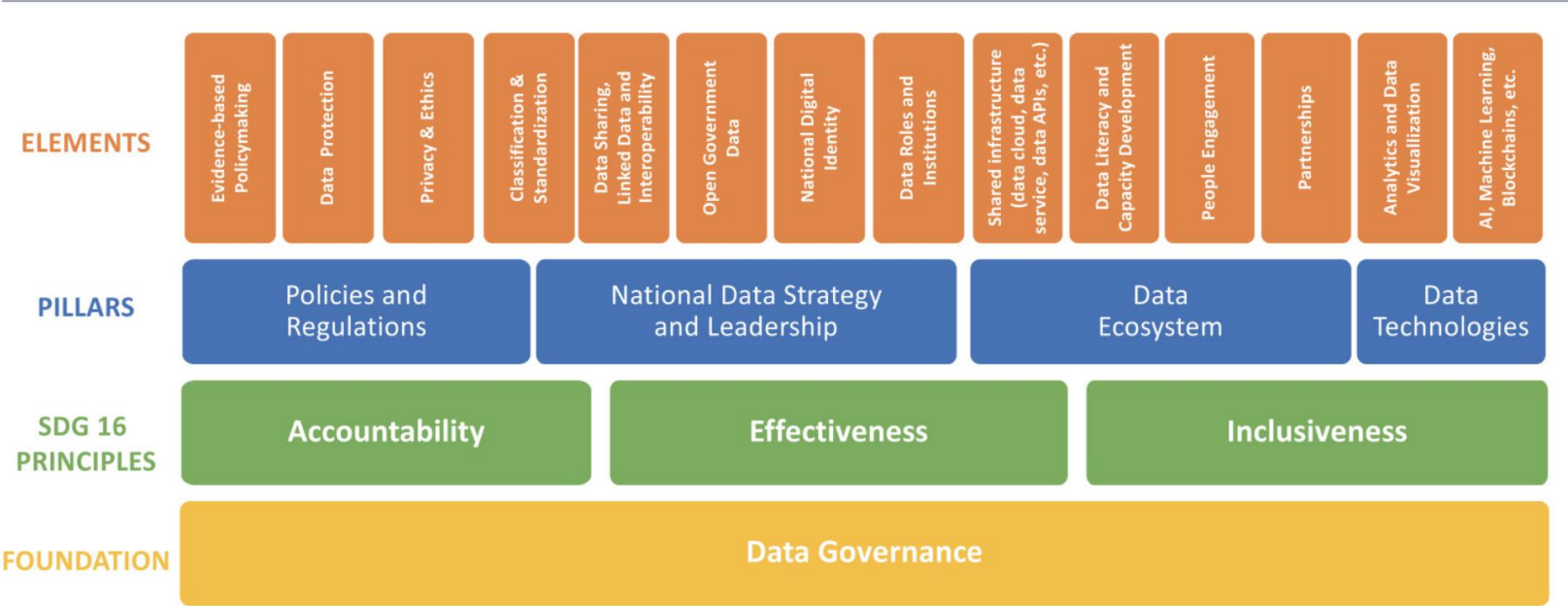Fiji has also enacted a new Cybercrime Act 2021 (not yet commenced).

The Information Act 2018 will ensure access to information on individuals held by a public agency (not yet commenced).

The Electronic Transactions Act 2008 recognises the validity of and promotes the development of electronic communications in commercial and non-commercial dealings and in dealings with governmental entities.

Data Governance Frameworks

Figure 1
Illustrative data governance framework for e-government

| ELEMENTS | Evidence-based Policymaking | Data Protection | Privacy & Ethics | Classification & Standardization | Data Sharing, Linked Data and Interoperability | Open Government Data | National Digital Identity | Data Roles and Institutions | Shared Infrastructure (data cloud, data service, data APIs, etc.) | Data Literacy and Capacity Development | People Engagement | Partnerships | Analytics and Data Visualization | AI, Machine Learning, Blockchains, etc. |

| PILLARS | Policies and Regulations | National Data Strategy and Leadership | Data Ecosystem | Data Technologies |

| SDG 16 PRINCIPLES | Accountability | Effectiveness | Inclusiveness |

| FOUNDATION | Data Governance |

Source: UN DESA (2020). UN E-Government Survey 2020, p. 166.

