<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uoGDM9Ho-u8>

Data Governance across systems: exploring strategies for official statistics (PM)

0:00

welcome back everyone good afternoon so I'm Rachel Bon director of

0:05

Statistics division at the UN economic and social commission for Asia and the

0:11

Pacific and it's my pleasure to welcome all of you to the third panel on data

0:17

governance so this morning we looked at different models and Frameworks of data governance and this afternoon we're

0:24

looking in a bit more detail about how data governance is approached in National statistical systems and

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particular in this panel now we're going to highlight some different examples of country's approaches to data governance

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given that it's the first session back after lunch though I'm going to try and make it a bit more interactive so the

0:45

first thing I'm going to get you all to do actually is stand up I need you to go to somebody that you don't already know

0:51

say hello introduce yourselves and then tell each other what do you think data

0:56

governance is and you've got one minute to do it so stand up introduce yourselves to someone you don't know and

1:02

say what is data

1:28

governance

1:48

okay that's

1:55

that hello everyone now I need you to stop talking about

2:02

data governance can you take your seats please thank you get the back

2:10

assem thank you

2:16

everyone okay can I ask everyone to take their seats

2:26

please thank you the problem we're doing is you're all getting too enthusiastic

2:32

to talk about data governance and to meet new people but that's a good thing

2:37

so that's a great start to this session can you all take your seats

2:43

please I was given up okay everyone thank

2:52

you so we're going to be looking this afternoon and hearing a lot more about

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data governance at the country Lev level um I'm really pleased though that I get

3:03

to moderate this planel because we've been doing a lot of work on this issue in Asia and the Pacific and this really

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followed a decision by our committee on statistics when we met back in August

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2022 and at that meeting we decided that we would be looking at data governance in more detail but really also looking

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at how we could share country experiences in this area as we started

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the work we very quickly realized Ed that we all had very different ideas on what was meant by data governance so we

3:35

then came up with a definition of data governance which you can see up there and I don't know how much your

3:40

definitions when you were just talking to each other then and whether or not you all came up with the same definition

3:47

as I put up there possibly not but we were really defining data governance as being the exercise of authority and

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control over the management and transformation of data with the

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objective and of enhancing the value of data assets and mitigating data related

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risks and actually I think already in panels one and two we've actually heard a lot about those different aspects so

4:12

we heard a lot this morning about data and valuing it as an asset and also about the whole issues um many of the

4:19

issues around risk so in Asia Pacific we also developed a framework uh with five

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pillars to help us to really have a common language when we were talking about data governance and we've used

4:32

this framework to develop a series of one-page data governance profiles for a number of countries in our region uh but

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the first pillar is around what's that real vision for data for data so kind of the broader government's Vision the

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second pillar is around what are those management po the policies the rules the institutions around how you um govern

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data the third pillar was around that role the different roles particular NSO

5:00

can take in terms of being a data custodian or being a data Steward and I'll come back to some of these and then

5:06

the fourth pillar is around data sharing and how you integrate data and then the

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fifth pillar looked at data sharing risks and mitigation um so we were really using

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that as well to try and kind of get to grips with you know what are we actually talking about so we can actually really

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find out more about what's going on at the country level so we can actually really learn from each other so before I

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introduce my panel I will get to that but first of all we've also got a menty meter question so through this session

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we will have some questions for you as well because I'm trying to keep the audience engaged because it's after

5:45

lunch so there's a question up there you should be able to on the Mente meter the code

5:51

6298 0527 so you can I you can click that QR

5:57

code or go into it um and then as we go through the session do please answer the questions that come

6:03

up but the first question was really around does my government have a clear strategic vision and intent for

6:10

enhancing the value of government data if you're not currently working in a national Statistics office just answer

6:16

that from the perspective of an NSO which you're familiar with so now it's

6:22

my pleasure to introduce the panel so right on my right I have Imam MDI who's

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the deputy chief statistician for statistical methodology and information

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in BPS Indonesia welcome then I have y

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petrena from Lithuania who's the in charge of Statistics Lithuania very

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pleased to have you and then we have to my left Juliet salano from Colombia Dar

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your technical director very pleased to have you and then last but definitely

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not least we've got McDonald George OB budo from Kenya the director general of Kenya National Bureau of Statistics so

7:04

we've got a great spread from across the globe and what I'm going to do through these panel questions is I'm going to

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ask each panel this the same everyone will have the same questions for the first one you've got four minutes the

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second round of questions will be going down to three minutes and so on so we're going to have to keep things moving

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relatively quickly and the reason we want to do that is so we get to hear from everyone but also so that we have

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time as well to hear from the audience and to keep you all engaged as well so

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I'm going to ask each of the panelists the same question though so in this first one what I really want each of you

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to do then as panelists is to give us a quick kind of elevator trip descri description of the data governance

7:50

Arrangements in your country so what I mean by that is the elevator trip is the time it takes to go down to the ground

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floor obviously depends on what kind of building you in but for this purpose we'll keep it to kind of three to four

8:03

minutes and so when you're kind of giving us this broad overview of what's the data governance Arrangements in your

8:09

country can you really just touch on three issues so tell us a bit about what's the government's vision for data

8:16

and what what's driving that is there a strong demand for better stewardship and use of government data and which

8:23

institutions are playing a leading role so I'm going to ask each panelist so I'll start with M if you want to go

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through those and you've got a total of four minutes and I Am timing you thank

8:36

you okay thank you Rachel ladies and gentlemen I would like to explain the

8:42

answer of the question in context of the data governance in Indonesia um as you may know that the

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government of Indonesia comprises the central government and local governments where there are 34 Ministries and 30

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government agencies in the central government meanwhile that there are 552 local

9:04

government as the autonomous regions so in this context that they may tend to

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have their own data management and governance according to their

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authorities and in fact that based on this um context some data issue appear

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in the government of Indonesia for example like there is some some issue on

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the data sharing and accessibility uh there are some redundancy data across

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government agencies and also the data quality issue so in this case that the

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government of Indonesia is really willing to overcome these issues that

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the government introduced a data policy this is what we call Indonesia one data

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under the presidential regulation which is released in 2019 so this policy the data policy aims

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to make government data more timely accurate accountable and

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accessible also to strengthen data sharing and Integrations Arrangements between government

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agencies and also to make better use of government data and official statistic for policy making this policy is

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envisaged to become the data governance framework that would allow the development of integrated and

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interoperable data platforms across central government and local governments through common standard and

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also to leverage the digital technology to bring greater social cohesion to

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support digital economy and to provide better public services in this data governance the

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ministry of the national development planning is the leading institution and

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the minister is appointed to be the chief of the National Data Council in

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this context also BPS as the NSO is a member of the council the main task of

11:06

the National Data steering council is to provide direction towards the National

11:11

Data development and also to establish data policy accordingly I think that's a bit um

11:18

explanation in this case thank you thank you very much and then

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you uh ladies and gentlemen good afternoon so uh you asked about

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government vision for data and what what is driving this Vision so uh before the

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covid-19 pandemic liania was strategically following the faf of uh

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data government's uh federalization uh the focus was lowly

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and on the internal needs of public bodies without considering reuse of

11:52

collected data uh with the pandemic was conm collapsed and it become became

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evident that making datadriven decisions uh was not um possible due to to the

12:06

Frank data State data uh as a result coming the new technologies such a paler

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we have paler uh together with new vision and Ambitions naturally led to

12:19

the emergence of prerequisites for centralization uh both in practice and

12:26

in in the in law uh with the high support of the government behind uh

12:32

statistic lethania step by step underwent reforms and develop uh A New

12:38

Concept of centralized State data governance uh statistics Lithuania turns

12:44

into Central data point for public sector data reuse and and uh it uh

12:51

solution services provider for public sector bodies as well uh it is an

12:58

internal State data ecosystem for decision makers a centralized opening

13:03

solution for public sector data sandboxes for Health Data reuse

13:09

scientists and public institutions uh in uh addition statistics Lithuania

13:15

provides to other state institution resources of data platform for their own

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data exchange needs uh changes in legal regulation we are part of this reform

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and since 2020 three the new law of official statistics and state data

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governance has entered into force uh statistics Lithuania has become uh the

13:41

state uh data agency and we undertook two different roles in the State uh the

13:47

producer of official statistics uh as before and the stward

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St State data uh the purpose of using State data were expanded and and after

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serving the needs of official statistics it can be used for monitoring of country

14:05

development uh for decision making researches and Innovations legitim needs

14:11

for of state and Municipal institution crisis data managing education uh uh

14:19

governmental projects and finally data opening and reuse all these created

14:25

prerequisites for active participation in in the implementation of the data

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Government Act and it's in September last year statistics Lithuania be became

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National single information point and competent body um about when we talk

14:44

about strong demand for better St and use of government data uh the need for

14:50

Effective State data governments nowadays is uh enormous and we live in

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turbulent times when loc and global crisis become a daily occurence and the

15:03

decisions that govern um uh them must be taken here and how uh now uh

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retrospective official statistics is most case are not long able to meet operational information of

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informational needs uh and uh at the same time on daily basis both and

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individual level and and the state level uh public sector generates H amount of

15:30

data which uh official statistics being as mentioned about rather respective or

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um sorry uh U respective and able to

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cover or and generate the need output uh so uh which institution plays leading

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role in Lithuania uh the data governance policy is formed by government together

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with relevant min Ministry and it's implemented by the state data agency we

16:03

implement this in short the national statistic office undertakes the competence of the data

16:11

domain thank you very much can I also ask some do fill in the question on the M meter maybe as the next speaker

16:19

speaking we can also show those results thank you but if I go on to you Juliet to say a bit about the work in

16:26

Colombia okay thank you and good afternoon to everyone okay the core message is that Colombia has established

16:33

a data governance with the data stewardship role managed by the national statistical office within the national

16:40

statistical system and there is also a data governance for The Wider data

16:45

ecosystem lead by the presidency and the national planning department these two

16:50

spheres or of governance are operating in a coordinated manner Colombia's data

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governance Arrangements had been quietly evolving in the last few years H the

17:02

last year our statistical law was a enacted so H this law established the

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national statistical office as the main producer regulator but also the data stward of the country H in this line

17:18

align with this we create the committee of data stward chip for the national

17:23

statistical system and H in the law is also established

17:28

ER how we Define the governance and the data and the data stewardship is the responsibility that we have as the

17:35

national statistical office to facilitate the alignment of statistical information with the needs of public

