The
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presents the

2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit Final Compliance Report

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11. Information and Communication Technologies [115]

"G8 members will, by the end of this year, develop action plans, with a view to implementation of the Charter and technical annex by the end of 2015 at the latest."

2013 Lough Erne Leader's Communique

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.67		

Background:

The G8 Open Data Charter was passed on 18 June 2013 at the Lough Erne Summit. The G8 Leaders recognise that the proliferation of technology, social media and information has created a potential for greater accountability, more efficient and responsive governments and businesses, and economic growth. The Charter is intended to foster free access to data and technology with the intention of increasing transparency and combating corruption with regards government and business policy. This is included but not limited to how a nation's natural resources are used, how extractive revenues are spent and how land transactions are managed.[805] By providing free and open access to data, the Charter is also intended to lead to innovation, allow society to become more interconnected and better meet the needs of its people.[806]

Commitment Features

The Open Data Charter is based on five principals:

- Open data by default
- Quality and quantity
- Useable by all
- Releasing data for improved governance
- Releasing data for innovation

These five principals are intended to ensure that governments at all levels and their public sectors are oriented towards freely displaying high quality data by default.[807]

The Charter is also accompanied by an annex that identifies some of the best ways countries can implement the Charter in order to meet all of its principles.

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[805] G8 Open Data Charter, G8 Information Centre, (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 December 2013. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data.html.
[806] G8 Open Data Charter, G8 Information Centre, (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 December 2013. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data.html.
[807] G8 Open Data Charter, G8 Information Centre, (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 December 2013. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data.html.

Member countries have agreed to create national actions plans by which they will implement these principals according to individual national frameworks.[808] The action plans are to outline the time frame of implementing the Charter and the Annex by the end of 2015 at the latest.[809] The national action plans are to be written by the end of 2013 and reviewed in 2014. A review will be made again in 2015.[810]

Scoring Guidelines:

−1	Member does not create any national action plan or timeline and shows no indication of implementing any of the five principles listed in the Charter.
0	Member creates only a partial action plan or timeline, or is implementing only some of the five principles, or is not on course to meet the 2015 deadline.
+1	Member completes a national action plan that addresses all five principles and outlines a timeline by which it will implement the Open Data Charter and Annex by the 2015 deadline.

Lead Analyst: Elizabeth Yando

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to open data. Canada has a clear action plan to implement four out of five principles and is on pace to meet the 2015 deadline of the Open Data Charter nd Annex. Open Data will be available to all through the Open Data Portal and administration of Access to Information. By 2015, the Open Data Portal and administration of Access to Information will be available completely online through "user-centric web services" that will be accessible to all Canadians.[811]

Canada has also released high quantities of data through the Open Data Portal. The website contains data from over 20 departments covering topics such as the environment, housing, health and immigration.[812] In addition, the Portal also includes the Open Government License, which allows access to the unrestricted reuse of government information.[813]

As of 24 December 2013, the Open Data Portal consists of 189,088 datasets from 24 different government organizations with plans to expand further through 2015.[814,815]

On 24 April 2014, the Treasury Board of Canada announced a three-part consultation regarding Canada's Open Government Action Plan.[816] The intention is to engage Canadians both online and in

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[808] G8 Open Data Charter Annex, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 December 2013.
http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data-annex.html.
[809] G8 Open Data Charter Annex, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 December 2013.
http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data-annex.html.
[810] G8 Open Data Charter Annex, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 December 2013.
http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data-annex.html.
[811] Canada's Action Plan on Open Government, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 1 August 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://data.gc.ca/eng/canadas-action-plan-open-government.
[812] News Release — Canada Launches Next Generation Open Data Portal, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/releases/2013/2013-06-18.asp.
[813] News Release — Canada Launches Next Generation Open Data Portal, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/releases/2013/2013-06-18.asp.
[814] Search for a Dataset | data.gc.ca, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 24 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://data.gc.ca/data/en/dataset?_organization_limit=0.
[815] Frequently Asked Questions | data.gc.ca, Government of Canada 14 June 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://data.gc.ca/eng/frequently-asked-questions.
[816] Minister Clement Launches Consultations on Open Government | news.gc.ca, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 24 April 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=842049.

round tables discussions to generate on how best to implement the action plan and make the resources available in a way that is most beneficial to Canadians.[817]

The Government of Canada has established a thorough Action Plan to expand open data that has a deadline in 2015. However, Canada's Open Government Action Plan does not meet all five principles of the Open Data Charter and Annex. Thus, Canada receives a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Raajan Aery

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to complete a national action plan outlining all five principles in the Open Data Charter along with a timeline of implementation.

