

Queensland Government Information Licensing Framework (GILF)

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INFORMATION ISSUES

Access – Licensing – Liability - Pricing



THINGS TO BE DONE

- **Develop licensing solution**
- **Train people to apply licences**
- **Allocate resources to licensing**
- **Motivate people**
- **Seek authority to apply licences**



GILF Project Objectives

- **Data Review and Legal Audit** – prepare a GILF toolkit to assist agencies in auditing legal and IP components of their data assets; and a report summarising the rationale for applying Creative Commons licences to selected data assets
- **Licensing Specification for Private, Confidential, Secure and Legislative Restrictions** – development of restrictive licenses for cases where there is a special need to protect the privacy, confidentiality, security and legislative restrictions
- Develop a **DLM Software Specification**, and carry out Cost Benefit Analysis and prepare a **Business Case** to assess and demonstrate the value of the proposal as a basis for securing implementation funding.
- Development of a **Cabinet submission** to secure authority in amending information standards



GILF Project Milestones

- **Step 1 – October 2005** - Data Review and Legal Audit Report
- **Step 2 – October 2006** - Legal Analysis of the Use of Restrictive Provisions within Open Content Licensing - Report
- **Step 3a – June 2007** – GILF Supporting Technology - Specification
- **Step 3b - August 2007**– GILF Business Case report
- Advice to Queensland Treasurer and approval to use GILF within OESR – **February 2008**
- Cabinet Submissions – in progress & pending
 - information only submission about OESR initiatives
 - later submission envisaged to recommend changes to information standards



EMERGING FROM STEP 2

- Use six internationally recognisable standard Creative Commons licences
 - adapted by Australian legal experts to the terminology and requirements of Australian copyright law
 - assessed as suitable for an estimated 85 per cent of all public sector information transfers and exchanges;
- Develop a set of restricted licences
 - where issues of secrecy, privacy, confidentiality, legislation or regulation become part of the requirement for information licensing
 - covering an estimated 10 per cent of public sector information transfers and leaving an estimated 5 per cent as requiring special consideration; and
- Develop a digital information licensing management (DLM) component that can automate the injection of copyright and licensing information into information packages.