17:42

policy from the national statistical system members this involves employing

17:47

technical criteria to analyze requirements respecting the autonomy of

17:52

the different entities adhering to an ethical framework for information use and exchange and ensuring data

17:59

protection guarantees among the functions of the national statistical office there is also to establish the

18:06

data governance and admin an Administration framework in compliance with the data protection laws we have in

18:13

the countries additionally H we have to Define an ethic framework facilitating

18:18

the integration of statistical information in all the public policy cycle the role of data stward is

18:26

deployed through H the national statistic system through this committee the data stewardship committee that

18:32

seeks to promote the articulation with the actors of the national depart Department planning the ICT Ministry and

18:39

the Commerce and Industry superintendency for The Wider data ecosystem we have the data

18:46

infrastructure National plan approved by the National Data committee which outlines the roadm for National

18:53

intervation to define the state's data infrastructure and the necessary action

18:58

for his management implementation and the long-term sustainability of this

19:03

data infrastructure of the country nonetheless in the data governance the challenge goes beyond remembering a

19:11

bunch of committees with similar acronyms and all with the word data on it and is to focus on aligning the

19:19

different word streams and identifying ways in which these bodies can manage emerging demands from data users and

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producers across the whole city system and the country in terms of the vision it relats with the purpose of achieving

19:33

the national development objectives which requires to facilitate access utilization and leveraging a data to

19:40

catalyze social transformation in terms of the role the

19:46

demands for for a data stewardship role we have several public policy initiatives that are focus on supporting

19:53

for example the popular and Community economy stretching the national care

19:58

system and generating Target interventions to reduce infant mortality caed by by nutrition with it e and

20:06

russal population additionally Air Force are on the way to develop new metrics

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for assessing inequality relate to land ownership real estate Financial assets

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and National wealth ad M this demands the national statistical office is not

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only providing technical assistance at guidance to facilitates access and proper utilization of data and

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statistics but also designing novel systems and metrics to address these

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emerging needs thank you thank you very very much and now we turn to Kenya to

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McDonald if you can tell us a bit about the data governance Arrangements in your country thank you thank you so much for

20:48

the chance uh uh in in the in the case of Kenya first uh we have the

20:54

Constitution 2010 which uh uh provides for uh the uh elements of uh data

21:04

privacy uh it is uh it is given in chapters three and four and then under

21:09

the Bill of Rights and uh we have uh two levels of government we have the

21:15

national government and the County government counties are 47 in number and so the Constitution uh in the in the

21:23

fourth schedule provides for what is it what kind of Statistics are generated

21:29

for use at the county level and uh at the county level and then what is it that is meant for the national one and

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for the national it is uh uh given squarely to the uh the Bureau of

21:41

Statistics the NSO of course there are other players uh that collect

21:46

administrative data and so we are we we are also mandated to put all that together so that we are able to get the

21:52

social economic uh database for the country on an annual basis and so uh our

21:58

process actually now starts from the uh from the Constitution that is that makes it very clear uh the kind of statistic

22:05

that is required for each each level government and uh uh beyond that then uh

22:11

the the Ministries uh the Ministries uh are actually being uh evaluated we have

22:18

22 Ministries and each one of them uh is evaluated based on some 15 criteria uh

22:25

the number one of it is on the uh e e omic indicators which is actually provided by the uh by by the Bureau of

22:32

Statistics and so we are involved in that kind of evaluation uh just to ensure that every Ministry is uh using

22:40

its uh uh uh statistics properly we are also trying to take advantage of the

22:46

situation of the current situation because uh the government is very keen on use of Statistics you know having

22:52

realized that uh that the data is actually foiled to the development and

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of course it helps in um uh directing resources to areas that would give great

23:05

impact you know resources are also hard to come by and when you have some something little then it has to be uh

23:11

well informed of how how that is going to be used and so uh the government is Keen on that and we're taking advantage

23:16

of the situation to ensure that every single uh Ministry Department as

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agencies uh have h a statistical unit so that it makes it easier for uh for us as

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NSO to uh be able to get that that kind of information now beyond that uh there

23:37

is uh the another another institution that also deals with uh uh with data

23:42

governance and that is the data protection commission uh this was just formed in 20 uh 2019 November and the

23:51

commission is actually meant to uh ensure that uh privacy of uh uh

23:58

individuals when it when it comes to their information is well protected and that is across across the board so we

24:05

are uh we we are in this in this field with another player that is also trying to look at the uh that trying to look at

24:13

the the the welfare of those who are giving that kind of information but not

24:18

that uh in the bureau we do not have it of course the element of confidentiality is key in uh in data collection and it's

24:26

also helping us to ensure that we we are able to get the trust of the people who are giving us the information and so we

24:32

are also part of that element of ensuring that uh there's protection of

24:38

individual information and each time we are doing analysis it is the data is UN

24:44

anonymized so that we do not have any challenges when it comes to sharing that kind of information thank

24:52

you thank you so much and I think from what we've heard there and also from what you can see on the screen screen

24:58

that actually it's not you know the situation is very different in different

25:03

countries and it's interesting to see that not everyone's saying that there is actually that their government has that

25:09

very strong Clear Vision for data and I think from what we've heard already as well there are very different kind of

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models different ways in which the government's viewing it but also different challenges in terms of that

25:21

coordination across different parts of government also recognizing um even more

25:27

complic ated when you have local forms of um government as well so in this next

25:33

kind of section we're going to be talking a bit more and hearing a bit more really about the role of data

25:38

stewards so I've got another audience question which should come up on the

25:44

screen so when we're talking about this role of data governance one of the

25:50

really important things is around what's that role of the NSO in terms of how are they balancing their more traditional

25:56

role as a data custodian so I think National statistics offices have for many years been managing data

26:03

and making sure they ensure the quality of the data uh but then the data custodian role is a kind of in some ways

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seen as a role that goes above and beyond that sorry the data Steward role

26:15

goes above and beyond that role of data custodian the data stewards really take a kind of longer term perspective more

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strategic perspective and really looking a bit more about how they can add value to the data so we want I wanted to ask

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all of the panelists now is if they can tell us a bit more about which part of government is taking the data

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stewardship the data Steward role is it the NSO like we know goes on in stats

26:43

New Zealand is there another part of government that's taking that role of data Steward like we've heard already

26:49

digital about digital agencies or ministries of ICT or is it no one is

26:55

there a much more kind of you know distri distributed type of arrangement where it's a collaboration with many

27:01

different agencies so I'm going to go and ask each of the panelists and this time I'll start with your ARA and then

27:06

we'll carry on thank you so in Lithuania this role and Leadership was Ambi un

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ambitiously and consistently taken uh up by theau in order to achieve this prior

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tactical goals was said uh uh as I said the reform of legal regulation of State

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uh governance was initiated uh necessary modern Technologies were equired and

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Human Resources with new and upgrade uh competence uh where require recruited or

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trained um uh you also ask is there another part of government taking the

27:48

role of data steart like digital agencies so I can

27:54

say that yes uh in lethania the information Society development

27:59

committee uh institution uh who also has a certain

28:05

role in data governance which is responsible for the development and maintainance of State data uh Cent

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centers and the state's uh Cloud infrastructure uh uh need to mention

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that state data ecosystem for analytical proposes works on separate Cloud uh

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infrastructure and uh does uh one uh and third question does one or part of

28:33

government have this role and it's more of collaboration with many different agencies playing key role my short

28:40

answer no so thank you and do keep putting your

28:48

answers as well to the question which we've got up there but actually it's quite interesting already that um

28:54

there's a spread of views on this one but if I can go over to you Juliet to tell us more about the situation in Colombia thank you okay thank you as I

29:02

was mentioned at the beginning the statistical law established the national statistical office as the data store

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within the national statistical system our system comprise not only the public

29:16

entities but also private entities that provide public services that has a

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statistical production or manage administrative records these roles involves advising on sources statistical

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methodologies processes and Analysis related to statistical production it

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also entails guiding the integration of various data sources to inform public policy additionally it includes capacity

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building efforts for data producers or register managers as well as providing

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guidelines for implementing regulation and quality furthermore the statistical office fostered the statistical planning

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both at National and subnational levels and contributes to the development of framework for considering data ethics

30:02

however the effective implementation of this responsibilities requires collaboration with we stakeholders such

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as the national planning department the ministry of information and communication Technologies the

30:15

presidency and particularly to ensure the execution of strategies related like

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uh the interoperability framework in essence while the national statistical office plays a leading role

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collaboration with other actors is essential for Effective implementation so the short answer we are some way in

30:34

between New Zealand and sharing the role with other

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entities thank you very much and then if we can come to you McDonald about the situation in Kenya thank you thank you

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so much uh again uh uh the the NSO Kenya that is Kenya National Bureau of

30:52

Statistics is actually the leading uh agency when it comes to

30:57

uh data collection analysis and uh dissemination and of course uh it is

31:04

also taking the role of uh coming up with the uh structal Frameworks that are

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required uh but uh there are uh there are of course other players and uh so

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under the the coordination of national social system uh we are able to bring

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all the uh entire government uh uh uh framework work into into this so that uh

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the entire data ecosystem is is actually complete so we are able to through the

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coordination we are able to to share out uh what is it that is required of those

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other producers because again it is about standardization uh do we have uh

31:49

internationally agreed methodologies do we have uh uh do they have the good

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practice around it that we have uh standards followed and uh through that we came up with with the code of

32:02

practice actually this one we assisted by the uh on UK to come up with the uh

32:08

with the with the code of practice uh that currently we are uh implementing uh

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we also have the quality data qual quality assurance Frameworks uh that we

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are also sharing with all the all the players so that at the end of the day we

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are able to produce data that is sound now that is not just only to the government institutions nonstate actors

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are also part of this so that means we are also we have gone beyond that to to cover the the Civil Society

32:37

organizations to also to be uh be part of this system and share with them what

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we expect of them and actually we have seen quite a big uh a big change in that

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that data that we never used to to use from the uh nonstate actors uh we are

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now finding it very very useful ful and you know government might not be able to

33:00

to get all the statistic that it requires but this kind of Strat could also be lying somewhere amongst the

33:07

other players which uh we are not uh been which we have not been having access to but now it's a question of if

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you provide the standards and methods and they apply that then we admit that one as official statistics and this is

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uh actually well taken care of in our mandate that was uh within the act that

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was uh uh amended in 2019 so uh that puts us in

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a very good position uh to ensure that we bring all the players together so we are not the only one but we are the

