

Contents

1	Introduction.....	4
2	Survey set up and response collection	4
3	Presentation of the results	5
3.1	Question 1 - Is there an open data policy in your country?	5
3.2	Question 2 - Is there an open data policy in your organisation?	6
3.3	Question 3 - Is there a national or internal open data strategy for the next two years?	7
3.4	Question 4 - Is the NMCA's policy on open data related to the policy on public sector information?...7	
3.5	Question 5: Is your open data available free of charge?.....	8
3.6	Question 6: Your free of charge data can be used for:	9
3.7	Question 7 - User can (...) your data free of charge	10
3.8	Question 8 - How is your open data financed?	11
3.9	Question 9 - Are there open data policies for data provided by other stakeholders within your national spatial data infrastructure (other than NMCA)?	13
3.10	Question 10 - What kind of legal act or decision regulates open data in your NMCA?	14
4	Additional Comments.....	15
5	Conclusions.....	16

I Introduction

This report presents the outcomes of work conducted under Activity 1.3 of the Open ELS project regarding realisation of a task oriented at development of the Open Data Policy.

One of the key tasks related to development of an Open data policy considering national and European variations and interpretations and aiming at overcoming policy obstacles to sharing the data was identification of the differences and variations of approaches among providers of national, authoritative, open and geospatial data.

This task was to be executed by collecting applied use cases for open data, discussing fitness to use, terms and conditions implementing those in Open ELS and agreeing common policy aspects.

In order to build up a knowledge base presenting existing approaches to the problematics of Open Data among members of the EuroGeographics followings steps have been undertaken by the working group:

1. Description of current state of implementation of Open Data within organisations of members of the working group composed of: Cadastre Netherlands, Lantmäteriet Sweden, BKG Germany, CNIG of Spain, Directorate of the Cadastre of Spain, OS Great Britain. This task was oriented at recognition of common approach among the project partners.

This action was completed successfully in July 2017

2. Collection of relevant documents and materials and creation of a working library containing reference documents like acts of national legislation, policy documents, guideline documents, handbooks and reports form research and surveys related to Open geospatial Data (EuroSDR, JRC, etc.).

This activity was completed in September 2017.

3. Conducting a survey among European National Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authorities.

2 Survey set up and response collection

Preparatory works on the structure and content of the dedicated survey, were initiated in July 2017 after review of collected documentation. Final discussion and decision regarding the content of the survey was discussed and approved by the Working Group on 20 of September 2017, during a meeting in Delft after an Open Data workshop conducted by the EuroSDR Association and the University of Delft, where results of the research on open data in NMCA's were presented.

In result of the workshop WG was able to identify what information is still missing and concentrate the questions on lacking information. In consequence a list of 10 questions was approved and set-up into an online survey facilitating SurveyMonkey platform.

Questions approved:

1. Is there an open data policy in your country?
2. Is there an open data policy in your organisation?
3. Is there a national or internal open data strategy for the next two years?
4. Is the NMCA's policy on open data related to the policy on public sector information?
5. Is your open data available free of charge?