On 17 September 2013, French Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault announced the publication of a Handbook on Open Government Data[818] which was distributed to members of the government. It was intended to be a guide for the various ministries to learn about the importance of public data and how to achieve greater accessibility.[819]

On 8 November 2013, Prime Minister Ayrault released an Action Plan for France[820] to implement the commitments his government made in the G8 Open Data Charter. This document provides the context of France's Open Government Data policy, underscores the challenges the country is facing, and highlights the areas for further development in the future.[821]

On 18 December 2013, France's national open data portal, data.gouv.fr, was revamped.[822] This latest iteration host datasets produced by a wider range of society from corporations, citizens, non-profits, as well as government data. As a result, the new version allows access to four times as much information as the previous one.[823]

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[817] Minister Clement Launches Consultations on Open Government | news.gc.ca, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 24 April 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=842049.

[818] Handbook on Open Government Data, Secretariat General for Modernization of Public Action (Paris), 17 September 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/fichiers_joints/plan_dactions_-_version_anglaise.pdf.

[819] Handbook on Open Government Data, Secretariat General for Modernization of Public Action (Paris), 17 September 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/fichiers_joints/plan_dactions_-_version_anglaise.pdf.

[820] Action Plan for France, Secretariat General for Modernization of Public Action (Paris), 8 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/fichiers_joints/plan_dactions_-_version_anglaise.pdf.

[821] Action Plan for France, Secretariat General for Modernization of Public Action (Paris), 8 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/fichiers_joints/plan_dactions_-_version_anglaise.pdf.

[822] The Next Generation of 'Data.gouv.fr': a Community of Publishers and Users of Open Government Data, Etalab (Paris), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.etalab.gouv.fr/article-the-next-generation-of-data-gouv-fr-a-community-of-publishers-and-users-of-open-government-data-121659708.html.

[823] The Next Generation of 'Data.gouv.fr': a Community of Publishers and Users of Open Government Data, Etalab (Paris), 18 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.etalab.gouv.fr/article-the-next-generation-of-data-gouv-fr-a-community-of-publishers-and-users-of-open-government-data-121659708.html.

On 24 April 2014 Geneviève Fioraso, Secretary of State for Higher Education and Research announced "the opening of the first open platform departmental data."[824] This platform will make available 23 data sets on higher education and research with 20 years of historical archives and is intended to increase the transparency of public data and promote further research and innovation.[825]

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for releasing a national action plan that addresses all five principles in the Open Data Charter, including concrete timelines for future goals.

Analyst: Mohamed Huque

Germany: 0

Germany receives a score of 0 as it has not created any national action plan or time line but has developed a central database for government data that is publicly accessible.

Launched as a trial version of an open data portal at https://www.govdata.de contains a wide number of departmental data sets that are publicly accessible. The website is expected to be gradually improved throughout 2014.[826]

While Germany is engaged with some open data initiatives, these do not cohere with any national strategy. In March 2013, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Operation and Development (BMZ) published data on development projects around the world that complied with the standards of the International Aid Transparency Initiative and the Busan Transparency Agreements.[827] From March 2013 onwards, the BMZ will use the International Aid Transparency Initiative standard for publishing information on all bilateral Official Development Assistance.[828]

Thus Germany receives a score of 0 because while it has not completed any explicit action plan, Germany has implemented several of the five specific principles listed through the GovData website.

Analyst: Rab Bruce-Lockhart

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to complete a national action plan outlining all five principles in the Open Data Charter, along with a timeline of implementation.

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[824] Higher Education and Research Leading the Way to Open Data, Secretary of State for Higher Education and Research (Paris), 24 April 2014. Access Date: 04 May 2014. http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/l-enseignement-superieur-et-la-recherche-ouvrent-la-marche-de-l-open-data

[825] Higher Education and Research Leading the Way to Open Data, Secretary of State for Higher Education and Research (Paris), 24 April 2014. Access Date: 04 May 2014. http://www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/l-enseignement-superieur-et-la-recherche-ouvrent-la-marche-de-l-open-data.