UN/DESA

Data Stewardship

"Data stewardship means ensuring the ethical and responsible creation, collection, management, use and reuse of data so that they are used for public good and benefit the full community of data users."

Data Stewardship

"Data stewardship means ensuring the ethical and responsible creation, collection, management, use and reuse of data so that they are used for public good and benefit the full community of data users." UNECE

Data Stewards make sure that data is managed well

""

data.govt.nz

Government Chief Data Steward (GCDS)

Mark Sowden is the Government Chief Data Steward (GCDS), the Government Statistician, and the Chief Executive of Stats NZ.
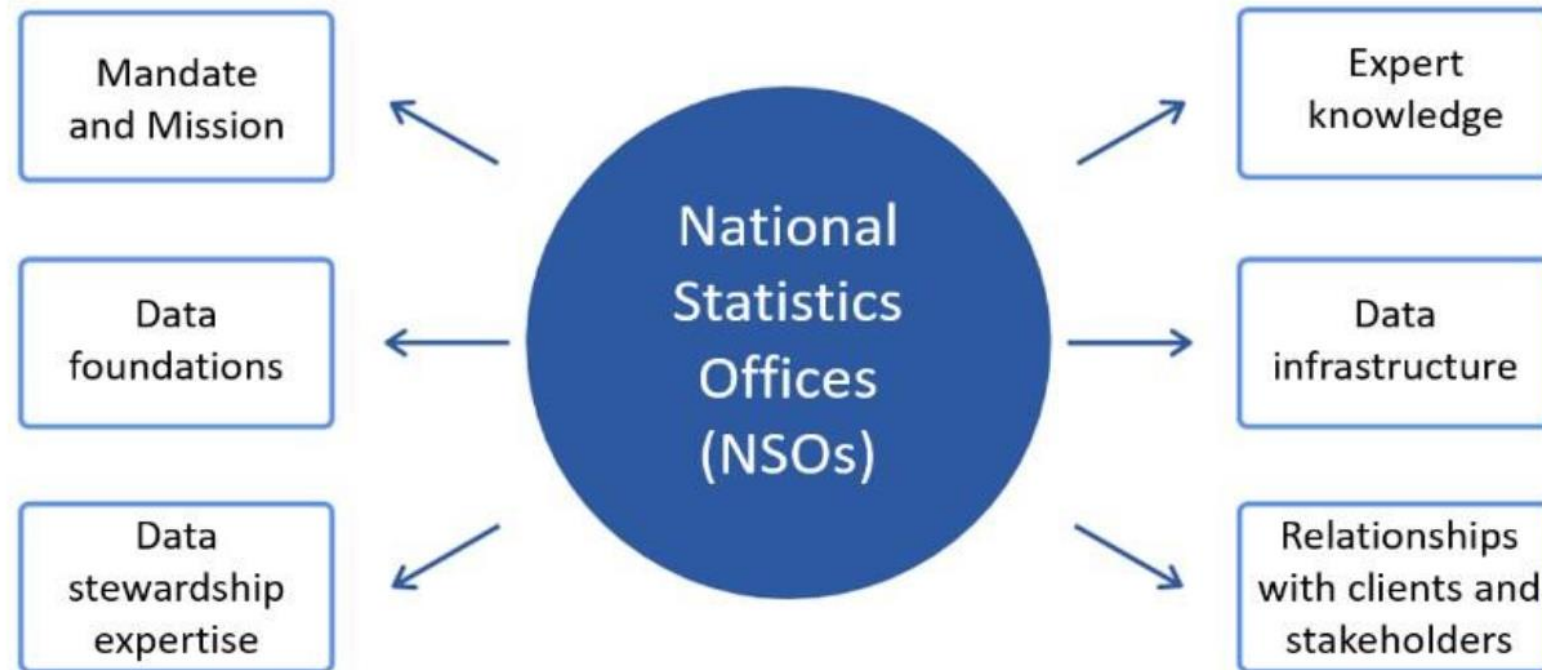
The GCDS is:
- Setting the strategic direction for government's data management
- Leading New Zealand's state sector's response to new and emerging data issues
- Co-developing a Data Stewardship Framework to enable agencies to manage data as a strategic asset and benchmark their data maturity
- Leading the government's commitment to accelerating the release of open data.

