













Data Sharing Enabling innovation

Protecting people

Geof Heydon

October 2018

Data Driving Smarter Community Success





Building Data Policies



Data Sharing Policy

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This Policy covers data created, collected, and maintained by City of Parramatta Council (CoPC) or by contractors or third parties on behalf of CoPO

Underpinning this Policy, is the City's "Vision" which states Parramatta is "Sydney's central city, Unstrainable, Practice Kay, In which the 'n can communicate the capture's term 'ny, communitable, Practice and New Communitation (Community) and captures. Severation of care built and natural environment: Forstening vitrant neighbourhoods, pitces and development that is well-balanced, commended and severation (Community) and captures. Severation of care personnaling Paramatta as a global centle for business and investment. Accountable to cure community and captures (Severation (Community) and captures (Severation (Community)) and captures (Severation (great services, now and into the future."

AND Through the lens of the future and the digital economy, positioned through this Policy we must strive to leverage the opportunities of data sharing while minimising the risks derived from onen data

This documents describes an end-state Policy for dealing with Data. It's important to recognise that achieving this end-state will not happen in a single step. The exact sequence of events that lead to this policy being fully operational cannot be described but as a guide, the following journey overview is offered.

Implementation of this policy assumes that in the short term, the role of a Shared Data Manager will be created, and with the support of the CoPC leadership this person assigned this role is tasked with "owning" the Shared Data Program. This may not be a full time role at this stage. This person would also provide some informal training to those staff members who work with data that may be "sharable". In the early stages, "Shared Data Champion" roles and responsibilities may be covered by the Shared Data Monager until such time as the amount of data requires consideration of additional resources

Owner	Actual	POL No:
Date of Commexcement:	Approval Authority.	Date Approved
Amendment	Date of Next Review	Erome

Document # satous POLICY Date adopted 24/09/2018 File na: STATUTE. LOGAN DATA SHARING POLICY INNOVATION & CITY TRANSFORMATION STRATEGIC PROJECTS Policy objective: The policy aims to position Council to proactively assess all

data with the intention to share any appropriate newly created or collected data and to progressively share data over time based on our capacity to deliver.

Policy scope:

S-

Policy title:

Directorate

Branch:

This Policy covers data created, collected, acquired and maintained by the Logan City Council (LCC) or by contractors or third parties on behalf of LCC Underpinning this Policy, is the City's Corporate Plan and Vision. in an increasingly digitally enabled economy, information in the form of digital data will help to deliver on all of these priorities in support of the overall Corporate Plan and Vision. Through the lens of the future and the digital economy, positioned through this Policy, Council strives to leverage the opportunities of data sharing while minimising the risks derived from shared data. Council will ensure that every proposed data set that is shared or opened be subjected to a risk

assessment to minimise any risks associated with each data set. Council will consider all data unless it is restricted for reasons of privacy, public safety, security, classification, commercial confidentiality or compliance with law and does not represent operational

	Council Policy	
Lake Macquerie	Data Sharing Policy	
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Version 1 - Draft

Data Sharing Policy - Council Policy

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Lake Macquarle City Council						Page	1 of E



Creator Tech

"Problem Finding & Solving" - an Innovation Platform for People in Smart Places



Data Governance: The 4 phases of Data Sharing

Phase 4 Leveraging data from across the business to analyse and guide future business

Innovation enabler The 'oil' of the digital economy

Phase 3

Recognising that a common platform to collect data from several silos enables new business

Phase 2 Data from Phase 1 projects combining to learn something new

Data Sharing Policy is now Critical

Phase 1

New data sources & Smart uses to improve productivity within an existing business model

Platforms selection starts now



Source: Geoff King – CoP and CreatorTech

NSW Government Data Taskforce







Dr. Ian Oppermann CEO and Chief Data Scientist, NSW Data Analytics Centre ICT and Digital Government | Department of Finance, Services & Innovation ian.oppermann@finance.nsw.gov.au | www.finance.nsw.gov.au

Cross Jurisdictional Sharing





The technologies discussed in this taskforce – determining minimum cohort size, differential privacy, homomorphic encryption, and privacy preserving linkage – all address concerns associated with reidentification of individuals from linked data sets, and yet all are at relatively early stages of development.

Maturing these technologies by encouraging pilot projects and safe trials would benefit all jurisdictions.

Important Resources for Data and Security



NSW Government Data Task Force

Launched 28th September 2017 https://www.acs.org.au/content/dam/acs/acs-publications/ACS_Data-Sharing-Frameworks_FINAL_FA_SINGLE_LR.pdf



DATA TO DECISIONS CRC MEMORY TO AND
SA-NT 🕗 DataLink
Objective
STANDARDS
IoT Alliance Australia Australian Governme Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

mment

NSW Government Data Task Force

Final Report due 1st November 2018

inspiring success
Australian Computer Society Inc. (ACT)
ARBN 160 325 931
Level 27, Tower 1, 100 Barangroo Avenue Sydney, NSW 2000 T02 9299 5666
Trust Preserving Data Sharing Frameworks
Data Sharing Taskforce
Whitepaper #2
Version 0.14 25th Sentember 2018
25 September 2010
Editor: Ian Oppermann
ACS Data Sharing Taskforce - Whitepaper - 25 th September 2018 v0_14 Page 1

Some useful resources from the IoT Alliance







Australian Government

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner

The information lifecycle



Australian Privacy Principles - APP



In 2014, a new set of Privacy Principles were enacted. These are set out in the Privacy Act 1988

The APPs are legally binding principles They set out standards, rights and obligations for handling, holding, accessing and correction of personal information.