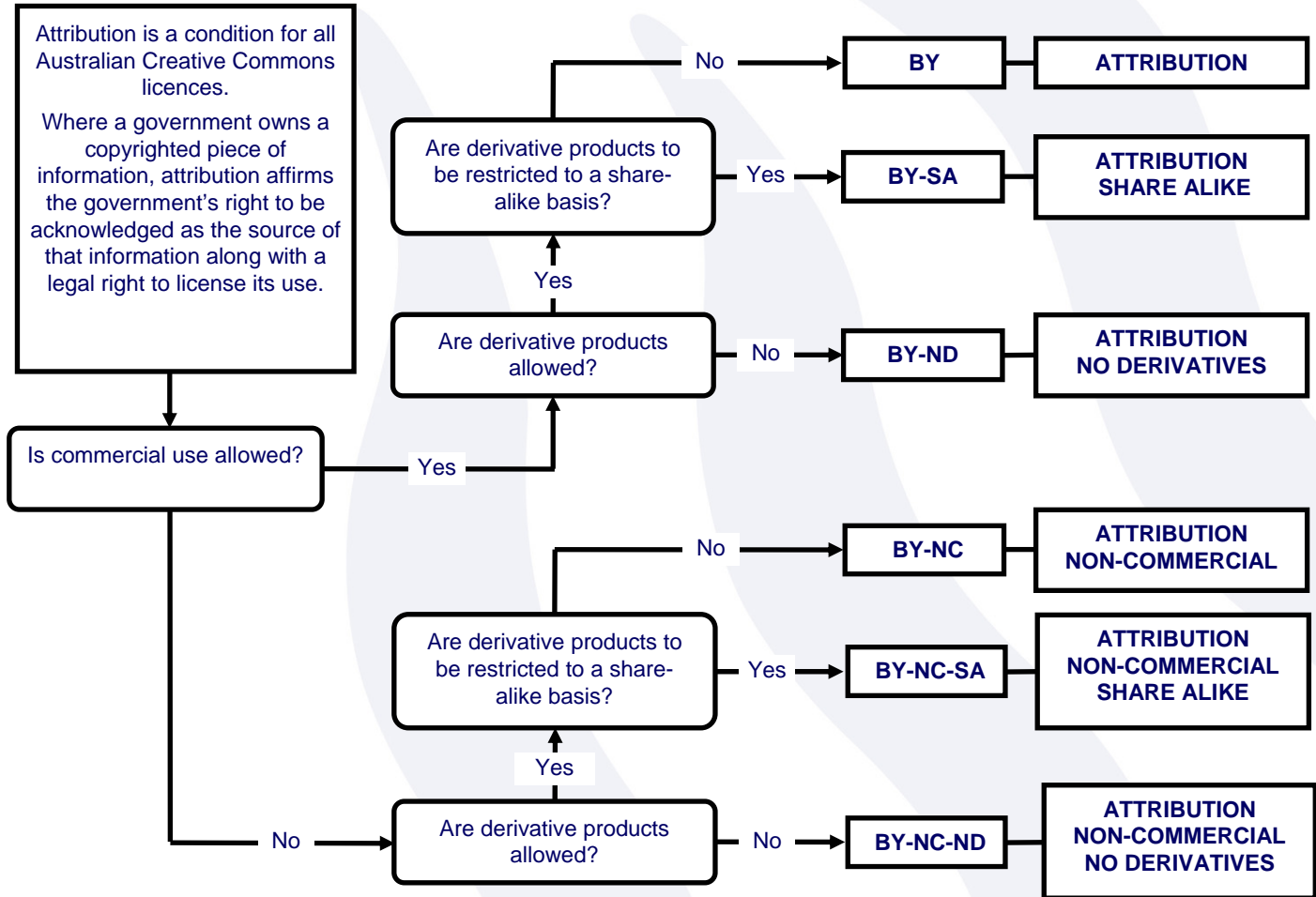
GILF DIGITAL LICENCE MANAGEMENT SOLUTION

- For 85% of information use DLM
 - Online licensing
 - Watermarking with licence metadata
- For remaining 15%
 - Online licensing – restrictive licences
 - Watermarking with licence metadata
 - Do NOT use Enterprise Digital Rights Management (complexity, high risk and cost)
 - Use alternative security technologies under guidance of QGCIO