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NSO as Data Stewards

Figure 1

Capabilities of NSOs to take on responsibilities in the data stewardship landscape

Australian Government | **ONDC**
Office of the National Data Commissioner
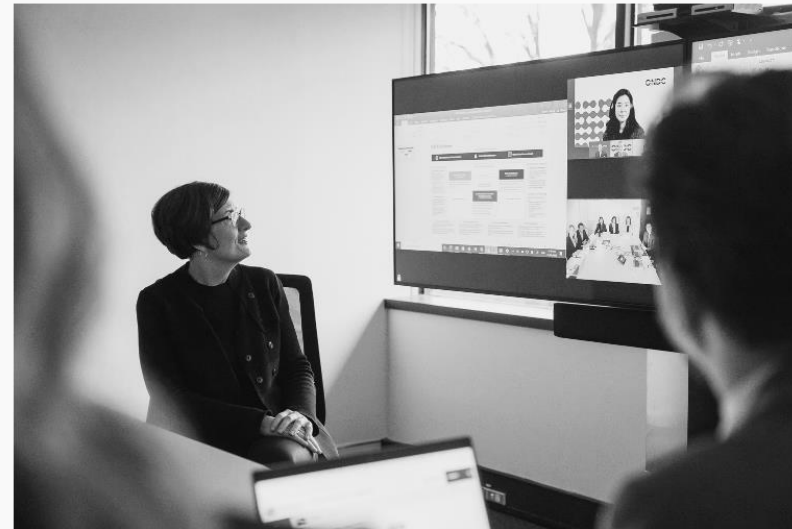
Office of the National Data Commissioner

The *Data Availability and Transparency Act 2022* establishes a new, best practice scheme for sharing Australian Government data, underpinned by strong safeguards and consistent, efficient practices.

The Office supports the National Data Commissioner who is responsible for overseeing the DATA Scheme to:

- serve the public interest by promoting better availability of public sector data
- enable the sharing of public sector data consistent with the *Privacy Act 1988* and appropriate security safeguards
- enhance integrity and transparency in sharing public sector data
- build confidence in the use of public sector data, and
- establish institutional arrangements for sharing public sector data.

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OFFICIAL

Data Availability and Transparency Act Scheme

⚖️ **Data Availability and Transparency Act 2022**
Provides a legislative authorisation and override with appropriate safeguards

👤 **National Data Commissioner**

💡 **National Data Advisory Council**

DATA Scheme Safeguards

DATA Scheme Operation

DATA Scheme Safeguards

Data Sharing Purposes

Sharing of Australian Government data must be in the public interest and for one of three purposes:

- Government service delivery
- Informing government policy and programs
- Research & development.

Data cannot be shared for the purpose of enforcement or compliance.

ACCREDITED USERS

Commonwealth, state and territory government bodies and Australian universities can obtain and use Australian Government data.

DATA CUSTODIANS

Data Custodians are Australian Government bodies. Some bodies and their data are excluded from the Scheme

ACCREDITED DATA SERVICE PROVIDERS

Commonwealth, state and territory government bodies and Australian universities who can provide specialised data services such as complex data integration, de-identification and/ or secure access data services to support data sharing projects.

Regulation and compliance

The National Data Commissioner's regulatory functions include:

- accreditation
- handling complaints
- assessments and investigations and taking enforcement actions such as issuing infringement notices and directions, seeking injunctions and civil and criminal penalties
- transferring matters to another appropriate authority.