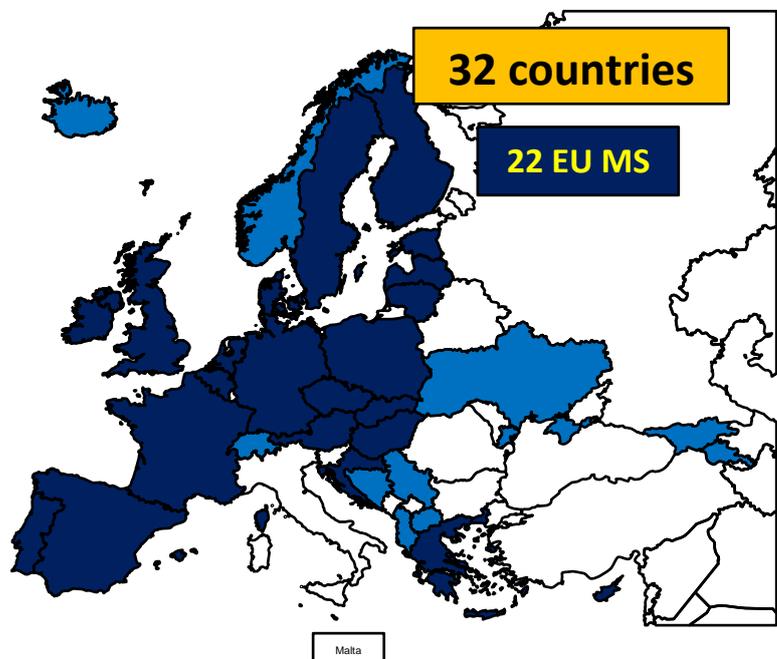
6. Your free of charge data can be used for (please mark applicable - private use, commercial, public tasks, research, education, public safety and emergency response, public authorities, other)?
7. User can (mark applicable – search, access, view, download, invoke, re-use, modify, re-sell, publish, copy, incorporate in other products, derive information, redistribute) your data free of charge.
8. How is your open data financed?
9. Are there open data policies for data provided by other stakeholders within your national spatial data infrastructure (other than NMCA)?
10. What kind of legal act or decision regulates open data in your NMCA? (mark applicable)

An online questionnaire was available from 25 September until 17 of November. Invitation was sent to EuroGeographics Permanent Correspondents, participants of the Policy Knowledge Exchange Network and Business Interoperability KEN. Survey was also announced in the newsletter and reminded on during meetings and via emails.

Until 10 of November, a total number of 46 technically acceptable responses from 32 countries was recorded.

In case of 2 inputs where response was doubled or corrected – the latest or more complete version was taken into consideration.

In 4 cases response came from organisation that is not directly a member of EuroGeographics, however plays an important role in provision of geospatial information in the country. Therefore, these answers were taken into consideration as an input providing better understanding of potential obstacles.



Respondents are responsible for national Mapping - 41, Cadastre - 34 and Land Registration – 19.

3 Presentation of the results

3.1 Question 1 - Is there an open data policy in your country?

This question was designed to find out if there is a unified approach to development and provision of open data in their countries and possibly to collect links to documents describing those national policies.

Out of 46 responses in 26 cases the answer was positive while in 8 it was negative. Some respondents also indicated that despite lack of one unified document, data is being provided as open based on other legal documents (like f.e. INSPIRE or PSI legislation) or that works on such documents are currently ongoing.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	56.52%	26
No	17.39%	8
Insert a link and/or a comment	26.09%	12
TOTAL		46

Albania - <https://geoportal.asig.gov.al/sq/sherbimet>

Cyprus - <https://www.data.gov.cy/?language=en>

Germany - No common policy over all providers

Estonia - <https://opendata.riik.ee/en/roheline-raamat>

Ireland - <https://data.gov.ie/data>

Latvia - Open data policy is under preparation. Responsible institution - Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

Poland – In 2016 Poland adopted a strategic document - The Program for Opening Public Data (document was adopted on 20 September 2016 by the resolution of the Council of Ministers). This is the first governmental document in Poland dedicated to opening of public data. Previous actions were dispersed and missed a cohesive, horizontal vision for opening access to data. The program’s preparation was preceded by the study of needs of those shareholders that use the data for a variety of purposes: commercial, scientific, research, etc. Main aim of the document is to improve quality and quantity of available data via single website (danepubliczne.gov.pl). It will also increase transparency of public administration and facilitation of citizen participation in governance, analysis and public data re-use.

Portugal - There is no specific legislation about open data; only the articles on this matter included in the decree law with the transposition of inspire directive

R.Macedonia - <http://www.otvorenipodatoci.gov.mk/>

Spain - Yes, there is [open data policy](#) for public information. And it was evaluated as one of the more open policies in Europe. https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2015-7731

Ukraine - <http://data.gov.ua/>

3.2 Question 2 - Is there an open data policy in your organisation?

Responses to this question indicate that 29 organisations already have policies defining their open data and further 8 currently work on such document.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	63.04%	29
No	19.57%	9
It is under preparation	17.39%	8
TOTAL		46

3.3 Question 3 - Is there a national or internal open data strategy for the next two years?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	67.44%	29
No	32.56%	14
TOTAL		43

Responses to this question indicate that in most cases the existing open data strategies are prepared for a period until the year 2020. In some cases, the strategy is reviewed yearly.