[826] "Hello World" GovData (Berlin), 18 February 2013. https://www.govdata.de/neues/-/blogs/%E2%80%9Ehallo-wel-2?_33_redirect=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.govdata.de%2Fneues%3Fp_p_id%3D33%26p_p_lifecycle%3D0%26p_p_state%3Dnormal%26p_p_mode%3Dview%26p_p_col_id%3Dcolumn-1%26p_p_col_count%3D2%26_33_advancedSearch%3Dfalse%26_33_keywords%3D%26_33_delta%3D10%26p_r_p_564233524_resetCur%3Dfalse%26_33_cur%3D5%26_33_struts_action%3D%252Fblogs%252Fview%26_33_andOperator%3Dtrue Access Date: 17 April 2014.

[827] Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development: BMZ implements international transparency standards, International Aid Transparency Initiative, 12 April 2013. Access Date: 23 December 2013. http://www.aidtransparency.net/news/bmz-implements-international-transparency-standards.

[828] Transparency: Publication in accordance with the IATI standard, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) March 2013. Access Date: 23 December 2013. http://www.bmz.de/en/what_we_do/approaches/transparency-for-greater-effectiveness/publication-in-accordance-with-the-IATI-standard/index.html.

On 31 July 2013, the Italian government released a preliminary paper, documenting the status of open data across the country.[829] It was part of an agenda promoting the sharing of knowledge, tools, and experiences across regions.

On 8 August 2013, the Agency for Digital Italy (AgID) issued national guidelines for the enhancement of public information.[830] AgID is a legally mandated organization responsible for implementing the Italian Digital Agenda.[831]

On 31 October 2013, Italy's Department for Public Administration in cooperation with AgID released an Open Data Action Plan in accordance to its commitment at the 2013 G8 Summit.[832] The document contains the government's strategy and timeline for implementation of the Open Data Charter and Annex by the 2015 deadline. On 27 March 2014 AgID set the National the national agenda for the enhancement of public information for the upcoming year.[833] The agenda outlines a further emphasis on the issues of utilization of government data and will pay significant attention to the growing demand for open data.[834]

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for releasing a national action plan that addresses all five principles in the Open Data Charter, including concrete timelines for future goals.

Analyst: Mohamed Huque

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote proliferation of technology and information. It has fulfilled the commitments of the Open Data Charter by creating action plans that incorporates the five principles listed in the Charter.

On 29 October 2013, Japan has released a draft of detailed instructions for an action plan to make public data openly available for "commercial and non-commercial purposes."[835] It has scheduled further publication of key data sets such as national statistics and higher data sets that includes companies, education, and crime after autumn of 2013.[836] This information will be available on the national portal, which will be used not only to display data but also collect feedbacks from public users.[837]

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[829] Development of Guidelines for the National Enhancement of Heritage Public Information — Second Half 2013, Agency for Digital Italy (Rome), 31 July 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013.
http://www.digitpa.gov.it/sites/default/files/allegati_tec/Regolamenti%20e%20direttive%20locali%20open%20data%20regioni.pdf
[830] New guidelines for the Agency for Digital Italy, European Public Sector Information Platform (Brussels) 8 August 2013. Access Date 21 December 2013. http://www.epsiplatform.eu/content/new-guidelines-agency-digital-italy
[831] Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community, European Commission (Brussels). Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/index.cfm/pageid/42/list/6/id/12285
[832] Open Data Action Plan, Department for Public Administration (Rome), 31 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.funzionepubblica.gov.it/media/1104831/piano_azione_g8_open_data.pdf
[833] National Agenda for the enhancement of public data, Agency for Digital Italy (Rome), 27 March 2014. Access Date: 5 May 2014. http://www.agid.gov.it/notizie/agenda-nazionale-la-valorizzazione-del-patrimonio-informativo-pubblico.
[834] National Agenda for the enhancement of public data, Agency for Digital Italy (Rome), 27 March 2014. Access Date: 5 May 2014. http://www.agid.gov.it/notizie/agenda-nazionale-la-valorizzazione-del-patrimonio-informativo-pubblico.
[835] Japan Open Charter Action Plan, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 29 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/it2/cio/dai53/plan_en.pdf
[836] Japan Open Charter Action Plan, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 29 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/it2/cio/dai53/plan_en.pdf
[837] Japan Open Charter Action Plan, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 29 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/it2/cio/dai53/plan_en.pdf

On 27 November 2013, Prime Minister Sinzo Abe discussed in a meeting with the Council for Science and Technology Policy about "a policy for formulating science and technology-related budgets for FY2014," and the Innovative Research and Development Promotion Program (ImPACT).[838]

On 17 December 2013, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe discussed in a meeting with the Council for Science and Technology Policy about the "the creation of an environment suitable for science and technology innovation."[839]

Thus Japan has been given a score of +1 for creating and a National Action Plan that addresses all five points on the Open Data Charter, and for planning to implement it by the 2015 deadline.