Accreditation

- Commonwealth, state and territory government bodies and Australian universities can apply to be an Accredited User or Accredited Data Service Provider.
- The Minister or National Data Commissioner may grant accreditation and have the power to suspend, vary, or cancel accreditation.
- The Commissioner maintains oversight of all accredited entities

Data Requests

- Data Custodians have no duty to share, however, must provide reasons to Accredited Users if refusing a data sharing request.

Data Sharing Principles

- Data Sharing Principles must be applied to all data sharing.
- The Principles manage data sharing risk by applying controls on the project, people, setting, data and output.

Privacy protections

- The DATA Scheme works with the *Privacy Act 1988* to protect personal information.
- The privacy protections minimise the sharing of personal information, prohibit the re-identification and storage of data or access of personal information outside Australia.
- Express consent is always required to share biometric data.

Transparency and reporting

The National Data Commissioner must:
- keep public registers of Agreements, Accredited Users and Accredited Data Service Providers.
- prepare an Annual Report on the operation of the DATA Scheme, the Commissioner's and the Councils activities.

Data Sharing Agreements

- Arrangements, including application of the data sharing principles, must be documented in a Data Sharing Agreement.
- Agreements that meet scheme requirements must be registered by the National Data Commissioner to take effect.

Data Discovery
Supporting agencies to develop data inventories and build an Australian Government Data Catalogue to help users find data
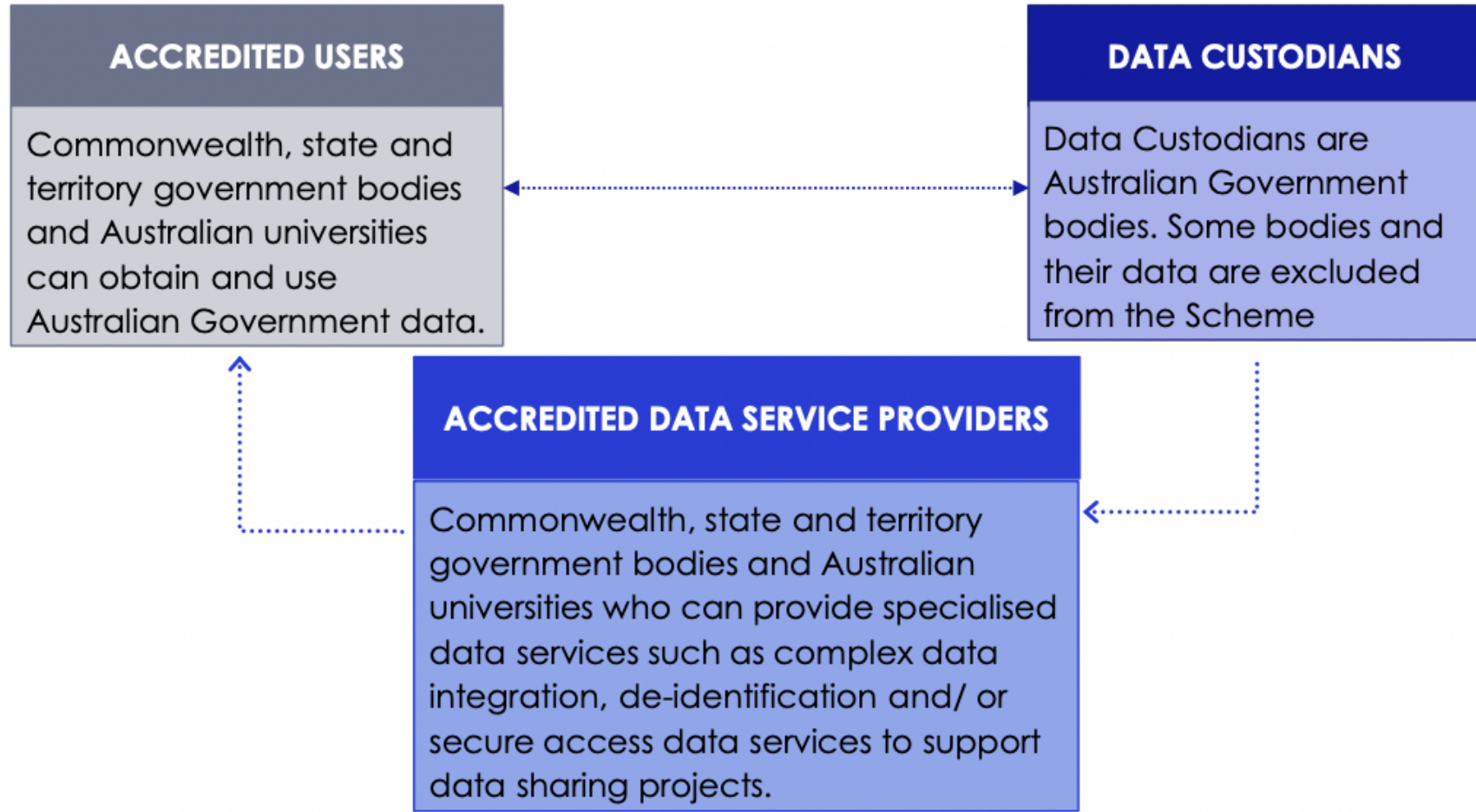
Dataplace
A digital platform for scheme participants and others to manage data requests and support administration of the DATA Scheme

