

New Zealand Government Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa





# NZ Geospatial Strategy - 2007

#### Four Strategic Goals

Governance establish the governance structure required to optimise the benefits from government's geospatial resources.

#### 11.

Data ensure the capture, preservation and maintenance of fundamental (priority) geospatial datasets, and set guidelines for nonfundamental geospatial data.

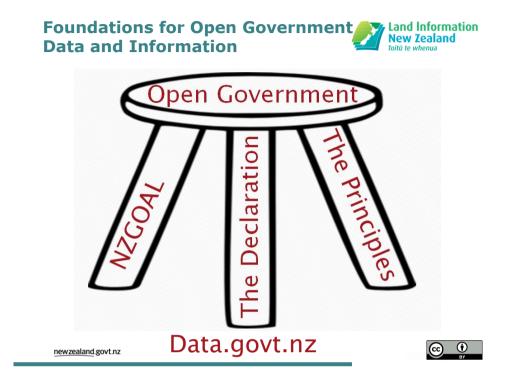


Land Information **New Zealand** 

III. Access ensure that government geospatial information and services can be readily discovered, appraised and accessed.

IV. Interoperability ensure that geospatial datasets, services and systems owned by different government agencies can be combined and reused for multiple purposes.





### NZ Declaration on Open and Transparent Government, 2011



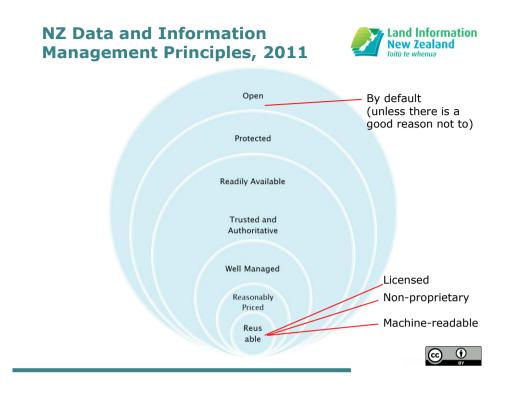
Government direction to government agencies to proactively release all:

- publicly funded data
- non-personal and unclassified
- high potential value for re-use

How do we do this?

- apply the NZ Data & Information Management Principles
- licensed for re-use (NZGOAL)
- published on Data.govt.nz

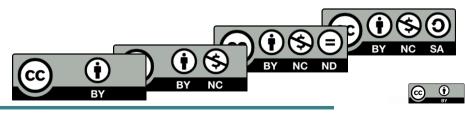






Guidance to publicly funded agencies on how to apply Creative Commons licences to information data and content, published digitally or in hardcopy.

- > Copyright = ownership
- Licence = permissions to re-use (assigned by the copyright owner)



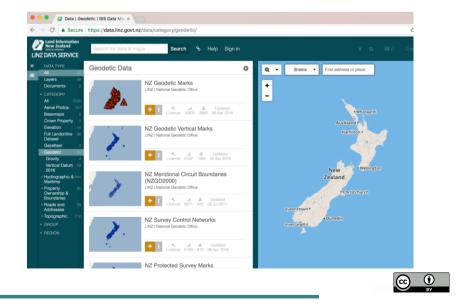
### Data.govt.nz







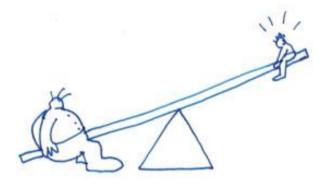




# **Privacy v's Openness**



# Getting the balance right





# **Privacy Act 1993 principles**

- 1. Only collect personal information if you really need it
- 2. Get it directly from the people concerned where possible
- 3. Tell them what you're going to do with it
- 4. Be fair and not unreasonably intrusive when you're getting it
- 5. Keep the information safe
- 6. Give people access to their personal information if they want it
- 7. Let people correct information that's wrong
- 8. Make sure personal information is correct and not misleading before you use it
- 9. Get rid of it when you're done with it
- 10. Generally, only use the information for the purpose for which you got it
- 11. Only disclose it if you have a good reason
- 12. Only assign unique identifiers where permitted.





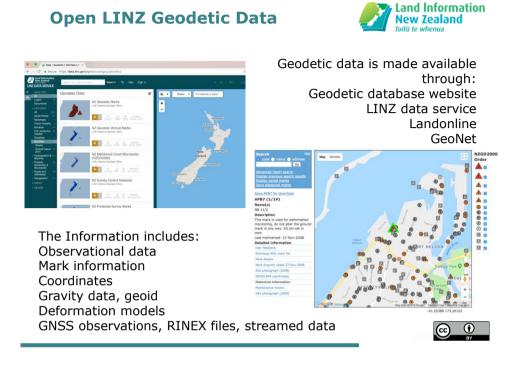


**Privacy v's Impact** 



The Privacy Act is a principle-based system, not enforceable in court. An aggrieved individual must make a complaint not enforceable in court.





### **Open data benefits to LINZ**



- In releasing GNSS data freely we get GNSS supplied to us for free by the Private sector – enhances the geodetic network
- In releasing all our data it enables it to be used for GGRF improvements from which we can benefit
- It enables the innovative use of the data weather forecasting
- It saves us money we work jointly across Central and Local Government and the Private Sector