33:39

regulator in this lastly uh the uh about uh if there are any other players in

33:45

this yes we have the ministry uh of ICT uh which is also uh helping in uh

33:52

ensuring that uh there there's what we call the uh the digital Super Highway

33:58

and uh creative economy given as a given as one of the the core areas of interest

34:04

for the current government and it is doing quite a lot of work in educating the youth coming up with the

34:10

infrastructure like the the Wi-Fi across the country and a number of other programs that are even supporting the

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ICT graduates to get better and so all this is actually contributing to the good use of Statistics thank

34:24

you thank you so much an interest in again to hear a very a different approach um Imam can you tell us a bit

34:32

now about who has the data Steward role in Indonesia thank you okay thank you um

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as I mentioned before that Indonesia one data initiatives basically becomes the

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uh data governance framework in Indonesia which is applied to all government institution within the

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central government and also local governments the setting of data Steward in this case uh the government of

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Indonesia apply both distributed and also centralized approach or we call

35:02

hybrid approach in the context of distributed approach every government agency has to set up the role of data

35:09

custodian and Steward which are responsible for data management security data quality data sharing and

35:16

discrimination within its own government institution in order to enable the

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collaboration among government institutions we we set up the data Forum

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to facilitate the coordination among stakeholders among the government agencies in order to resolve the data

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issues and also to set data priorities in the context of centralized approach BPS statistic Indonesia plays

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Central role as the National Data Steward which has the responsibility of providing statistical guidance

35:49

statistical recommendations and Technical assistant and capacity building also uh we conduct the

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evaluation of statistical activities to all ministers government agencies and local governments for example in 2023

36:04

BPS statistic Indonesia conducted uh statistical evaluation to more than 600

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government institution all over Indonesia we assess their maturity levels of their um statistical

36:15

activities and at the end as the result we also provide the statistical recommendation what aspect that need to

36:23

be further improved So based on the statical recommendation in

36:29

2024 we conduct the statical capacity building to all government institutions based on our recommendations and also

36:36

try to re re-evaluate the performance of their uh statical activity at the end of

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2024 so by having this kind of the um data stewards task by doing the

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continuous Improvement mechanism we expect that the statical data quality data sharing and data capacity at the

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government institution can be improved further thank you thank you very much I think we've

37:03

we've heard a lot of different kind of approaches haven't we about how different people are really viewing

37:08

viewing that role of kind of data Steward and um different nsos that are

37:13

taking are kind of perhaps some of them are having having that role in terms of I think all of

37:18

them are doing things in terms of data standardization data coordination and bringing data together but some of them

37:26

actually taking a role kind of over and above that as well and doing more in terms of the leadership also acting more

37:32

on behalf of um other parts of government in terms of almost regulating other parts of government uh rather than

37:40

just kind of cating the information and just kind of quality assuring it and I

37:45

think we can see as well from the results of the um MTI meter here that

37:50

there's quite a wide range of different answers on this as well about whether or not the NSO does have that clear Mand

37:56

dat is acting as the data Steward for the data so kind of you maybe just over

38:02

half agreeing or strongly agreeing but actually quite a few in there that are disagreeing actually isn't the NSO

38:07

necessarily then that does have that clear mandate maybe they have a mandate but it's not very clear um but it's

38:13

interesting to see that the variety of approaches are there so we've heard a

38:19

bit already and I think this morning as well we heard about data integration because that's really is a key part of

38:26

the data governance Arrangements is how are the nsos actually bringing data

38:31

together uh one of the key part are they bringing data together I think probably most nsos are in terms of bringing data

38:39

from other parts of government um that's definitely the role nsos you know have

38:45

have taken to a greater or lesser extent for many years but actually we also have

38:50

heard a little bit about some nsos also have that role to bring in data from other places as well private sector data

38:58

but I think there are also differences in terms of approach in terms of um why you might be actually bringing that data

39:04

together as well whether it can then be used just for statistical purposes or can it be used for other purposes as

39:12

well perhaps if we can put out the next question on the MTI meter as well just

39:18

around risk we know that it is a risk bringing data together so if you want to just write some responses there as well

39:25

that would be great as to what you think might be the biggest risk in increasing data sharing and integration particular

39:32

around government data so I'm going to ask the panelist next to tell us a bit

39:37

about how their NSO is actually integrating data whether that's government data or whether or not it

39:43

goes beyond that to other sources of data like private sector data is there

39:48

legislation in place for the nsos to access administrative records but also

39:54

if you can say a bit about is it just for statistical purposes or are there

39:59

actually procedures as well which allow researchers to use some of that data when it's anonymized I'll be clear on

40:06

that not the war data just when it's anonymized so I'm going to go and hear from each of the uh panelists in turn

40:13

and we just ch going to the next person so Juliet was going to start with you this time if you can tell us a bit about

40:20

data integration in Colombia thank you okay in terms of H again our legal

40:26

framework ER we have a definition of a statistical system that considers the

40:31

producers of official statistics but also considers the entities that has

40:37

administrative registers H in both cases H the entities that are part of the

40:42

system have the function to ensure the access of this data and information for

40:48

H the statistical office so this allows Danny to produce a lot of statistical

40:54

products Based on data integr ation from different sources mainly from H

40:59

administrative registers H Danny also has implemented transparent procedures for all the users

41:06

to access statistical information Beyond offering anonymized micro dat on the

41:12

open data portal we provide specialized processing rooms where users can access

41:18

highly disaggregated data while ensuring confidentiality within this control

41:24

environment integration of the data from the national statistical office with

41:29

users own data is facilitated enabling more detailed analysis and processing

41:35

these mechanisms has empowered entities like Ministry to access granular information facilitating for example the

41:42

impact evaluation of their policies this is also a mechanisms that is available

41:48

for a research allows to have more detail and dis granularity in the information they

41:55

could access we acknowledge that are requirements that go beyond this information were

42:01

provided to the official channels so we also have a statistical Reserve

42:07

committee H through which we analyze additional requirements and demands regarding data integration of access of

42:15

H statistical information and we H decide based on the motivation and the

42:20

use that is pretend to to have this H data if is is possible to guarantee the

42:26

an additional access but everything or in in all the cases we are ensuring that

42:32

the statistical reserves and confidentiality is guaranteed H through

42:37

the data Steward committee that we have at the national statistical level we also facilitate the access between

42:45

different entities of the system Dan has the possibility the national statistical office has all the possibilities to

42:52

access the different data sources but this is not always the case between the different enti entities of the national

42:58

statistical system so through the data stewardship committee we also receive

43:04

these demands and try to analyze them and provide and guarantee and facilitate

43:10

the access of different data sources between other actors of our national statistical system thank

43:18

you thank you I'm really interesting to see the real strong Focus there on kind

43:24

of users of data and actually thinking about the research purposes as well and

43:29

that you set up this different environment to absolutely Safeguard the confidentiality but also the fact that

43:35

you're continuing to look at it as well which I guess is is important as well because we know that as we're setting up

43:41

dat governance Arrangements of any kind that we need to be flexible because I think we've heard already you know

43:46

covid-19 hits and that changes what kind of data you need and different Arrangements but if we can move on now

43:54

to McDonald to tell tell us a bit about what's going on in Kenya and please keep

43:59

filling in the menty meter although there's a lot of responses there already which has given me a lot to read thank

44:04

you thank you uh for the Kenyan case when it comes to integration of uh data

44:12

uh the NSO as uh you are aware we we depend on the administrative data from

44:17

the government Ministries departments and agencies uh of course we also get census data and Sample survey uh data

44:25

from from uh households and also we have the inter Enterprises where we collect

44:31

information and of course there is also data that is coming from major data

44:37

producers especially on the economic uh uh data front now uh all these uh of

44:44

course other than the sensors one but majority of them and particularly so when it comes to administrative data we

44:50

are able to uh put them together and produce an annual publication called the

44:55

economic survey which uh gives uh uh the uh provides for

45:01

statistics uh in all the sectors of the economy uh every year and much of this

45:06

is actually done through the uh formation of the technical working committees which uh which would sit uh

45:14

they actually those committees are meant to sit on on a quarterly basis we have the trade statistics committee we have

45:21

one on education one on health uh one on governance peace and security all that

45:26

and so when they come together when we have all this information together we are able now to uh uh come up with with

45:34

a publication that would serve our interest the whole year and it is really

45:40

used by the government and the private sector on u in different ways but we are

45:45

also we are also careful to look at uh uh data coming from different sources

45:52

let's say when we talk of sensors what is the sensors if it is a sensors here and we are also having the

45:57

administrative data and we are also having maybe a recent recent sample survey are they related we want to look

46:04

at them we also do the validation of uh of such kind of information and get to

46:09

see uh do we have uh uh information that is significantly comparable or there

46:16

there differences and if there are differences what would be causing those differences and so then we we are able to get explanation as to for the cases

46:23

where there the difference if at all there are uh and and and and tell the public why we are getting uh differences

46:32

from this approach being different from from from another one and so uh that becomes uh uh

46:39

that has become very useful to to us and so we we are able to uh to mobilize all

46:46

the players within the within the within the ecosystem to ensure that we get the

46:51

information about the presence of legislation to to get administrative

46:57

data yes we have in our stat act we have 10 mandates one of them is actually very

47:02

clear on uh getting the information from all the other players and so we

47:08

religiously get this one from them uh uh I know the private sector particularly

47:14

the the businesses they're a bit some of them are a bit stubborn when it comes to that but again the law is also clear on

47:20

when you refuse to give information what are the what are the penalties but we are now working on the stat SCH ations

47:26

to help us enhance uh the act that uh we have uh

47:32

about um uh if there are any seal if if for sexal purposes there are also

47:39

procedures for researchers uh yes you know ours is to is to produce and

47:45

disseminate statistics and so there are other players who are also producing statistics which we not really uh

47:51

controlling for for example what is happening at the universities we are not able to control that but but we are still able to consume uh what they are

47:58

producing thank you thank you and again I did different

48:04

kind of emphasis on on what you're doing but really interesting so I'm now going to move over to let me make sure I get

48:12

my order right it's in mom next isn't it from Indonesia to tell us a bit I mean you kind of said a little bit already

48:18

but it' be great to hear more about how you manage data this data integration thank you okay um in Indonesia context

48:27

um our current statistic act still needs further Improvement to have sufficient

48:34

power to have sufficient authorities of the NSO for data acquisition and

48:41

integration proposes so in fact the ability of BPS as ano to access and

48:47

integrate data from different data sources like administrative data private

48:52

sector data and individual data is is really the depending on their respective

48:58

legislations which impose some restrictions of data access for producing official statistics for