Cyprus - <https://bit.ly/2IINDTt>

Denmark - The [Danish Digital Strategy](#) runs up to 2020, and in it the central, regional and local governments create the foundation for the Danish public sector of the future.

Estonia - Does not have a specific document, but has identified next steps which have to be taken.

France - <http://www.ign.fr/institut/activites/lign-lopen-data>

Latvia - Open data strategy is under development

Lithuania - Part of Digital Agenda for Lithuania Programme for Government

Slovakia - A national strategy till 2020 is currently being prepared.

Spain - In Spain there are a lot of Open Data portals (153) and a national [Open Data Portal](#) publishing a catalogue and all the links.

Sweden - For the geodata producing public bodies, there is a common Geodata strategy.

Switzerland - <https://www.egovernment.ch/en/umsetzung/e-government-schweiz-2008-2015/open-government-data-schweiz/>

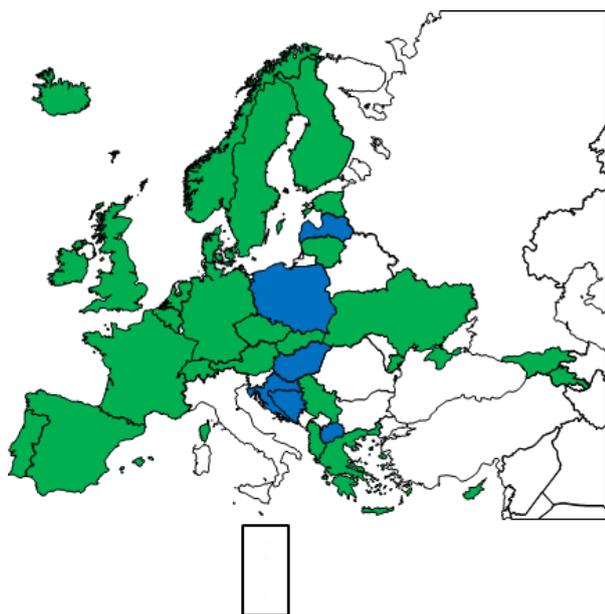
Ukraine - Open Data Road Map is prepared for a period of one year and is reviewed each year.

United Kingdom - Individual Government Departments publish open data strategies.

3.4 Question 4 - Is the NMCA's policy on open data related to the policy on public sector information?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	83.33%	35
No	16.67%	7
TOTAL		42

Respondents from 7 (5 EU) countries indicated that their open data is not related to provisions of policies regulating access and reuse of public sector information.



Denmark - SDFE's policy on Open Data is part of the Danish Digital Strategy (introduced during the eGovernment Strategy 2011-15), and as such supports purpose of the PSI Act in promoting the utilisation of public data in order to stimulate and support growth.

France - All IGN data are free for public tasks carried out by the government and by administrative public agencies and for research and education, cf. http://professionnels.ign.fr/doc/licence_gratuite.pdf. Some IGN data are free for everybody, cf. <http://professionnels.ign.fr/Ouvelle-licence-gratuite>

Germany - Public Sector Information (PSI) has been one rationale for the Open Data Policy in Germany. The German PSI implementation 'Reuse of PSI' ('Informationsweiterverwendungsgesetz – IWG' –

entered into force in 2006) addresses the Federal Government and the federal states (Länder).

Greece - NCMA's policy on open data follows the national legislation on open data.

Ireland - The Department of Public Expenditure and Reform is leading the way with its Open Data Initiative for all of Ireland's State Agencies to enable 1 to data of local and national importance.