They apply to:

- most Australian government agencies
- private sector and not-for-profit organisations with an annual turnover of more than \$3 million
- all private sector health service providers, and
- some small businesses such as businesses trading in personal information.

Australian Government

Principle	Description
1	Open and transparent management of personal information
2	Anonymity and Pseudonymity
3	Collection of solicited personal information
4	Dealing with unsolicited personal information
5	Notification of collection of personal information
6	Use or disclosure of personal information
7	Direct marketing
8	Cross border disclosure
9	Adoption, use or disclosure of government-related identifiers
10	Quality of personal information
11	Security of personal information
12	Access to personal information
13	Correction of personal information



A Threshold Challenge

For a Minimum Identifiable Cohort Size of:-

- 1: PIF is less than 1.0
- 2: PIF is less than 0.5
- 5: PIF is less than 0.2
- 10: PIF is less than 0.1
- 100: PIF is less than 0.01





Another Threshold Challenge







Context : Different levels of release and exposure





Practical Data Sharing – the "Five Safes"

Safe Outputs – the residual risk in publications from sensitive data.

Safe Data – primarily the potential for identification in the data. It could also refer to the sensitivity of the data itself.

Safe Organisation – the systems, processes and governance employed by an organisation to ensure the Safes Framework is applied throughout the Project and with the long-term management of Data and Outputs including adherence to data protection, quality standards and cyber security standards.

Safe Outcomes – the ultimate uses of the project Outputs

Safe Lifecycle – the time sensitivity of a Data or Outputs. Data may be highly sensitive for a specific period and then may be not sensitive at all.



Safe People – the knowledge, skills and incentives of the users to store and use the data appropriately. In this context, 'appropriately' means 'in accordance with the required standards of behaviour', rather than level of statistical skill.

Safe Projects – the legal, moral and ethical considerations surrounding use of data. Often specified in regulations or legislation, typically allowing but limiting data use to some form of 'valid statistical purpose', and with appropriate 'public benefit'.

Safe Setting – the practical controls on the way the data is accessed. At one extreme researchers may be restricted to using the data in a supervised physical location. At the other extreme, there are no restrictions on data downloaded from the internet.









Safe People

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Data Ownership

- Do you own all the data you gather and use?
- How to you negotiate the use of "ecosystem data"?
- Data has a value and can be traded economic benefit
- You don't have to own everything











National Construct for a single data sharing framework

Facilitating lowest cost, consistency AND Innovation

Federal Government Funding, Federal data, Standards



Mobility as a service

• Example of complex multi-mode travel management – every day is different



- Including environmental monitoring
- Fitness options
- Whole-day planning
- Weather conditions
- Enabled with Data Sharing
- Needs a Consistent Data Sharing Policy across all participants

It might be complex but starting is easy

- Recognise that many existing data sets (Geo) are already available
- 2. Recognise that some existing silos are gathering new data already
- 3. The most common early business cases are:-
 - 1. LED lighting
 - 2. Smart bins
 - 3. Asset tracking/monitoring such as street sweepers
 - 4. Garden watering Automation
- 4. Test the "share-ability" of the data already gathered
- 5. Now you're starting to recognise the need for a Data Sharing Policy

You're on the journey

Learn to Love Data

Data Governance: The 4 phases of Data Sharing







Thank You





GUIDE TO THE GDPR

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The new regulation, technically known as EU 2016/679, replaces the Data Protection Directive, which goes back to 1995.

General D Context, benefits, strategic framew

General Data Protection Regulation EU GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATION Enforcement starts on May 25th, 2018 Concerns organizations processing personal data of EU citizens

- Increased Territorial Scope (extra-territorial applicability)
- Penalties: fines of up to 4% of annual global turnover or €20 Million (highest of both)
- Consent: clear consent to process data (and ability to withdraw)
- Breach notification duty: within 72 hours of having become aware of it (if risk)

Summary of some key changes with GDPR



http://www.eugdpr.org/ the-regulation.html Right to access: controller must answer whether personal data are processed; why + where; copy

- The right to be forgotten: Data Erasure (conditions)
- Data portability: right to transmit personal data to another controller
- Privacy by design: from concept to legal requirement
- Data Protection Officers: staff member or external service provider



What the new **EU GDPR** means in 1 minute

The EU GDPR will increase privacy for individuals and give regulatory authorities greater powers to take action against businesses that breach the new laws. Here's what it means for your business:



Controllers must report a data

72 hours

The appointment of a data protection officer (DPO) will be mandatory for companies processing high volumes of personal data and good practice for others.



Privacy risk impact assessments will be required for projects where privacy risks are high.

Products, systems and processes must consider privacy-by-design concepts during development.

Data processors can be held directly liable for the security of personal data.





Creator Tech

One-stop shop: international companies will only have to deal with one supervisory data protection authority.

You have to comply with EU GDPR by MAY 2018