49:04

example in practice that BPS already utiliz the Customs data in order to

49:11

produce um monthly International Trade statistics so this administrative record

49:17

is fine to be used by BPS but another example like um tax

49:24

regulation actually protect the individual data exclusively so in this case that BPS is

49:30

really hard to get the access of the text Data regarding their data privacy

49:36

for building for example like we try to build our statical business

49:41

registers in terms of the e-commerce data after years of struggling and

49:47

approaching to e-commerce providers finally BPS has gained access

49:53

aggregated data and we have have to but we have to ensure that BPS has the

49:59

capability of Performing data protection and data security and also we have to

50:04

ensure that BPS um should oversee the

50:11

private data and and business competition among the e-commerce providers so this challenges is really

50:18

um um taking um time for us to have the data

50:23

Integrations and it is really important that we have to

50:29

build the data partnership and also we have to build um our trust to our

50:34

stakeholders by showing the values of the data integration in this case BPS has been

50:42

developing um the data platform in order to enable data integration from

50:47

different data sources and to provide the statistical analysis and insights based on the confidentialised micro dat

50:55

data to the policy makers researchers and Academia of course by um some

51:02

procedures to follow I think that's all thank you thank you very much and thank you as

51:09

well for sharing the challenges as well which I think is also it's it's so important for us to realize as well it's

51:16

easy to say these things but actually as you say it is very challenging isn't it um and if we can then hear from you on

51:23

what the situation is in Lithuania thank you

51:28

uh first of all we integrate uh primary data uh it makes it possible to combine

51:35

data efficiently and we do it using standard and flexible uh uh tools and

51:42

software and following the main principles of privacy confidentiality and

51:49

transparency um yes the national Statistics Office of Lithuania has fight

51:55

um mandate to take and collect public sector data uh for the proposes set are

52:01

out in the law uh not only uh for official

52:06

statistics uh in addition it has a mandate to centralized

52:12

data opening to provide uh Health Data for a use and to act as a single point

52:19

um of contact uh for reuse of protected uh category sets

52:25

uh under European data Government Act and uh uh the proposes of public sector data

52:34

reuse have been expanded and now in Lithia the public sector sector is

52:42

obligated to share the uh accumulated uh data for following proposes uh official

52:50

statistics research and development Innovations uh educ ational proposes

52:56

monitoring and Analysis of State uh uh economic and social

53:02

development uh decision making in public uh Administration uh prevention and

53:08

management of epidemic and other uh critical situations and uh opening and

53:16

reuse of State uh data and uh the state data agency ensures the safe or use of

53:24

data for these proposes so we have sand bookes for for use this

53:31

so thank you very much and I think we can see quite quite different approaches

53:37

also differences in terms of how wide um we're actually going in terms of bringing data together whether or not it

53:43

is just for government but whether or not it is actually going much broader than that and I think we can see as well

53:49

on the screen although some of this text is very small for me to read um but I

53:54

think we can see some of these risks around that sharing and integrating of data the confidentiality issues which we

54:01

know about but also trust and what happens if we breach that trust um and clearly that is extremely important but

54:08

I think what's also interesting here there's quite a few people that have put down things around technology as well

54:14

and the technological challenges um and also you know things like political will um and I think that

54:22

comes back as well to the first question around that vision for data we only really integrate data in in so far as

54:29

that's actually the government's vision for that but then also perhaps as well only as far as the public also will

54:36

almost allow us to go as well that comes back to that issue of trust and really understanding you know what the Public's

54:43

vision is as well for data and what they think is acceptable um so I have one final

54:50

question each for the panelists and that means that you in the audience can be

54:56

thinking as well about what you might want to ask them and I'm just going to ask a final question to each of them

55:03

just very briefly to say um what if we're thinking about the future what one

55:09

change might you expect to take place in the next five years in your role in in

55:14

the role of your NSO so just one kind of quick quick answer on this I know it's

55:21

asking a lot and I'm going to ask McDonald for you to start from Kenya so just tell us you know in the next 5

55:27

years what one change might you expect in the RO of the NSO thanks thank you

55:32

for the question actually based on the discussion that we had in the morning in both sessions the first and the

55:39

second uh and the element of the Big Data I'm seeing h a situation where

55:46

there'll be a shift from our way of uh uh data collection we are going to move

55:52

away from the traditional way of data collection and uh uh as that happens then

55:59

definitely the legal and institutional Frameworks are also going to change to

56:04

realign to the new requirements that is one thing for sure that I'm seeing coming

56:10

up thank you thank you very much and then I'm going to

56:17

imom yeah um similar to Kenya so BPS statistic Indonesia will take the

56:25

strategic actions including the revision of our statistic act in order to

56:30

strengthen the new role of data Steward in new data ecosystems also we would like to enable

56:37

the utilization of big data for producing official statistics and to change the um statistical business model

56:46

and also organizational structure including the sasal methodology we would

56:51

like to change from traditional data collections to data acquisition and and data orchestration we would like to

56:58

change also from probability sampling methodology to data modeling methodology thank

57:05

you thank you and then yat from Lithuania perspective uh we know that the world in

57:12

which we live is changing rapidly and we expect things like the rise of uh

57:18

artificial intelligence cyber security will all have a big impact on the works

57:25

of nsis uh so where has been uh fundamental

57:30

changes in production of uh official statistics in particular uh the extended

57:37

of use public sector and privately held data for its Productions so that's

57:45

all thank you some big changes there and last but not least Juliet thank you okay

57:51

thank you H in the next five years we hope we eal ACH aching to transform the

57:58

vision of stewardship into practice which means implementing the plans that I mentioned at the beginning and

58:04

evolving in our practices applying an approach of data stewardship requires

58:09

not only sound policies but different set of values and word culture through this change we can be sure that we have

58:17

an ecosystem that recognize the value of data the difference with stat official

58:22

statistics and the important not have clear principles that can Empower citizens to dve data use and reuse we

58:30

also propose to Le the as data stship of the national statistical system the capacity of the system to provide a wide

58:37

range of statistical produce to satisfies the needs of public policy in the National and territorial level

58:44

through the use of different data sources considering administrative records but also alternative sources

58:50

generated by the private sector we also have a strong interest in increasing the use of new and Innovative meth

58:57

methodologies like machine learning natural language processing and the use of a small area estimation as a way to

59:05

generate more granular products that could preserve statistical confidentiality but also enables a wide

59:12

use from the different stakeholders one of the key things that I want to H

59:18

establish again is the important that these governance conversations are not inclusive at and do not focus only on

59:26

the producers perspective or the public one but with the user it's important to consider the users and now H the

59:33

citizens but um and we hope like as the part of the discussions we are planning

59:39

to have in in the world data Forum we continue this conversation and we hope

59:44

to see you there so we can continue engaging with users stakeholders and the

59:50

whole data ecosystem around how we can improve our role as as data stewardship

59:56

thank you thank you very much so before I

1:00:01

attempt to sum up um what has been incredibly Rich discussion can I just

1:00:06

ask the audience if you've got some questions for it would be helpful if you can say who you are where you're from

1:00:12

and maybe who your question is directed at and we've got a few minutes so please

1:00:18

do put your hands up I'm trying to look it's big room okay I'm going to go to Angela

1:00:25

first of all because she put her hand up very quickly if you if you want to say who you are although most people know

1:00:34

youel I'm the head of research at United Nation office on drugs and crime just a

1:00:40

quick question maybe to all um what is the difference between data governance

1:00:45

and statistics governance and so what is that you know also at National level

1:00:51

does it is there a difference okay other people if you want to put

1:00:57

your hands up I'll get them to answer quickly and then we can get some more questions the difference between data

1:01:02

and statistics governance anyone want to

1:01:10

attempt yeah okay uh you know uh we talk about

1:01:16

official statistics and state govern uh State data and official statistics we

1:01:22

have rules we have methodology we have indicators and we must uh uh to go

1:01:28

according rules which we have all word yes uh State data government uh uh hates

1:01:36

a little bit uh different go goals issues and uh things what we want to do

1:01:43

here it's we must help for for our country to make decision according uh

1:01:49

data we must May uh do uh database driven

1:01:55

decision so here it's a little bit uh to difference between official statistics

1:02:01

normal what we have hundreds years and uh uh other state

1:02:08

data thank you did you want to add Imam yeah

1:02:14

um yeah data governance basically it's like um in more General sense of data

1:02:21

because tcal data is part of the data so in this context that as I agree that

1:02:28

statical governance there is um specific um objective to approach to also to

1:02:36

establish the methodology in this case uh however that there is a strong relationship between data governance and

1:02:42

stal governance because um statistics is always needs the data to consume in

1:02:49

order to produce the official statistics so that means that we we have to put NSO

1:02:57

in the position in data governance because without data governance that means the S governance cannot work as

1:03:03

well thank you thank you have we got some more questions from the audience for our

1:03:11

panelists here I'm just looking around so I can see oh yeah Shader please tell us who

1:03:20

you are big thanks to the panel this is sha B from open to watch I was kind of

1:03:26

disappointed that none of the panelists in terms of looking ahead was mentioning

1:03:32

the the challenges that we are facing with counting or leaving no one behind

1:03:38

basically capturing the um the intersectionality of data capturing the

1:03:44

you know so multiple characteristics of people and kind of marginalized group

1:03:50

discriminated groups and so on and I know despite all the work that I know I know you guys doing you know some of you

1:03:56

like Colombia where do you see that work because it's very complex for us to adjust our statistical systems to cater

1:04:04

to these needs of in intersectionality analysis where do you see that work under data stewardship or uh under sort

1:04:12

of like Innovative approaches to data thank you thank you maybe if I asked Juliet

1:04:21

did you want to reply to that one just to pick on you yeah thank you thank you for the question when H we pursue for

1:04:27

the next years working with different data sources not only the traditional ones but H the administrative registers

1:04:36

and the alternative sources H we H see that this is a possibility to start to

1:04:44

visibilization and phenomena we also consider that the use of new methodologies like the machine learning

1:04:50

natural language processing H artificial intelligence and a small area estimation

1:04:57

is also a way in which we can use the data we have H based on surveys the

1:05:02

census and the registers and start to like increase the granularity of the

1:05:07

information you we could generate this is one important line of work we have but in terms of the rest of the system

1:05:14

it's important to recognize that they need more guidance we develop a a a

1:05:19

guide to H to advise on how to include this different perspective in the

1:05:25

statistical production so we know that it's important to continue enriching these K kind of instruments in order to