CREATIVE COMMONS

CREATIVE COMMONS INFORMATION LICENSING OPTIONS



STEP 3a AND 3b

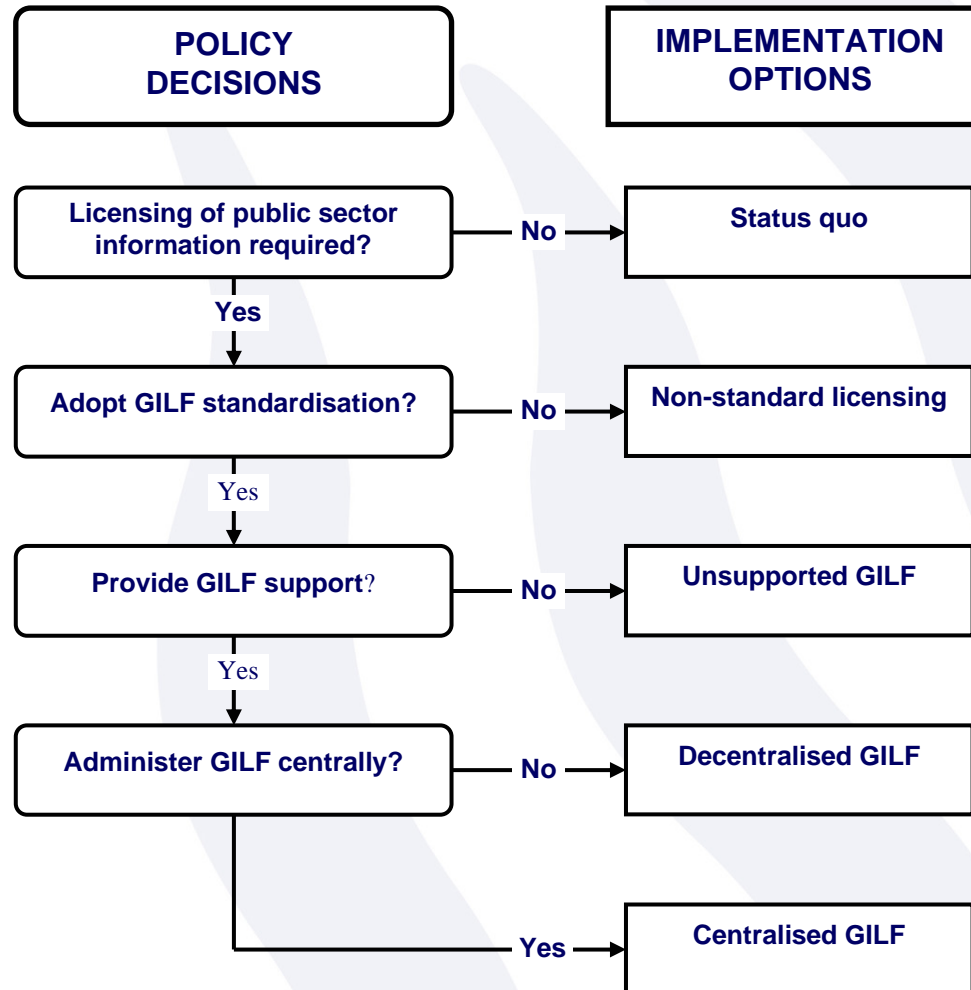
3a GILF Supporting Technology

- Specification for Digital License Management (DLM)

3b GILF Business Case

- Consider and evaluate implementation options

GILF BUSINESS CASE



BUSINESS CASE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

	<i>Status quo (\$'000)</i>	<i>Non-standard licensing (\$'000)</i>	<i>Decentralised GILF (\$'000)</i>	<i>Centralised GILF (\$'000)</i>
Financial Analysis – Most Likely Case				
NPFV – low discount rate (6.5%)	\$0	-\$6,282,683	-\$2,271,911	-\$3,703,948
NPFV – base case discount rate (8.0%)	\$0	-\$5,949,936	-\$2,210,416	-\$3,530,103
Cost-benefit Analysis – Most Likely Case				
NPEV – low discount rate (6.5%)	-\$26,322,565	-\$9,561,747	\$11,488,728	\$8,445,437
NPEV – base case discount rate (8.0%)	-\$25,100,136	-\$9,033,564	\$10,675,911	\$7,857,716
Budget Analysis – Most Likely Case				
Total Operating Expenses	\$29,021,232	\$37,120,513	\$14,304,194	\$16,512,294
Total Operating Revenue	\$29,021,232	\$29,064,581	\$11,328,513	\$11,487,545
Total Assets (current resources, budget)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget Impact	\$0	\$8,055,932	\$2,975,680	\$5,024,749

BUSINESS CASE RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Queensland Government implement GILF as outlined in Option Decentralised GILF.
- Funding be provided to implement the GILF for a period of 3 years.
- A post implementation review should occur in 2009–10 to determine whether any future information licensing support is required.
- The application of the GILF is the responsibility of Departmental Chief Information Officer's; and
- That oversight of GILF, to encourage communication between agencies, to ensure consistency in implementation across agencies and avoid unnecessary duplication of effort is the responsibility of the Strategic Information and ICT Council through its Information Management Sub-committee.