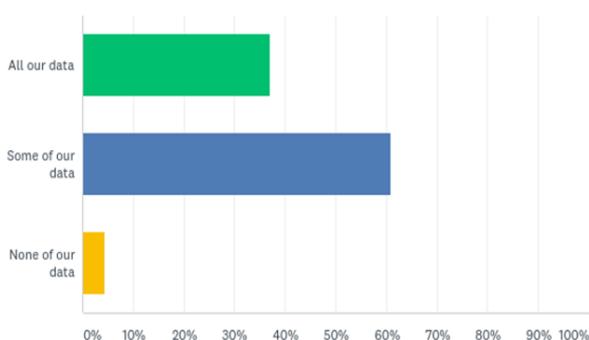
Lithuania - Part of Digital Agenda for Lithuania

Spain - There are a lot of public bodies (more or less 1/3) using geographic open data at national, regional and local level. Some key organizations (IGN Spain, Cadastre, some Regions...) are using Open Data.

Sweden - The national Geodata strategy is based on the aims of the PSI directive and on the Inspire directive.

United Kingdom - The two are linked by the Government Licensing Framework: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/information-management/re-using-public-sector-information/uk-government-licensing-framework/>

3.5 Question 5: Is your open data available free of charge?



Albania - Data from ALBPOS (GNSS) are free of charge

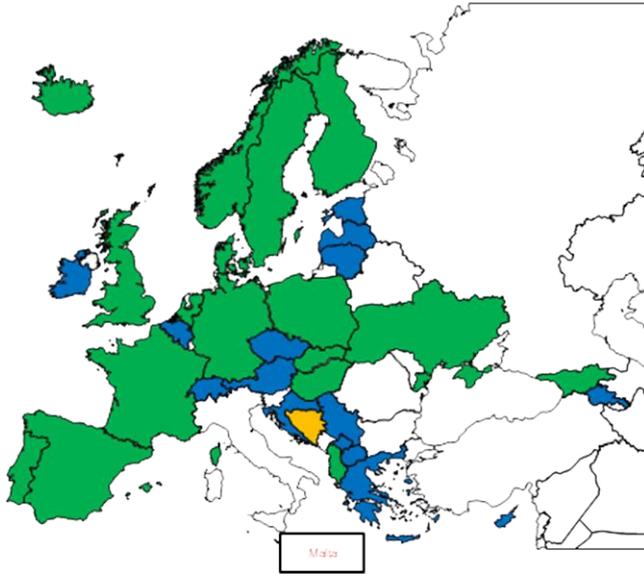
Austria - Depends on customer profile.

Cyprus - Data published on the Open Data Portal of Cyprus is free.

Croatia - Only Geographical names

Denmark - Link to license: http://sdfe.dk/media/2916594/vilkaar-for-brug-af-frie-geografiske-data_2016.pdf

France - http://professionnels.ign.fr/doc/licence_gratuite.pdf



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
All our data	36.96%	17
Some of our data	60.87%	28
None of our data	4.35%	2
Total Respondents: 46		

Germany - All data collected with BKG sources and maintained and provided by BKG is open data and available free of charge. Data provided by the Federal States (Länder) is not necessarily open data and available free of charge. Some Länder support an open data policy while others do not.

Rheinland-Pfalz, Deutschland - only our open data is available free of charge

Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) - Geodata of LVerGeo SH is free of charge for public authorities who participate "Geodatainfrastruktur Schleswig-Holstein".

Hungary - The archive (older than 10 years) aerial images and orthophotos are available for free-of-charge.

Ireland - Any data released by OSI will be free to use as long as we are attributed as the content creator.

Latvia - All open data available free of charge

Latvia - Open data in limited quantity are prepared only for statistics information. Due to lack of governmental funding most of cadastral information is not prepared as open data.

Lithuania - Identifiers, addresses

Slovakia - NMCA provides all its open data for free (from its definition the open data must be provided for free).

Spain - Open data implies free of charge. Only marginal costs is charged when a digital use is required. On the [website](#) all the data is open and free.

All data obtained via internet is free of charge. Other means of delivery and special products might be charged.

Sweden - All small-scale data that is open is provided to all users free of charge. (no license fees or delivery fees).

The Netherlands - All open data is free of charge. Some data is not open. This mainly concerns land registry data. This is public, but not open and not free of charge.