1:05:33

facilitate his his implementation by the different producers and owners of

1:05:38

administrative records and is also important to recognize that as a statistical offices we need to generate

1:05:44

capacities and destinate resources in order toompine and advise the other

1:05:50

entities to H visualize these elements in the statistical production so I think

1:05:56

this is going to be the the additional answer thank you thank you very much and have we got

1:06:03

any more say something yeah no please too yeah yeah I think uh uh we must have

1:06:09

left it out of the element of leaving no one behind because sdg is already taking care of that and we expect that by by

1:06:15

2030 nobody will be left behind but I can demonstrate one case yeah can

1:06:20

demonstrate one case you know Kenya has taken a step of uring that the intersex

1:06:27

is taken care of we counted them in 20 2019 I'm not sure how many countries

1:06:32

have done that so we have we included a third sex that is interex and we indeed

1:06:38

found 1,524 and you know these are groups that

1:06:44

require specialized attention you know this a biological problem which we have to deal with so I'm looking at it that

1:06:50

if you all make efforts towards such then in the next 5 years or so we'll be

1:06:58

not we'll not be leaving anybody behind thank you thank you and have we got any more

1:07:05

questions from the audience let me try

1:07:11

and we have a few more minutes before I'm due to yeah

1:07:16

on yeah um regarding the no one left behind policy

1:07:22

um there is to approach to cover the the the this policy no one left

1:07:29

behind um in the statistical approach um we

1:07:35

always uh present our data based on the macro

1:07:40

data in terms of indicators so but but the policy makers wants to be

1:07:49

more precise for example like poverty indicators

1:07:54

um um the the policy maker would like where and what type of household

1:08:02

that having this um kind of the poverty levels so in this in this context in

1:08:08

terms of data governance um the integration between statistical data and

1:08:13

also the administ data is is really important in order to gain some more

1:08:19

insights not only we provide the statical indication

1:08:24

but also we can um recognize um in more lower disaggregated

1:08:32

data by having this um administrative data so that we can help the policy

1:08:38

makers to identify which um household having these kind of poverty levels

1:08:43

thank you I I maybe uh add on also uh maybe

1:08:51

more Sim similarities when differences and centralization makes it possible to

1:08:58

reach everyone uh at least everyone's data that uh State collect and of course

1:09:08

uh modern Technologies and uh for example statistics liania State data

1:09:14

ageny we are able and have a mandate to GA data from uh any hospital so we have

1:09:22

all rights and we have

1:09:27

L thank you are there any more questions from the audience or for any particular

1:09:32

panelists or any kind of comments on what we've

1:09:41

heard I'm just looking around I haven't missed anyone I mean just to kind of you

1:09:46

know try to sum up some of what we've been hearing I think that it's very clear that there's no one siiz fits all

1:09:53

um governments have very different Visions for data as do populations as as

1:09:59

well but I think that what we heard as well and that one of the themes that came out I think from this morning is

1:10:04

that whatever data governance Arrangements we have now are not going to be the same in five years time um so

1:10:11

whatever we develop we shouldn't be seeing these as kind of once and for all these are very much just these might

1:10:17

work now but I think we would all agree the world in five years might be quite different so every we do now we will

1:10:24

probably also need to be kind of continually updating it and I think related to that as well from what we've

1:10:30

been hearing as well the role of an NSO is constantly changing and evolving and it's certainly not shrinking it seems to

1:10:37

be expanding and expanding in in different ways which I think creates a challenge for everybody probably working

1:10:45

in nsos but we really do see that expanding scope whether it is in terms of you know the breadth of different

1:10:51

types of data sources or having to deal deal with the fact they're not just managing surveys and censuses it's also

1:10:58

acquiring data from other places as well from private sector but also we heard this morning from citizen generated data

1:11:05

as well and the scope is you know in terms of an NSO is really changing then

1:11:11

they're expanding their role as well in terms of how they work with others and how they work AC crossline Ministries

1:11:18

and across different parts of the government I think another thing we heard about a bit more perhaps this afternoon as well was also that focus on

1:11:25

users um the nsos are also uh changing in terms of how much they're focusing

1:11:31

more on users and really appreciating the fact that it's not just about producing information it's about really

1:11:37

producing data even it's about producing information for users which really helps

1:11:43

them in the different roles that they have so we've heard an awful lot I think

1:11:48

through that panel session so and I was attempting to finish a bit earlier so we had had time for a break which I was

1:11:55

told that that was an important thing for us to make sure that we had this afternoon uh so I want to say a huge

1:12:02

thank you to each of our panelists for really being willing to share so much about your different situations so thank

1:12:08

you to each of them very much and thank you to everyone as well in the audience

1:12:13

for your participation and for yeah for being part of this event so thank you

1:12:22

everyone

1:12:52

e

1:13:22

e

1:13:52

even

1:14:22

e

1:14:33

let's

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have a good example right in front of us

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spe ladies and gentlemen last round for the

1:31:11

day so um thanks for coming back I know it's by now it's been a long day I mean

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this is session four but I promise you it's the last one there is nothing after this um I hope you had fun with I promised

1:31:25

you a bit of a journey this morning we we traveling around in different parts of the ecosystem and the universe so I

1:31:33

hope you enjoy that um but now we are bringing it home uh with this last

1:31:38

session and I confess publicly I'm a little bit selfish here I have to try to

1:31:44

manage the statistical commission so I want some advice from you what do we now do with all of the wisdom and how do we

1:31:51

bring that into the statistical commission so that's actually sort of my landing pth at the end of of the day so

1:32:00

um the statistical commission as you know we we changed our um terms of

1:32:06

reference two years ago to Broad it a little bit to make the statistical

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commission we should perhaps call it the statistical commission statistical and data Commission Now to make it the

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international uh the United Nations governing board for all kind of data

1:32:23

issues and and um uh so I think should we do that could

1:32:31

we do that how would we do that so these are the governing questions over this hovering over that panel four and I have

1:32:39

some really good people sitting right next to me here who are going to help us reflect on this and uh we are going to

1:32:46

to do this in two rounds and then questions from you uh one more general

1:32:52

question I will ask uh everybody perhaps to make a kind of opening statement what

1:32:58

is data governance for you and and and how can we incorporate what we have

1:33:03

heard today into the work of the statistical commission how can International collaboration and

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standards play a role in harmonizing data governance practices is that

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desirable is that possible and what role would the statistical commission play um

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and I think every thought let's be creative I I when we prepared this I I said if somebody says we need to move

1:33:29

the statistical commission to the Bahamas to have a more enabling environment maybe that is one of the

1:33:35

solution but I just want us to be open and creative and think about this and how can International statistical

1:33:42

organizations and National statistical offices work together more effectively

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to promote some kind of global understanding on good good data governance which includes also uh uh

1:33:56

aspects of uh human rights and of course ensuring data privacy and security which

1:34:01

are the topics that are really dear to us so this is the the opening solve I will give everybody three four minutes

1:34:08

to talk on that topic and then we drill a little bit deeper with everybody and perhaps you can also just introduce

1:34:15

yourself then I don't make an embarrassing mistake of mispronouncing your name or moving you from from one

1:34:21

organization to another so let's start with George you can tell us who you are

1:34:29

and your initial reaction to this panel discussion and so thank you thank you

1:34:34

very much Stefan uh my name is George Simon ol and the chief statistician of Switzerland I'm also Vice chair uh at

1:34:41

the bureau and I think we have a topic which is uh not so easy to answer I mean

1:34:47

as we have seen in the discussion what is understood by data governance that's maybe one part of the story that's kind

1:34:54

of the normative uh frame of it and we see that how difficult that is this is one part

1:35:01

the second part I think it's uh even more important this is the question of where do we stay even though we are more

1:35:09

than or almost 200 countries here every single country stays in another spot

1:35:15

they have a different pre condition I mean some of them are purely doing

1:35:21

statistics some other of them have already another role such as data management and even there the data

1:35:28

management is not so clear is it administrative data is it data for everything is it statistical data

1:35:34

whatever I mean the question is what is data so you see this is this is already

1:35:39

quite a difficult thing but the most important thing I think here in that room is actually the third thing what

1:35:47

can we do what can we reach within a year within three years within five or

1:35:54

10 years and there of course we have to be realistic I mean no leave no one

1:36:00

behind is quite difficult in that topic which is so so complex but find Common

1:36:06

Ground I think is the competence that we should have here and is it's not just do

1:36:12

an analytic part of where we stay it's not just uh learning from each other it

1:36:17

is is really find common ground and go way together and then just to remind the

1:36:23

statistical commission has adopted new terms of reference which gave the responsibility not only for work on

1:36:29

statistics but also on data and I mean there this is not just a

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word this is something that we have an obligation to do and what we can expect from this commission is not just talk

1:36:42

what can we do but really start doing something and I think this is the most

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crucial element in uh in that topic I can speak much longer but I think this

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is the core message I want to to give okay let's good that's good let's we'll

1:37:00

get back to that I mean and I promise you you'll get another chance Steve hello everybody good afternoon uh

1:37:08

my name is Steve mfy I'm the director of data and analytics at the World Health Organization but for the purposes of

1:37:15

today I'm also the co-chair along with Angela who you heard this morning of the chief statisticians group that have been

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working on the international data governance so first of all I just

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encourage everybody to go on to the website go to CB and look for Pathways

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to progress and download that report so if you're wondering what data governance is there's a lot of Rich material there

1:37:40

but at wh I'm also struggling grappling with how to improve data governance at

1:37:46

an institution so for me data governance is really about the the rules and

1:37:51

procedures the standards that help us to improve data quality and do a better job

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so things like data Access Data sharing risk classification things like you know are

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our data should they be all uh publicly facing or some data

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confidential issues like data protection privacy quality all of these issues together are are elements um of data

1:38:16

governance so for me today listening to the discussion I'm really really happy

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that were having the discussion probably the the thing that made me happiest of all of the remarks I

1:38:27

heard was the the esap um kind of framework when I saw that they had

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explicitly made the link between data stewardship and data governance for me that really resonates because to to me

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that really makes sense um so I'll stop there thank

1:38:44

you thank you Steve Yousef yeah thank you thank you Stefan

1:38:52

um uh how are you very late

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afternoon um we had very good discussions today morning uh especially the first uh the

1:39:07

first panel and uh the second panel on the private sector and uh one thing is is very clear

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now uh going forward uh official statisticians uh will not get most of

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their data from from what they produce they'll get most of their data from

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other government institutions uh and the private sector and uh today morning from from