April 2023

DATA Scheme Operation

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Organisation	Conditions Applied	Accreditation Type
Australian Bureau of Statistics	No	Accredited User, Accredited Data Service Provider
Australian Institute of Family Studies	No	Accredited Data Service Provider
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	No	Accredited User, Accredited Data Service Provider
Department of Health WA	Yes	Accredited User, Accredited Data Service Provider
Department of Social Services	Yes	Accredited User, Accredited Data Service Provider
NSW Department of Customer Service	Yes	Accredited User, Accredited Data Service Provider
NSW Health Administration Corporation	Yes	Accredited Data Service Provider
Queensland Health	Yes	Accredited Data Service Provider
Queensland Treasury	Yes	Accredited Data Service Provider
SA Department of Treasury and Finance	Yes	Accredited Data Service Provider

Data and Statistics Act 2022

Public Act	2022 No 39
Date of assent	8 August 2022

Data Availability and Transparency Act 2022

No. 11, 2022

Compilation No. 2

Compilation date: 18 October 2023

In the Pacific Island Countries

- National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) are being reviewed.
  - Access to, and influence over, admin data remains an issue
  - Confidentiality requirements in legislation need to be considered
- Some countries are considering development of population registers
- NSOs are good candidates for Data Stewardship and Data Service Providers (but would need more resources).
- National Statistics Councils are candidates for "Statistics and Data Councils"?

Capacity Building

The Centre's objective is to build and strengthen the capacity of members and associate members of ESCAP to leverage Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for the purpose of socio-economic development
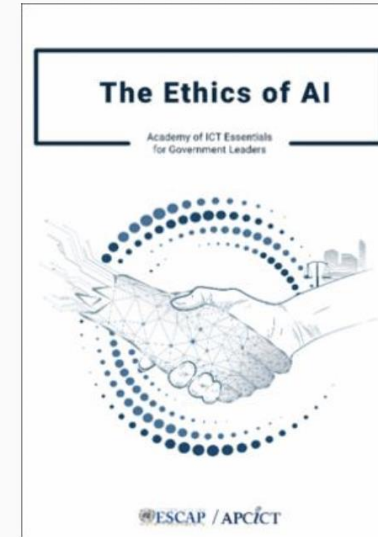
Academy Module on "ICT and Active Ageing"
01 August 2023

Academy Module on "The Ethics of AI"
01 January 2023

Coming soon...

Data Governance for Digital Transformation

Academy of ICT Essentials
For Government Leaders