United Kingdom - All open data is free of charge

3.6 Question 6: Your free of charge data can be used for (please mark applicable):

Respondents indicated what are the allowed user groups or purposes for using the free of charge data provided by their organisations.

Cyprus - A standard Creative Commons license applies to this data.

Denmark - The license covers worldwide, free, non-exclusive, and unlimited right of use of data. The use of data must be in accordance with Danish law.

Estonia - Everybody can use free of charge data.

Ireland - A standard [Creative Commons](#) licence applies to this data.

Latvia - Only some data sets are open data.

Rheinland-Pfalz, Deutschland - <https://lvermgeo.rlp.de/de/geodaten/opendata/>

Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) - Geodata of LVerMGeo SH is free of charge for public authorities who participate "Geodatainfrastruktur Schleswig-Holstein"

Slovakia - Entities that are eligible for a free use of data by law (state institutions) must state the purpose of use. Open data and selected topographic data can be used for any purposes.

Spain - All kinds of applications and usages (as Open Data requires).

In case of safety or emergency responses we recommend put in contact firstly with IGN Spain for consideration about dates and data accuracy.

Sweden - All open data is provided under the license Creative Commons CC0. The users can do whatever they like with the data.

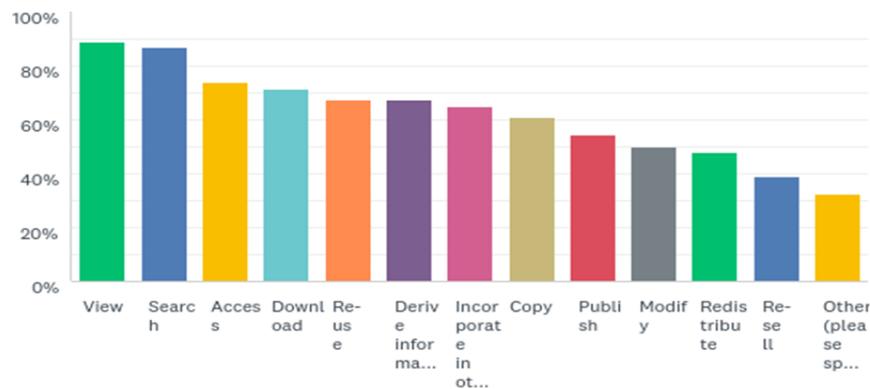
United Kingdom - some data is available free of charge for evaluation purposes only. ¹

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Public Authorities	100.00%	46
Public safety and emergency response	95.65%	44
Public Tasks	91.30%	42
Research	86.96%	40
Education	86.96%	40
Private use	82.61%	38
Commercial	65.22%	30
Total Respondents: 46		

3.7 Question 7 - User can ...(mark applicable)... your data free of charge

Answers to this question indicate what the user NMCA's free data can factually do with this data.

¹ Since giving this answer UK has provided large part of their data as open and free of charge.



Denmark - When using SDFE data, the user must make a reference to the copyright holder.

Georgia - Some data can be used free of charge

Germany - There is no restriction concerning the usage of open data apart from the requirement to indicate the data provider / the sources within a new data product or service by a copyright © note.

Bremen/Germany - No free of charge data

Rheinland-Pfalz, Deutschland - <https://lvermgeo.rlp.de/de/geodaten/opendata/>

Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) - only for "[Zentrale GDI-SH-Stellen](#)"

Ireland - Under this licence you are free to copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format and remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even 1ly.

Latvia - Only some data sets are open data.

Slovakia - In case of open data user can do all above with the data free of charge. In case of data provided under a contract, the conditions of use are specified in the contract.

Spain - The only requirement is mentioning: CC BY 4.0. Policy licences for IGN/CNIG geospatial information can be compatible with [Creative Commons CC-BY 4.0](#).

The user should add value to our data. Copy, published and resell as it is, is not necessary because anybody can access to our web.

Sweden - All users can do whatever they like with the small-scale data that is already open.

United Kingdom - referring to open data only.