1:39:37

Paul uh he said uh something that I resonated so much with me uh about data

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access one of the biggest challenges that you're are going to see going forward

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that is very important to our work uh is data access and how to govern that and

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uh he also talked about uh uh capacity capacity to do that and uh reflecting on

1:40:06

that uh I realized we have about five issues uh with uh with data access uh

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that we need to look at carefully at the commission level and see how we address them going forward uh one of one of them

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of course these things we've been discussing over time but uh as it was clear we need to keep on discussing

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these things because the context is very Dynamic uh first of all legal issues

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policy issues practice issues uh in terms of uh data

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access uh then technology restrictions uh many countries especially low

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resource low capacity countries are struggling uh with technology and tools

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to to access and share data uh then also the ethics issues

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privacy issues and trust issues and here we need to strike a balance uh between

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uh facilitating access to to data uh but in a responsible manner uh in a manner

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that uh allocates accountability to those people that are accessing data and those people that are sharing data uh

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then human capability issues uh we see in some countries even where everything

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else is available uh we still struggle with accessing data and uh and sharing

1:41:31

data because of capacity issues and uh for example from our experience uh we

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see in some situations where because of human capacity issues uh they are very

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conservative in terms of sharing data uh because they're not confident of the

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kind of data that they are giving you is there data but they don't Master the data and they don't Master how you're

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going to use the data and how to control it and the solution to that is being very conservative and restrictive with

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data uh which is not what we want going forward there's a final issue that I

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think we've not discussed so much about cost restrictions uh with with with with data

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access and um here I think we need to be discussing more about uh how should we

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Access Data Vis A costs uh should official statisticians

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continue by default we've been accessing data for free uh will we continue

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accessing data for free uh going forward uh will we be paying for for

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data handling costs data handling cost and and management costs or should we be

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buying data at commercial rates uh from whoever has data

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uh we have to deal with this in a way that makes it sustainable and of course uh many stakeholders in this area have a

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lot of interest and for example in Ronda we've done all of them uh traditionally by default uh we've been getting data

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for free we have a very strong statistics law uh but as we move forward we realize that uh when we start asking

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for some institutions data we realize they are restricted by the Investments

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they need to put in uh to make the data useful for us and they're not willing to put in that investment so sometimes you

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have to invest in uh in the handling and and processing to be able to access the

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data uh but with some private organizations especially like uh uh

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those dealing with just partial information and so on and so forth you strictly have to buy you strictly have

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to buy and sometimes at commercial at commercial rates and this is very difficult for many statistics officers

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so I think this Fifth Element uh need to be thought through very well and as we

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had discussions in the morning from uh uh we had discussions this morning about the East European countries North

1:44:02

America who owns the data why should we be paying for the data paying who uh at

1:44:08

how much uh these are things that we need to figure out going forward thank you very

1:44:15

much well thank you thank you Yousef and thank you for for highlighting so much that access aspect and and introducing

1:44:23

also the idea of we talked a lot about the value of data but now you also say there's a what's the cost of data I mean

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and sometimes those things are obviously also they are related

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Shader thanks um thanks for the question um what I took away from um today and

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listening to amazing um interventions is that really as George says data

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governance is really complex concept and I think one of the things we need to try to do through the UN statistical

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commission to come together to and to Common understanding of what is um data

1:45:03

governance so that would be one of the task that we should take on for me is really building building enabling

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environment whether we talking about policies procedures or practices or capacity is building an enabling

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environment for a long data value chain to be able to get value from data so

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really the I should be under focus on how can we get value from what we're trying to do so data governance for the

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sake of data governance is not really useful so you should be really for getting some value out of that so the

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second question is that recognizing this complex ecosystem that we talking about

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you know whether we're talking about at the technical level at the legal level ethical and you know sort of this um

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data democracy level the accountability level all these dimensions are already

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complex but we see that they're already they're also evolving and changing so

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the attitude we take together as this community should be really humble attitude of considering always working

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together and and researching and trying to learn more of what is it that we don't know but built on what we know and

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built on what we have done and what we're doing really well and related to that I looked at the past five six years

1:46:28

of un scho commission actually my one of my staff one of my colleagues did U

1:46:35

being in open data watch we're really watching Always for uh for different things happening and we're looking at to

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see how unal commission has been doing on capturing data governance uh matters

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or you know considerations and it's it's not that bad um Stefan so we've done

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pretty good in number of areas that like open data and of course citizen generate

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data discussions data storage ship is one of the main topics that we have

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taken on which I'm really glad to see that in the past few years we've been picking up and of course open data has

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been another topic that's been very high related to data governance that has been

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on the unical commission's agenda but looking at it and looking at what we

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discussed today we really need to do better and we need to sort of look for opportunities how the UN sta commission

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can address and bring some of these key considerations into integrating into the

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work of the statistical commission and we can talk about that some more uh

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Stefan but one one thing that I just wanted to put on the table that I've been very much involved in is with the

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data stewardship work stream and it's a very good example of how we you know we

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have a working group that's working on that is very inclusive includes countries includes National statistical

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offices we brought some experts who are know good much more about ways of doing

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ethical data work so it's a group that's very inclusive and is coming up with recommendations and suggestions you'll

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have it on the 2020 this year's agenda um of the UN cical commission but it's a

1:48:23

practice that maybe we could pick for other topics if we want to pick up security privacy ethics or other

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dimensions data agency other dimensions of data governance I stop

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here oh thanks Shada and you buil me a fantastic bridge for the next question

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then to to to George then um in terms of the statistical commission I also feel

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the statistic iCal commission is I said this morning looking at bits and pieces

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of um what's that famous joke about the elephant depending on which part of the elephant you you touch you describe an

1:49:01

elephant differently but I mean we we seem to have difficulties grasping the the totality of the elephant we covering

1:49:09

as I said you said it we have a data stewardship work stream we we talk a lot about management and organization and

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legal Frameworks we talk about an an quality assurance frame works we could

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talk about fundamental principles and we talk about uh uh big data and and in

1:49:26

that context very often how do we interact best with non-official data stake stakeholders and so but it feels

1:49:35

sometimes a little bit disperse and so I mean so what can or what should the

1:49:40

statistical commission do in the future and George I wanted to pick your brain

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whether you have any ideas of what we could do and um also one question I then

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always have is are we missing something is is is in the discussion of today an

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aspect of data governance that is not yet somewhere on the statistical commission and agenda so the first

1:50:04

question are we still missing something can we do better by putting the themes

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somehow together or the interlinkages should we have a separate data stream on data work stream on data governance and

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is that just duplicating and then the other question is of course how far can we go the statistical commission is

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normally in the business of of harmonizing and normalizing S things is this an area where the statistical

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commission can really F facilitate International cooperation to ensure

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consistent and harmonized uh good data governance standards will we ever have

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something like that in the future you you you always ask question

1:50:52

you can write books about it to to answer it and that makes it quite

1:50:57

difficult um uh being precise on one side and answering the question I mean

1:51:03

one of the thing is do we meet the expectation of the the ones we do this

1:51:09

what we do I mean and it just reminds me at the on Tuesday I met the president of

1:51:15

osok and we had a great discussion about the role of data within the un system

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and uh and the member State um data governance will help us to have more access to data but also and that's very

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important define the role we have in National and global data ecosystem the

1:51:33

statistical commission may in the future be the UN Commission on data and statistics will have a key role in that

1:51:41

discussion I mean your question can we do better I mean this is a rhetoric question we always can do better and the

1:51:48

thing that changes we are not any more in our own s Silo I think I don't say anything you you you do not not already

1:51:55

know but of at the end of the day we have to deal with the reality we are in we are not the multi-

1:52:02

teist you know who I was were mentioned like Facebook Google and them I mean they have their standards they have

1:52:09

their platforms they have their products they went a different way than what we can do because we have to deal with

1:52:15

other topics but we have of course some similarity like dealing with privacy like that we could also learn from then

1:52:22

but one of the difficult thing is sticking to the task we have and then

1:52:29

finding common ground to work with others specifically our role the data that we

1:52:34

have giving it back to the people that can make better decisions on that um is competing sometime with data from the

1:52:41

private sector and they want to make money with it they don't want to give it to us because then they would lose their money so finding common ground there is

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this is this this is this is difficult and so what can be our role I mean you know this is sometimes also difficult to

1:52:57

answer because when I look back sha mentioned it five years ago the the word

1:53:02

data Steward that was rounding in the room here you remember and today it is

1:53:08

part of of of our normal terminology and we understand what is meant by that so

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it's difficult to say what can we reach but I think having a vision where to go is good

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and then we have to deal with the reality one of the the vision I think is of course continuing with the discussion

1:53:26

but trying to not only focusing the statistical world but also opening what

1:53:32

is going on on the rest of the world with whom we can work together what can we learn without um um losing the path

1:53:41

of of our um of our principles and and uh that we the know how we have I mean

1:53:48

one of the thing I think in Ideal World would be of course that all data is

1:53:54

harmonized at the source but we all know this is not as simple that is easy to

1:53:59

say it's maybe never really reachable in anyway not for all the data but striving for that can be a goal that we can think

1:54:07

what can we do there the second thing I think is really also sha quite often arguing the way um

1:54:15

a platform that is open that everybody can see what we have because one of the problem is we don't know what we have I

1:54:21

mean I understand that some doesn't want to give their data or or because of it's

1:54:27

It's a value for them they don't want to give to anyone or everyone but you can

1:54:32

show what you have in the sense like you show your metadata and in the metadata the description is who has access to it

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and things like that so you haven't got given you data that could be for example an idea thinking about can we find

1:54:46

something that we are making the things we have with visible not only the statistical data but also maybe if you

1:54:52

have access to other data also the private sector have and maybe there see then other private sector actors and

1:55:00

then they can start having contact to them and say can we share the data but we don't give it maybe to them or them

1:55:06

but it's already the next step and finally I think um scaling things like

1:55:12

that on an international level sounds very Visionary but actually we can do things

1:55:19

like that we builded the statistical system uh organization like this here

1:55:24

founded things like dealing with money transactions and things like that we can do it it's not that we can't do it even

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though it sounds very Visionary and I just mentioned that we have to deal with the reality we should strive for that

1:55:38

does that answer a bit the question no and thank you for the for the positive uh uh uh conclusion and so

1:55:47

was that a question directly related to what what George just said or you want

1:55:53

you want to wait until we are coming to the no you can't we we are here in

1:56:00

family we can discuss okay let me ask let's let's let's go through with our

1:56:06

questions and then we will have time I I promise I think this panel is good they are focused on the Steve I wanted to ask