CRC-SI Project 3.05 – Enabling Real Time Information Access in both Urban and Regional Areas

- **Apollo** – grounded in review of existing laws and policies pertaining to open access
- **Hermes** – oriented towards understanding social and economic impacts of open access information policy
- **Zeus** – oriented towards a holistic view of government information processes and potential needs for regulatory responses arising from technological change
- **Demeter** – with a technological focus on injecting copyright and license data into data downloads

SUB-PROJECT HERMES

Access – Licensing – Liability - Pricing



RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

- Purpose of government and need for information
- Economic factors in producing information
- Factors in supplying information
- Paying for government information
- Pricing policies in the UK, Australia and New Zealand



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END



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ADDITIONAL SLIDES

Not used in presentation

Significant GILF Presentations

- Inter-jurisdictional Committees
 - ESCAWRI -14 February 2007
 - CJCIOC - 15 March 2007
 - National Water Initiative Committee – 1 August 2007
- ANZLIC Meeting Brief - 13/14 March 2007
- Australian National Summit on Open Access to Public Sector Information
- Professional Conferences
 - CeBit Conference May
 - SSC Presentation Hobart May
 - Legal Framework for E-Research Conference
 - Spatial Information Day Adelaide 8/9 August 2007
 - Spatially Enabled Government Conference
- WILF Briefing for BOM Canberra August 2007



Gaining the Momentum

- Queensland has done widely recognised quality research
- Very Smart State
- Considerable international interest and recognition
- Ongoing research
- National interest, general applicability and influence
- Need to ask “What can Queensland do to maintain momentum, to add influence and get benefits”.

Queensland Agenda

- Much research completed
- Possible Cabinet consideration
- Knowledge sharing
 - Other jurisdictions and processes
 - Within this Government



Queensland
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Australian Agenda

- 42 Ministerial COAG committees have a inter-jurisdictional data exchange requirement.
 - All Hazards Management to National Water Initiative
 - Climate Change to National Road Transport
- CJCIOC – Ministerial Online and Communication Council – National Information Sharing Strategy

Where to Now

- Discussion and views

Step 1 - Data Review & Legal Audit

- An audit on selected PSI databases
 - further develop the GILF toolkit through practical application
 - determine intellectual property ownership rights (eg copyright) to the databases
- Established whether open content licences (eg Creative Commons) could be applied to the selected databases or whether restrictive licences only needed to be applied
 - legislative, privacy, confidentiality or other restrictive factors.



Recommendations from Step 1

Successfully demonstrated that the CC model can be applied and also assisted in highlighting some of the issues that will need to be addressed to enable the whole-of-Government implementation of the Government Information Licensing Framework, namely:

- There is a need for custodians to recognise information licensing as an important component in any ‘data package (eg data, metadata, licence)’ provided to external users of data.
- There is value in undertaking a review and audit exercise to fully understand and document the legal rights and constraints that may apply to a data asset and to components of a data asset.
- There is a need to review the underlying legal arrangements for key Queensland Government data assets, to identify impediments to the implementation of a standardised open content licensing framework.
- Raising awareness of the benefits of open content licensing with data custodians and managers will be critical and will assist in moving the Queensland Government as a whole from a traditional view of the ‘users’ or ‘customers’ of their data products and services, to a new view that allows for broader uses of the data.

