G20

DATA GAPS INITIATIVE 3

Way Forward for Recommendations 13 & 14

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"Data Access" and "Data Sharing" play crucial but distinct roles in bridging data gaps

- Statistics agencies and central banks need to engage with private companies and other public sector agencies to **access high-frequency and granular data sources** in their hands, that are typically not designed or intended for official statistics
  - **Recommendation 13** is identifying successful initiatives characterized by key elements such as strong negotiation skills, robust legal support, compensation mechanisms, mutual benefits for both parties, and other essential factors.

- On the other hand, **sharing and making data available** to others across different organizations, platforms and user groups require standardized formats, security protocols, delineation of access rights, and adherence to privacy regulations.
  - **Recommendation 14** is reviewing data sharing protocols (SDMX, DDI, etc.) to identify best alternatives to make it easier for various stakeholders to retrieve and use the data.

However, they share common goals and challenges. There is need for a unified framework to address them effectively

- For example, the **taxonomy of private and administrative data** proposed within Recommendation 13 and the **principles for data sharing** for Recommendation 14 (particularly the elements of data sharing agreements) are closely related

- The **knowledge sharing platform for data access** resources and the **dashboard for progress on data sharing** should also be combined or at least integrated into a common framework.

- Going forward, the task teams working on Recommendations 13 and 14 should work more closely together.

  Proposal: Explore options and timeline to combine the work of the Task Teams on Recommendations 13 and 14, given existing synergies

Consideration 1 - Is it feasible to quantify advancements in data access and sharing for official statistics?

- Other recommendations are measuring progress based on how countries address data gaps in the different domains (climate change indicators, income and wealth distribution, Fintech)
- We have an opportunity to create a **common framework for data access and data sharing for official statistics** and measure progress on a country-by-country basis towards this framework
- The framework can include legislation for data sharing agreements, privacy law, standardized data formats, data quality assurance, etc.

Consideration 2: Global Branding to Incentivize Data Access and Data Sharing for Bridging Data Gaps

- A critical aspect of encouraging private companies to share their data with the official statistics community lies in recognizing the positive impact their data generates.
- The DGI can serve as a global platform through which companies that leverage their data for societal benefit can be duly acknowledged.
- Statistics agencies and central banks that establish data partnerships with the private sector will also benefit from a global recognition, which can serve as a catalyst for incentivizing others to intensify their efforts.
- The G20 can endorse and brand this initiative as '**Bridging Data Gaps for Good**,'(or equivalent) emphasizing its mission to close data gaps for the advancement of society.

Questions for Discussion

1. Do you support the creation of a **common framework for data access and data sharing for official statistics** for measuring progress towards addressing data gaps in official statistics?

2. Do you support the creation of a **global branding to incentivize data access and data sharing** for private companies and agencies of the national statistical system?

DISCUSSION

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