1:56:12

you you are you know a lot about countries out there you were working for one but then you're now also in un

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system I've worked already for two different un organizations so you know the UN system very well in and um have

1:56:28

you encountered some barriers why that implementation of effective data

1:56:35

governance sometimes doesn't work and if you have any ideas of how perhaps the statistical commission can help um

1:56:43

overcoming these challenges and so also how can the commission promote adoption

1:56:49

of innovative data governance models and making taking advantage for the rapid

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advancement of data Technologies also and then the final aspect perhaps is also how can the statistical commission

1:57:03

ensure that data governance Frameworks adhere to a human rights based approach

1:57:08

on data because this is something that sort of popped up throughout the day but

1:57:13

we haven't systematically really considered it so if you have any ideas on these three topics that would be

1:57:20

quick first of all I should say this is not the question that we agreed so when I say thank you for the

1:57:27

question you you know when you see people in interviews and they say thanks for the question through a

1:57:32

Grimace was pretty close so here we are so okay challenges

1:57:38

um I think there's probably three that that I would think B based on the work that we've been doing on data governance

1:57:44

so far first and foremost we've heard it a few times today already and and that's around

1:57:50

just the definition I think there's a lot of uncertainty and ambiguity around what we mean by data governance and I

1:57:55

think everybody's kind of acknowledged that and and that's always a problem starting off because then sometimes

1:58:01

we're actually having different conversations we think we're having the same conversation I think another challenge

1:58:08

is about regarding the kind of the overlaps between data and digital technology because technology is feeding

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a lot of our data now but then we're also feeding the technology we're feeding Ai and I think there's because

1:58:22

of the rapid developments in that field I think that's leaving us feeling uncertain as to what do we do what's our

1:58:28

role in that um how are the changes in Technologies affecting our data and

1:58:34

then is Da issues like data governance being adequately taken into consideration when they talk about

1:58:40

things like AI governance so that's a big issue I think

1:58:45

and then I think fragmentation somebody mentioned fragmentation this morning and I I think there's we have Geographic

1:58:51

fragmentation but we also have conceptual fragmentation we have ideological fragmentation and we've

1:58:57

domain fragmentation so that's a challenge so then when we talk about

1:59:02

data governance which piece are we talking about all of these things or just some of them I think a very

1:59:08

important discussion for this commission is are we only talking about National

1:59:14

Data governance are we talking about National Data sovereignty but then how does that interact with international

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data governance because our data is moving across borders whether we like it or not so kind of what's what's the

1:59:27

scope at what point do we stop and in particular representing an international

1:59:33

organization National Data governance is going to be different to the concerns that I have as an international

1:59:39

organization but also the concerns I have working with Angela on trying to look at this bigger

1:59:45

picture so th those are some of the challenges I I I think facing us

1:59:51

um now I guess the question then is implicit in Stefan's question is well what what's the role of the commission

1:59:57

what can we do about it I think we can do plenty so I I don't think there's any

2:00:03

any excuse that we can sit here and say well it's it's not our problem so let let me start by answering something

2:00:10

Angela asked a question this morning is it too late is is the genie out of the bottle

2:00:16

and I I think the answer is no I mean okay the pro probably the genie is out of the bottle but I think there's many

2:00:22

more Genies still bottled because the data world is changing and

2:00:28

expanding rapidly so even if we're late coming to the party I don't think we can say look it's

2:00:34

too late I think we just have to get on with it um the data world is changing fast so and to be honest I think it

2:00:41

would be an abdication of responsibility if the commission did nothing I think we have a massive

2:00:46

opportunity to show leadership and I I think a lot of the world in in a lot of

2:00:51

data environments would actually welcome somebody showing some leadership and

2:00:57

given that we now have a new mandate which is statistics and data I I think it's absolutely right that um that we

2:01:04

should and in fact just as a side note I I think we should change the name of the commission to data and statistics or

2:01:10

statistics and data and I know that is implications but I think we that's a nettle we should we should

2:01:17

grasp Okay so let me put it this way rather than thinking about challenges I think we

2:01:22

actually have a massive massive opportunity um to develop normative

2:01:28

standards to set out what does data governance mean what's included in scope

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I think we have an opportunity to set out some sort of a generic data governance guidelines that could be

2:01:40

adopted by by countries by International organizations and in fact if we step

2:01:46

backwards and think about it when we set up out the generic templates for data

2:01:51

quality we developed the national quality standards for nsos or national statistical systems separately to the

2:01:59

standards that we had we developed for the international organizations and to some extent that

2:02:04

was justified because our realities are different but there is massive overlap so I think there's a huge opportunity as

2:02:11

well to address this issue as a combined Community both International

2:02:16

organizations and member states and hopefully the other civil society um and

2:02:21

private sector together so I think we really have a huge huge opportunity um

2:02:26

to rethink how we're going to approach this problem um I think critically one of the

2:02:32

things we should do is figure out too how does our work align with the global or International um data governance work

2:02:40

that's going on with the UN how does that align with the proposals for um the

2:02:45

global digital compact it's not necessarily our space but we need to

2:02:50

think about our relationship with it because it's a really symbiotic relationship and I don't think we can

2:02:56

just leave it to somebody else and say well that's their problem I think it's really up to us um to step in um Paul

2:03:06

had noted had noted from this morning that there's already many governance models so maybe it's that's why I see a

2:03:13

generic kind of approach actually working because a lot of people already have governance networks so I I think

2:03:19

what we have to do is give space to pull those Frameworks in but provide guidance

2:03:24

for those who don't so I think a few people said it this morning it's maybe not coming up with one governance model

2:03:30

but coming up with the set that you can pick from but there is some sort of broad consistency uh between them so

2:03:36

there is even if there's differences there is coherence and critically I think we should set out and articulate

2:03:43

the overlap between data stewardship and data governance I think those two things really sit together together and it

2:03:50

would be really it would be a l opportunity if we don't kind of articulate what those

2:03:55

are and nil mentioned this morning too the the transnational perspective and I

2:04:01

think again just to reemphasize this is really important our data is moving across borders just like a virus we

2:04:08

can't control it so we we have to accept it and we have to make sure that anything that we develop acknowledges

2:04:14

that reality so I I would say that we should set out guidelines

2:04:19

in the work that Angela mentioned this morning she mentioned that we're also working on a set of universal data

2:04:25

principles so there's a very important piece of work there to be done as well to align those principles and explain

2:04:31

how they sit Visa the the fundamental principles because they're not competing

2:04:36

but one is dealing with a much bigger Universe one is dealing with data one is dealing with Statistics but I think we

2:04:42

we should have a position so we're clear that these aren't competing we're not confusing each other just we're dealing

2:04:48

with two two slightly different universes as I said we should sit down

2:04:54

and figure out how data governance sits with data stewardship so in summary I think there's an awful lot that we can

2:05:00

do um and in doing that we can really enforce the principles the human rights

2:05:05

based approach these are things that we can do and by bringing in private sector and Civil Society at the beginning we

2:05:12

can help them to understand why that is so important rather rather than trying to do it at the end so I think it's a

2:05:19

huge opportunity for us to show leadership um because in a way we're actually we have an opportunity now to

2:05:25

shape no less than what I would like to call the data verse and here's our chance to do it so thank

2:05:33

you I like that on data ver have to write that down uh

2:05:40

no no thanks thanks and thanks for making also that that the Dr the

2:05:45

position of the national and and and and the global and and that they always have this this tricky relationship they are

2:05:52

distinct but linked I mean so that's also obviously the case here um Yousef

2:06:00

big data that is a territory that you know very well because your leadership

2:06:08

uh at the global level with our big data work program uh is known and should be

2:06:15

commended um perhaps you can tell us a little bit how did you do that in in in

2:06:20

rwanda's National statistical system integrating big data analytics uh and uh

2:06:27

while still ensuring that data governance aligns with both development goals and ethical

2:06:33

standards and perhaps can you develop some ideas how rwanda's experience can

2:06:39

Inspire the statistical commission and and advocate for the responsible use of Big

2:06:46

Data yeah yeah thank you again um first of all randa randa when we look

2:06:55

at Randa in this context we are looking at a country uh low resource low capacity

2:07:03

country overall and uh there is a risk there's a risk of living countries like Ronda

2:07:09

behind in in in this agenda and um but it's also possible

2:07:16

it's also possible to to come along it's also possible for countries with with

2:07:22

low resources low capacity to come along uh in Ronda we started early we started

2:07:28

early working with big data uh we didn't wait for the perfect timing actually we started around 15

2:07:35

years ago uh there were no specific policies

2:07:40

and guidelines and everything uh but we noticed potential

2:07:46

value addition in some aspects of Big Data uh we started with two programs we

2:07:52

working on Case by case basis uh we started for example with uh with call

2:07:59

logs with we had issues in economic statistics uh with uh with valuing uh

2:08:07

the ICT sector uh so many things were changing in the ICT sector uh we realize

2:08:13

the traditional approach of using financial statements and balance sheets uh was not

2:08:19

working uh to understand economic activity in the ICT sector so we

2:08:26

thought to look at uh call logs uh data usage and so on and so

2:08:33

forth from from telecoms and then we started figuring out how to work with the telecoms

2:08:39

working with the regulator and uh and it worked then around 2012 we started working with

2:08:47

satellite images to to plan land use uh land use uh in the country uh

2:08:54

especially feeding into agriculture statistics and at that time we're trying to look for Partnerships to actually

2:09:01

access satellite high resolution satellite images and uh it was very

2:09:06

difficult because it was very expensive it's still very expensive uh but we made a commitment to to to to pursue and and

2:09:14

and buy these satellite images and start building capacity along those lines

2:09:19

and we've been consistent since then uh we started small sometimes it's

2:09:25

very important to to start and especially if the resources are not a lot and the capacity is not a lot you

2:09:32

can start small we started small but we are very consistent we never stopped and

2:09:39

um and now it's over 15 years we had a very good uh legal environment our

2:09:45

statistics LW our Statistics office is not very old we started in 2005 uh the statistics law in 2005 was

2:09:54

very empowering actually one of the questions that uh we need to to investigate is how

2:10:03

how empowering a statistics laws in in countries so our statistics law was very

2:10:09

empowering uh the government adopted a data data Revolution policy and put the

2:10:15

statistics office in coordination of the data Revolution policy of course other laws data

2:10:21

protection laws have been passed uh there's a specific data uh protection agency that was