3.8 Question 8 - How is your open data financed?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Government Budget / State Funded	69.05%	29
Partly funded by Government / State plus Other funding	28.57%	12
Subsidized by corporate activities	16.67%	7
None of the above	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 42		

Denmark - As part of the eGovernment Strategy 2011-15, a large proportion of the public geodata (all data in SDFE) were made publicly available on 1 January 2013, with the aim to contribute to efficiency

improvements, modernisation and improved administration practice in the public sector as well as increased productivity in the private sector. These Open Data are government funded.

Finland - All mapping data is open and funded by Government. As regards the cadastre data, only real property boundaries and identification is opened and is funded by the chargeable use of cadastre and land register data. One of the land register data is open.

France - Some data openings were funded through grant increase e.g. the opening for public tasks and the opening mandated by the recent "Lemaire" law. Some data openings were funded upstream through partnership agreement e.g. the national hydrographic database through agreement with the national agency for biodiversity.

Georgia - self-financed, however the budget is approved by the Government

Germany - All data collected with BKG sources and maintained and provided by BKG is open data and available free of charge. Data provided by the Federal States (Länder) is not necessarily open data and available free of charge. Some Länder support an open data policy other do not.

Hungary - Own activity

Latvia - Data opening depends on governmental funding. Presently Cadastre has governmental budget only for open data for statistics purposes.

R. Macedonia - Fees are charged for use and inspection of the GCIS data, except when the data are issued for the needs of the ministries. If the ministries require the data for the use of third parties, they shall be charged a fee for use of the same. The amount of the fee for use and inspection of the GCIS data shall depend on the actual expenses for the preparation of the data, the type of the data (descriptive/spatial), the content of the data (for visual layout per unit: meter for length/height/depth and square/cubic meter; for descriptive data per the scope of the data), the form of the data (electronic/paper), the quantity of the data (number of identical issued data) and other.

Slovakia - We are at the beginning of open data provision, so we don't know what the future will bring. We hope that all activities connected to open data provision would be supported and funded by the government.

Spain - All the IGN budget is funded by government. A lot of our products (orthophotos, Lidar, vectoral data, Land Cover and Use...) are collaboratively funded (more or less IGN 67 %, Regions 33 %, in some cases other Ministries gives part of budget). CNIG budget is afforded by Government (54 %), other works (26 %), national and international projects (12 %), selling maps (7,5 %) and courses (0,5 %).

Sweden - As there is no funding for open data from the government, we have redistributed money in our internal budget to cover the costs for opening small scale geographic data. No more data can be opened unless the government provide additional funding and also change our instruction regarding financing our activities with user fees for our data.

The Netherlands - It is partly funded by government budgets. Some data sets are funded from other activities, such as cadastral registration.

United Kingdom - Government currently pays a fixed annual amount which compensates for loss of revenue.

3.9 Question 9 - Are there open data policies for data provided by other stakeholders within your national spatial data infrastructure (other than NMCA)?

This question was designed to research if there is potential to consider in future inclusion of other (INSPIRE themes) datasets.

Albania - <https://e-albania.al/esherbimet.aspx>

Austria - Some of the big cities, some other public authorities

Cyprus - www.geoportal.gov.cy, <http://portal.dls.moi.gov.cy/en-us/inspire/Pages/default.aspx>

Denmark - www.Opendata.dk is a national data catalogue collecting datasets from the municipalities and regions in Denmark. www.GeoDanmark.dk cooperation between national and municipal level on geodata.

France - Especially some local authorities.

Germany - Other federal entities (other than NMCA) pursue the federal open data policy. Examples are: The Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI) is supporting implementation of the Open Data objectives with its geo-information strategy and is providing two platforms named mCLOUD and MDM (Mobility Data Marketplace) that enable open access to the data of the Ministry and its executive agencies and to additional data originating from the BMVI's thematic areas: <https://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/EN/Articles/DG/mCLOUD.html>; <https://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/EN/Articles/DG/mFund-over1.html> <https://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/EN/Articles/DG/mfund-event-2017-data-summit.html>

The German Weather Service (DWD) is affiliated to BMVI and changed the applicable law recently to provide some of its data free of charge as well: [DWDG](http://www.dwd.de) (entered into force: 25.07.2017). Data provided by the Federal States (Länder) is not necessarily open data and available free of charge. Some Länder support an open data policy while other do not. Sometimes domains like the environment agencies provide data as open data on all administrative levels.