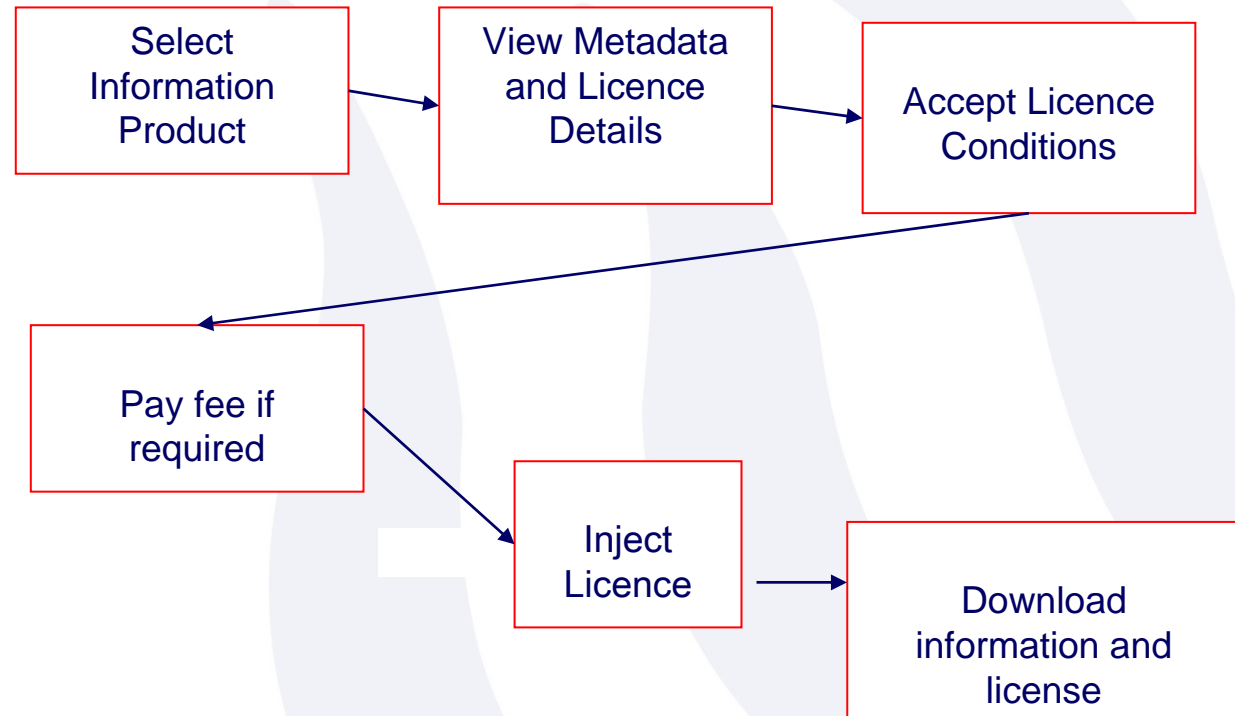
Step 2 - Legal Analysis For Restrictive Licensing

- Research confirms that restrictive terms and conditions can be incorporated in CC like licences.
- Agencies should limit the application of these restrictions when considering the use and re-use of its information assets.
- The concept of “**break glass only as last resort**” should be applied when choosing to use any of the restrictive conditions.
- Further legal work is needed to operationalise the draft discussion purposes restrictive licence and to develop the other template restrictive licences.
- Further funding will be required to complete the full suite of GILF Project licences, namely the six Creative Commons Licences and a number of Restrictive Licence templates.