Analyst: Jenny Chen

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on Information and Communication.

On 30 October 2013, Russian Government Commission on Coordination of Open Government adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Principles of the Open Data Charter.[840] It is stated that by 2015 Russia "plans to improve the quality and accessibility of the published data sets and to ensure the publication of … maximum possible amount of data collected by the state and local authorities." The Action Plan includes the timeline of publishing the data sets with term of publication under an open source license set for the fourth quarter of 2014.[841]

Russia has adopted a national action plan to implement the principles of the Open Data Charter with a timeline for implementation by the 2015 deadline. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment for the completion of a national action plan that addresses all five principles of the Open Data Charter and Annex and outlines a timeline by which they will implement it by the 2015 deadline.

On 1 November 2013 the Government of the United Kingdom released its G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan.[842] The plan is anchored by the five principles of the Open Data Charter. The UK Government has committed to ensuring that "all datasets released are published via national data portal."[843] This is being operationalized through the creation of the database data.gov.uk, a central

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[838] Council for Science and Technology Policy, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 27 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/actions/201311/27skgkaigi_e.html

[839] Council for Science and Technology Policy, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 17 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/actions/201312/17skgkaigi_e.html

[840] Action Plan for the Implementation of the Principles of the Open Data Charter (in Russian), Government of Russia 30 October 2013. http://xn--80ahccvvactsc1ibf.xn--80abeamcuufxbhgound0h9cl.xn--p1ai/upload/iblock/6b8/6b886a0fbafe98af29941ddedff572e6.pdf.

[841] Action Plan for the Implementation of the Principles of the Open Data Charter (in English), Government of Russia 30 October 2013. http://xn--80ahccvvactsc1ibf.xn--80abeamcuufxbhgound0h9cl.xn--p1ai/upload/iblock/276/276f129083ea1b8730a536094bd2295a.docx.

[842] G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254518/G8_National_Action_Plan.pdf.

[843] G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254518/G8_National_Action_Plan.pdf.

information portal which now holds more than 10,000 datasets from public authorities as well as the central government.[844]

The plan also explicitly addresses both the quality and quantity elements of the Open Data Charter, expressly committing to ensure that "better quality and a higher quantity of open data is released from government into the hands of citizens and businesses."[845]

The plan addressed the third principle, stating the intention to "bring the power of open data to a wider audience through working to make open data more accessible to all users."[846] This will be enhanced by the creation of the data.co.uk website.

The plan addresses the fourth principle as it aims to provide "Greater clarity over government actions, spend and decision making as a means for government to be held to account"[847] and also provides "details on performance on public services which through analysis can identify options for improving services."[848] The government has created Sector Transparency Boards in each government department to ensure government-wide implementation of open data strategies.[849]

Finally, the plan addresses the fifth principle, as it calls for the Open Data Charter to serve as "a catalyst for innovation and a fuel to drive economic growth through new data driven products and services."[850] To date, the UK government has provided over GBP 10 million for the non-profit Open Data Institute.[851] The Institute is meant to spark innovation by harnessing open data culture to generate "economic, environmental, and social value."[852] These goals are further enhanced by the Seizing the Data Opportunity, a strategy which outlines the UK government's vision for making the UK a "leader in extracting insight and value from data for the benefit of citizens and consumers, business and academia the public and private sectors."[853] This strategy will be overseen the Information economy Council and the E-infrastructure Leadership Council.[854]