Ireland - The Department of Public Expenditure and Reform is leading the way with its Open Data Initiative for all of Ireland's State Agencies to enable access to data of local and national importance.

Portugal - www.igeo.pt

R.Macedonia - <http://mkffis.cuk.gov.mk/>

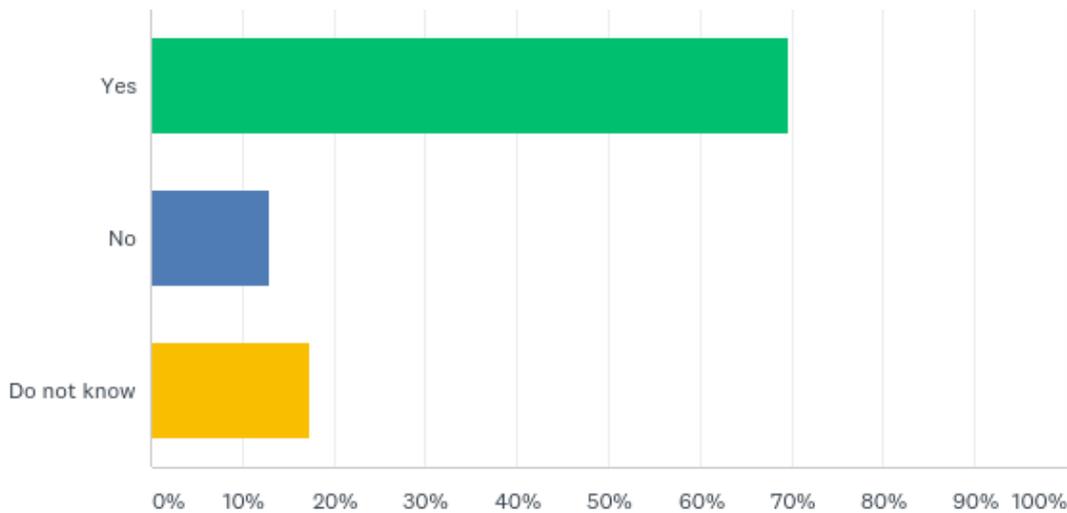
Slovakia - All government institutions follow the national legislation.

Spain - In a survey performed in 2016, we found that 33% geographic data producers were publishing true Open Data. Most of the Public Sector institution have implemented yet an open data portal to access to their data, for example [National Cadastral Agency](http://www.ign.es) or www.idee.es.

Sweden - There is a strategy ([policy](#)) for environmental data. There is also a framework policy for open data within [the municipalities](#).

The Netherlands - All public data must comply with national open data policy. Many datasets are available from our national [portal](#).

United Kingdom - Others including HM Land Registry and the Environment Agency have open data policies.



3.10 Question 10 - What kind of legal act or decision regulates open data in your NMCA? (mark applicable)

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Act of Law	67.44%	29
Regulation	25.58%	11
Decree	11.63%	5
Decision	34.88%	15
Guideline	20.93%	9
Other	6.98%	3
Insert a link and/or a comment	34.88%	15
Total Respondents: 43		

In many cases several answers were picked which means that introduction of any significant changes is rather unlikely. Of course, in those cases where there is already sufficient legal background for open data it is not so relevant but, in few cases, not open character is strongly cemented under multiple legal barriers.

Albania - This activity is currently based on law 72/2012 approved by parliament. But a special draft Law on Open Data for Albanian has been prepared and is in discussion with users and interest groups.

Cyprus - <https://www.data.gov.cy/about-data-gov>.

Denmark - Executive Order to the Law on Location based Information. ([Link in Danish](#))

Germany – [Open Data Act \(18.05.2017\)](#)

[Spatial Data 1 Act](#) (Gesetz über den Zugang zu digitalen Geodaten– Geodatenzugangsgesetz – GeoZG) of 10 February 2009 (Federal Law Gazette [BGBl.] Part I p. 278), amended by Article 1 of the Act of 7 November 2012. The decision establishing the conditions for use for the provision of federal spatial

data ([Rechtsverordnung zur Festlegung](#) der Nutzungsbestimmungen für die Bereitstellung von Geodaten des Bundes – GeoNutzV) entered into force on 23 March 2013.

Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) - Koalitionsvertrag der Landesregierung, IT-Strategie des Landes (Digitale Agenda)

Greece - <http://www.data.gov.gr/pages/thesmikoplaisio>

Portugal - There is no legal act yet

R.Macedonia - <http://www.katastar.gov.mk/en/Page.aspx?Id=213&m=1486>

Spain - [Ministerial order FOM/2807/2015](#)

Sweden - instruction from the government says that we must charge user fees for our data in order to finance our data handling. We are working hard for a change of financing but not yet managed to get the funding for opening all geodata. Meanwhile we have opened all small scale geographic data by redistribution of money in our internal budget.

The Netherlands - [National PSI Act](#); [Tariffs 1 Kadaster](#):

Ukraine - <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/319-19> and <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/835-2015-%D0%BF>

United Kingdom - There is no formal document that determines what data is open. The original release of OS open data stemmed from a Prime Ministerial decision; since that time OS has added additional open datasets at its own expense.

4 Additional Comments

Austria - Situation is more fragmented as can be reflected by these questions. Answers apply for to-date situation and might change by any government or parliament decision.

Cyprus - The Republic of Cyprus gives a strong emphasis on open national geospatial datasets, as they help significantly in the economic and social development of the country.

Germany - The German Bundestag adopted the Federal Open Data Act on 18 May 2017. The new Act initiates cultural change in the administrations and obliges federal authorities to publish unprocessed data in the future. While it is neither part of [the freedom of information act](#) nor an actual transparency law, it provides the judicial foundation for obtaining data from all public authorities subject to the federal government. The authorities will provide raw data on publicly accessible networks, if it was stored in an electronically structured form and includes facts that regard circumstances outside of the administration. Furthermore, a central support agency for open data will be established. Nonetheless, the open data law has its flaws, instead of making the law part of the freedom of information act IFG, it only covers data in tabular form, excluding written documents. Furthermore, due to the federal structure of Germany the Federal Open Data Act is only applicable on federal level. A lot of public spatial data is generated by regional or communal authorities which have no obligation under the Federal Open Data Act. Nevertheless, they are submitted to the Act enforcing the decision on Public-Sector-Information (IWG). Similarly, universities and research agencies that are only indirectly subordinate to the federal administration are not part of the law. Source and more information – [Open Knowledge Foundation Deutschland](#).

Ireland - Central Statistics Office and Ordnance Survey Ireland have launched a new Open Data website aimed at getting geographical and statistical information into the hands of Public Sector decision

makers and Civil Society groups. The new website is part of [OSi's GeoHive](#) platform and is available at <http://census2016.geohive.ie/>.

5 Conclusions

The term "Open Data" in eyes of the potential user has a [very precise meaning](#). Data or content is open if anyone is free to use, re-use or redistribute it, subject at most to measures that preserve provenance and openness. We can see that in most cases NMCAs provide at least some of their data free of charge. Research indicate that some NMCAs are not able to deliver data under Open Data regime due to reasons like:

- need for collecting revenues from distribution of data,
- lack of legal solutions,
- lack of internal policy,
- lack of licensing tools,
- different approach of open data.

Research also indicates that most of the open data activities are based on the legislation regulating access to public sector information (PSI) and in some cases also on legislation establishing national and European spatial data infrastructure. In few cases this issue is subject to different laws. Most of the countries already have or are in the process of developing their own national open data policies and related strategies.

In order to draw the OpenELS open data policy it is necessary to adopt one commonly understood definition of open data – as close as possible to the **"Open data and content can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose"**.

Such policy should be build up around principals defined in the **open data charter**:

- **Open by Default**
- **Timely and Comprehensive**
- **Accessible and Usable**
- **Comparable and Interoperable**
- **For Improved Governance and Citizen Engagement**
- **For Inclusive Development and Innovation**