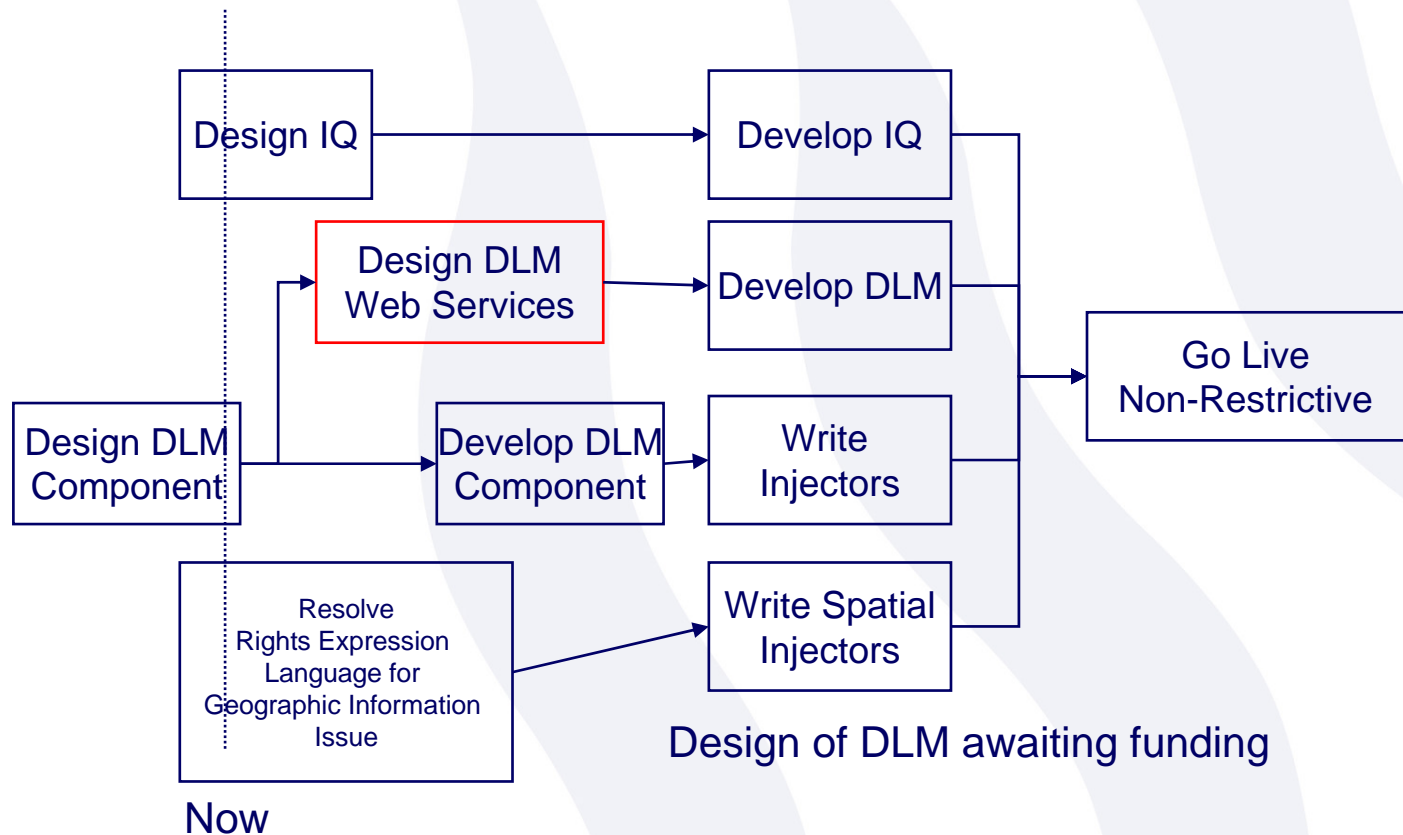
GILF DIGITAL RIGHTS MANAGEMENT INVESTIGATION

	Enterprise Digital Rights Management	Alternative Technologies encryption/ authentication
Complexity	High	Low
Cost	High	Low
Flexibility	Low	High
Risk	High	Low
Gartner recommended	No	Yes