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[844] Open Government Partnership UK National Action Plan 2013 to 2015, Cabinet Office (London), October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://data.gov.uk/sites/default/files/library/20131031_ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf.
[845] G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://data.gov.uk/sites/default/files/library/20131031_ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254518/G8_National_Action_Plan.pdf.
[846] G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://data.gov.uk/sites/default/files/library/20131031_ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf.
[847] G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://data.gov.uk/sites/default/files/library/20131031_ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf
[848] G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254518/
G8_National_Action_Plan.pdf. G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://data.gov.uk/sites/default/files/library/20131031_ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf
[849] Open Government Partnership UK National Action Plan 2013 to 2015, Cabinet Office (London), October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://data.gov.uk/sites/default/files/library/20131031_ogp_uknationalactionplan.pdf.
[850] G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254518/G8_National_Action_Plan.pdf.
[851] About the ODI, Open Data Institute. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://theodi.org/about-us.
[852] About the ODI, Open Data Institute. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://theodi.org/about-us.
[853] Seizing the data opportunity: A strategy for UK data capability, HM Government (London), October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/
file/254136/bis-13-1250-strategy-for-uk-data-capability-v4.pdf.
[854] Seizing the data opportunity: A strategy for UK data capability, HM Government (London), October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/
254136/bis-13-1250-strategy-for-uk-data-capability-v4.pdf.

The United Kingdom's G8 Open Data Charter Action Plan also provides a timeline stating that the "main progress reporting will be done through the G8 in June 2014 and June 2015."[855]

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for the creation of its action plan that identifies each of the five principals and sets out a clear timeline for the plan to be executed.

Analyst: Rab Bruce-Lockhart

United States: 0

The United States partially complied with its commitments to the Open Data Charter and Annex. Although the White House has established a National Action Plan with a timeline set for 2015, the United States has no plans on making open data a default for Federal agencies.

On 5 December 2013, the White House released its Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America.[856] The document serves the purpose of establishing a roadmap for "the next two years," which complies with the Open Data Charter.[857]

The White House's Second Open Government National Action Plan pledges to "make government data more accessible and useful for the public."[858] The White House will make data more accessible to all with an increase of quality information through: (1) launching an enhanced Data.gov website that is easy to use; (2) opening data related to natural disasters, agriculture and nutrition; (3) making regulations easier to read; (4) and requiring Federal agencies to "develop an inventory of their data and publish a list of datasets that are public or can be made public."[859]

The Second Open Government National Action Plan also commits to releasing data for improved governance. Through modernizing the management of government records the United States plans on utilizing the National Archives and Records Administration to work with other Federal agencies to "assess the impact of programs, reduce redundant efforts, save money and share knowledge within and across organizations."[860]

Furthermore, the Second Open Government National Action Plan promises to release data for innovation purposes. By facilitating public participation through crowdsourcing, the White House will attempt to engage the public through the fields of science, technology, engineering and math with the analysis of the released data.[861] The White House also plans on promoting innovation through the creation of an Open Innovation Toolkit and new competitions and incentives to innovate.[862]

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[855] G8 Open Data Charter UK Action Plan 2013, Cabinet Office (London), 1 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254518/G8_National_Action_Plan.pdf.

[856] Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

[857] Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

[858] Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

[859] Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

[860] Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

[861] Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

[862] Second Open Government National Action Plan for the United States of America, White House (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/us_national_action_plan_6p.pdf.

However, the Second Open Government National Action Plan fails to mention any commitments to explicitly make open data the default for American Federal institutions.

Therefore, the United States earns a score of 0 for partial compliance. The White House's Second Open Government National Action Plan establishes a clear action plan for the United States in regards to open data with a deadline set for 2015. Yet, the National Action Plan fails to explicitly commit to making open data the default for American Federal institutions, causing the United States to meet only four out of five principles of the Open Data Charter.

Analyst: Raajan Aery

European Union: +1

European Union has complied with its commitment to promote open data. It has fulfilled the commitments of the Open Data Charter by creating action plans that incorporate the five principles listed in the Charter by the target date.

On 31 October 2013, European Union has released its action plan and timeline to publish its data sets. According to this timeline, most basic data and higher data are already available or will be available by the second quarter of 2014.[863] This data will be available on EU open data portal that is aimed "to promote the opening up of datasets from as many domains as possible."[864]

The European Union also aims to promote open data action within their member countries.[865] The EU has also committed to supporting outreach activities, such as including open data in policy making processes and encouraging future innovation projects to use openly available data for analysis.[866] Furthermore, the EU has committed to promoting the principles of the Open Data Charter among its member states, and has committed to promote the free access to information from national statistical institutes endorsed by the European Statistical System Committee in February 2013.[867]

Thus, the European Union has been given a score of +1 for its partial compliance with the commitments of the Open Data Charter.

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[863] EU implementation of the G8 Open Data Charter, European Commission (Brussels) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/eu-implementation-g8-open-data-charter.
[864] EU implementation of the G8 Open Data Charter, European Commission (Brussels) 31 October 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/eu-implementation-g8-open-data-charter.
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