DLM High Level Process for IQ

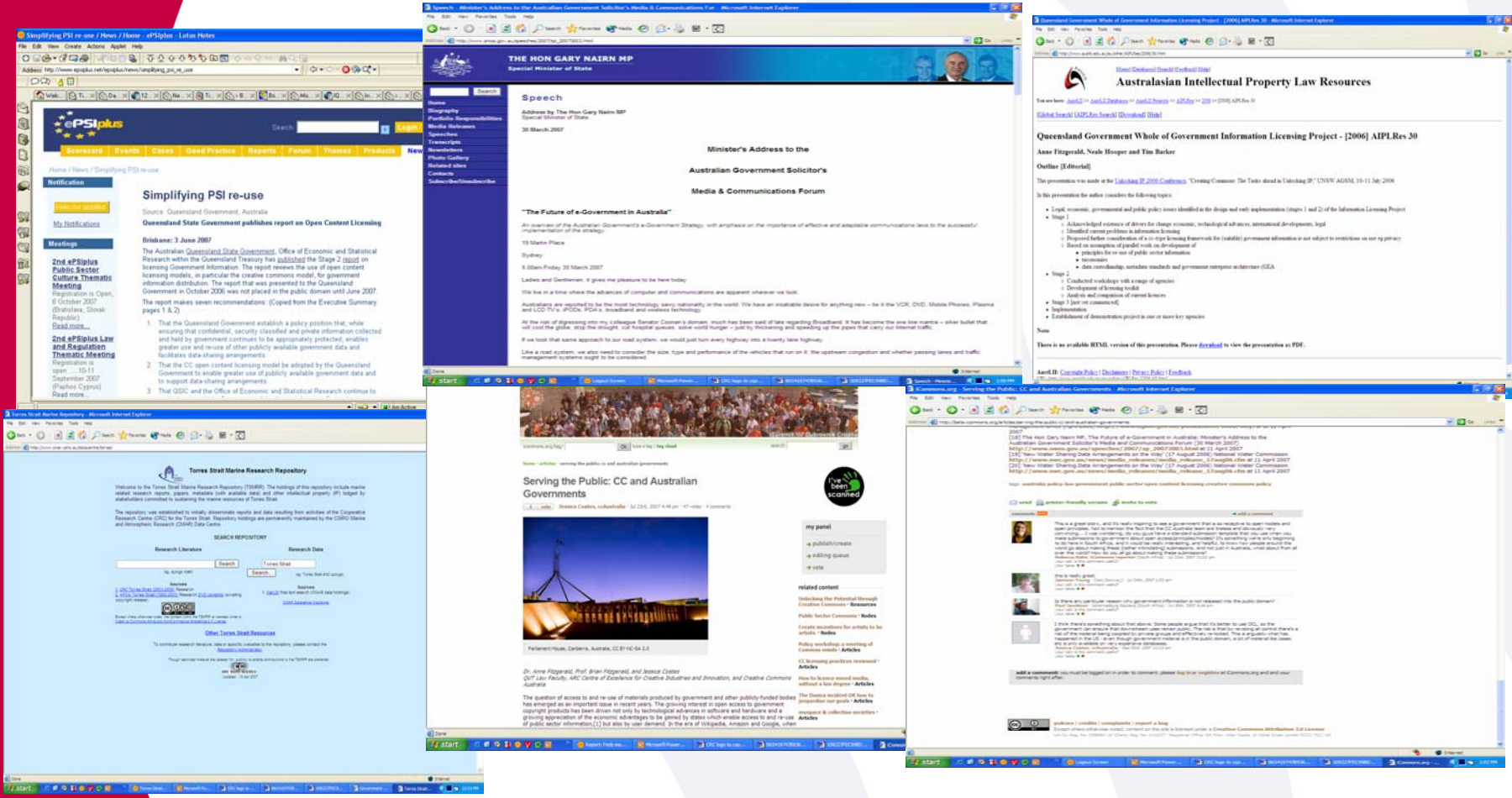


DLM Next Phase



International Recognition

GILF Stage 2 Report -
Articles, Blogs, Ministerial
Speeches, Data repositories
using cc licences



The collage consists of five overlapping browser windows:

- Top Left:** A website titled "Simplifying PSI re-use" with a navigation menu including "Home", "News", "Cases", "Good Practice", "Reports", "Forum", "Themes", and "Products". The main content area discusses the Queensland State Government's report on Open Content Licensing.
- Top Center:** A page titled "THE HON GARY NAIRN MP" showing a "Speech" by the Minister for State Services, dated 30 March 2007. The speech is titled "Minister's Address to the Australian Government Solicitors' Media & Communications Forum" and discusses the future of e-Government in Australia.
- Top Right:** A page titled "Australian Intellectual Property Law Resources" with a list of Queensland Government Whole of Government Information Licensing Project (2006) AIP/Res 30. It includes an outline of the project's objectives and a list of stakeholders.
- Bottom Left:** A screenshot of the "Tasman Sea Marine Research Repository" website, which provides information about marine research data and includes a search repository interface.
- Bottom Center:** A page titled "Serving the Public: CC and Australian Governments" featuring a photograph of a large crowd and a "I've been contacted" badge. The page discusses the use of Creative Commons licenses by Australian governments.
- Bottom Right:** A screenshot of a blog or news page with a "my panel" section containing links to "publish/create", "editing/quote", and "x yets". The main content area includes a "related content" section with links to "Public knowledge is something of common sense" and "Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike license".