2:10:29

established recently so when we look at our context our context at the policy

2:10:34

level polic makers are very aware they're very aware of uh of the

2:10:40

importance of statistics and big data and so on and so forth

2:10:46

um but we also had to be clear on what we want to do uh I remember 10 5 10 15

2:10:55

years ago uh there's a lot of vagueness around data big data for official

2:11:02

statistics and big data for big data and other things so uh we tried to be to focus on

2:11:11

big data for official statistics but as we realize now there's a lot of pressure

2:11:17

to to extend to extend beyond official statistics actually in in in in in Ronda

2:11:24

now we are being pulled in to support the the overall Big Data agenda and I

2:11:29

would say we've not figured out how to handle that this is one of the areas that we may need guidance for example

2:11:36

from the commission uh because there's a lot of opportunity uh to to get into that space

2:11:42

but there's also risks in in in that space because when you go there you start crowding ing in with the private

2:11:49

sector that want to make money you start crowding in with other institutions that

2:11:55

are not very keen on strict methodologies and so on and so forth so how we handle that and and and deal with

2:12:01

the risks in in that area is also very important and we need guidance in that

2:12:07

in that area it's very important to build Partnerships we manag to build a number of very good

2:12:13

Partnerships uh with some some good statistics officers for example the

2:12:18

statistics office in the UK now we have around 8 years of partnership in specifically Big

2:12:24

Data uh the UN we have a a strong program with the with the UN system

2:12:30

starting with the UN statistics division we have a memorandum of understanding uh with the the UN statistics division the

2:12:38

United Nations economic commission for Africa and Randa especially with the regional hub for big data in in Africa

2:12:44

position in Randa uh we work with many organiz gations Paris 21 I see johanes there a

2:12:50

very good program for the last 10 more than 10 years and uh from the

2:12:57

beginning we are not compromising at all on Integrity issues because 105 years ago we're

2:13:04

already accessing call logs we accessing u a lot of information we work with the

2:13:10

Central Bank accessing uh Financial transactions and so on and so forth so

2:13:16

uh the statistics l in Randa is very empowering it's almost like a blank check to get data from anywhere uh but

2:13:23

also uh the restrictions are very heavy and the penalties are very heavy for any breach so we built trust over the years

2:13:30

uh We've not had any any breach any issue and that has built a lot of trust

2:13:36

uh in the system so looking back I think we've we've managed to make good

2:13:42

progress but as I see and for example the discussions we had today uh we see

2:13:47

that that uh the the road ahead uh actually from our colleague from Canada

2:13:54

uh what brought us here will not be necessary enough to take us in the future where we need to go so uh that's

2:14:02

the experience from Ronda thank you well thank you very much for sharing

2:14:09

those experience some of those conditions are very special conditions you mentioned that it was

2:14:14

helpful for you to come to have a new statistical law and and so on so forth

2:14:20

but I mean obviously you have also been personally doing a lot to make this happen uh last question to the panelist

2:14:27

directly and then we'll open it up two questions from the audience uh Shada um

2:14:32

surprised I'm going to ask you something about open data um your experience with

2:14:38

open data watch of course advocating for the accessibility and quality of data

2:14:43

how would you envisage the principles of open data being being integrated into a

2:14:49

global uh data governance framework thanksa well first of all I

2:14:57

think many of the items that we are trying Desiring to achieve through better data governance if you were you

2:15:04

know you had the list a checklist many of them can be checked with u having an

2:15:10

um sound open data practice in countries increasing trust increasing

2:15:16

transparency me many of the users needs or or getting

2:15:21

the national Cal office closer to the users getting National statistical

2:15:26

office recognized within the NSS and also recognized with the other Ministries and building relationship and

2:15:34

overall you know increasing the value of data so you know if you're not sold on

2:15:39

open data you should be by now or you know it really is an item we've seen

2:15:45

that where there is action in many of your count countries where there is action on open data there's always a

2:15:51

value there's always resources availability and there's there's always a success behind

2:15:58

it so it really proves to be um sort of a no-brainer as a component of um data

2:16:06

governance and in terms of how we've managed it within the unisco commission

2:16:11

I think thanks to you and your your team and of course the commission itself it's

2:16:16

been very well integ at just a little story behind it because we can then learn from that for other areas that we

2:16:24

bringing to the statistical Commission in 2017 we um Stefan and I were sitting at

2:16:31

this table on the Friday this Friday seminar was on open data and we were

2:16:36

talking about open data I was trying to be amusing I had even cartoons to show

2:16:42

what happens if you don't have open data and so on but I was a skeptical if anybody would buy that stuff because

2:16:48

it's you know difficult to implement but sort of moving ahead from 2017 to 2019

2:16:55

the UN C commission actually discussed open data and at that time it was like

2:17:01

one of the best days of my life where actually recognize open data as something really important for this

2:17:07

cisal commission to take on and then even a better day was 2022 when the

2:17:12

statistical commission endorsed the open the the open by default for at the at

2:17:19

the commission so the lesson here is that really it took five years from the

2:17:25

Inception from discussions with you all for going to the UN stco commission and

2:17:30

for endorsement and for stat to for this to become kind of endorsed by the by the

2:17:36

commission and that success behind it was really based on the the collaboration and multiple voices that

2:17:43

was brought in to the to the to this effort and also kind of having a

2:17:49

measurement system behind it you know we've invested a lot uh in you know lots

2:17:54

of agencies you know World Bank um unical commission my group and and

2:18:01

others that have open data chart that that have invested in understanding what does it what what does it mean to be

2:18:08

open data what does it mean making your data available accessible and open so

2:18:14

all these Concepts have been broken down to the level that it could be not only described but

2:18:19

it could be measurable and I think this is what's behind the success that we facing right now and some lessons that

2:18:26

we could take Stefan on the journey ahead that as we open up each one of

2:18:32

these components of the data governance try to see whether you know whether we

2:18:37

can see it to the level where we can measure it and measure this success and monitor it through years and I'll be

2:18:45

there to help out thank you Shada and and thank you for

2:18:50

recalling that story it is indeed true that I warned you that sometimes a Friday event is the anti chamber for

2:18:58

things happening then later in the statistical commission session and that was a classical example for it so now we

2:19:05

open the floor uh Marcus was already raising his hand a while ago so

2:19:16

please okay um thank you um let me introduce

2:19:22

myself I'm Marcus saala director general of Statistics Finland and uh and this

2:19:29

data governance is us really big thing and very interesting

2:19:36

topic as one fifth of our activities measured by man um human years or in in

2:19:44

in in money is actually the fact that we are providing different

2:19:51

data services for other players mainly for the uh the central government but

2:19:58

also local government public institutions and only 80% of our

2:20:04

turnover is coming from from classical official statistics business um but

2:20:12

still even the the the topic is so interesting and so near um for us um I have to admit that I'm

2:20:23

one of those people who who have expressed that this is actually very difficult topic to understand and then

2:20:30

I've been trying to to listen whole day to day and trying to understand why it's

2:20:37

so difficult and and it might be that there is a one missing thing that when

2:20:43

we are describing which kind of activity our institutions are having on the data

2:20:51

governance field that is a missing thing we don't know what other government a

2:20:57

agencies are doing in different countries in in our case there is at least three or four um kind of competing

2:21:05

governmental bodies doing a little bit similar thing than us um not that much

2:21:12

in kind of semantic uh data handling more in more

2:21:17

in more in more technical um operations

2:21:23

but still um it it would actually to it it would be important to

2:21:33

understand where different statistical bodies are locating in the kind of

2:21:39

architecture of different how the data architecture is defined in different

2:21:46

countries uh or is coming from federal state where

2:21:52

the data must be very much decentralized and the so in in his case the situation

2:22:00

is definitely must be quite different than for us but also there are there must be many

2:22:09

many different aspects in the play which which we need to understand before we we

2:22:15

understand what the statistical offices are doing um this is first observation second

2:22:22

observation is that our language is not very well developed for these purposes

2:22:30

we are we are talking about the data governance as a one piece even there are many different factors inside and uh and

2:22:38

to just to understand what is the proper role for statistical in National

2:22:45

statistical institutions we need more elaborate language to describe what we

2:22:51

are trying to do and um and if

2:22:58

we finally end end up the more specific

2:23:03

descriptions which aspect of the data governance our role of the statistical

2:23:08

National statistical institutions and not then we can Perhaps Perhaps then it's more easy to

2:23:15

see the role of also of the statistical commission but um my

2:23:21

tentative uh proposal is that we should here concentrate on those data

2:23:28

governance aspects which are which are such that there is highest

2:23:34

synergies with the stat official statistics uh production of official

2:23:39

statistics and in in our case it's h very much the fact that we are providing

2:23:45

Micro Data for academic purposes but also for the policy planning purposes

2:23:53

because we see that this is very the synergies are very high in the

2:23:58

statistics production because the original data is same similar cleaning of the data must be done and so this is

2:24:07

one one way to approach the the the

2:24:12

topic is is that we should concentrate on those matters which which are

2:24:17

basically more easily compatible with the traditional statistical business

2:24:23

thank you well thank you for that reflection and question also um perhaps we can

2:24:29

collect two three questions here and then give the panelist an opportunity to answer

2:24:35

Rolando thank you um I have a question for for your colleagues so in 2015 the

2:24:44

general assembly adopt the the sustain of development goals and give the

2:24:49

Mandate uh to the statistical commission and the national statistical offices to

2:24:54

have that information from the countries H and that as as the statistical offices

2:25:00

in the countries are the National the cordinators of the national statistical

2:25:05

system so so in this uh regard so so the

2:25:11

national statistical offices should have a data governance to coordinate the fors

2:25:16

with the different H offices and the government to have the the the

2:25:22

information and now we are talking about uh data governance and um I don't know

2:25:29

if this different from um the the the traditional work that we have done as

2:25:36

National statistical offices in terms of coordinate all the fors to obtain the

2:25:41

statistical information from the from our uh countries to have this this this

2:25:47

information and now so I don't I know that there are um new elements in Big

2:25:54

Data uh Ai and all those issues but in essence so as the colleague that uh from

2:26:01

Finland says that uh so it is like the same it is something similar so the

2:26:08

Mandate that we have as the national statistical offices is to coordinate the statistical system in the our

2:26:15

countries thank you thank you let's take one more

2:26:23

Paula much um it's been a really interesting panel discussion and it's

2:26:29

there have been so many common themes throughout the day and I really want to focus in on them that there's been a lot

2:26:36

of agreement and we've talked about fragmentation the different vocabulary that's been developed out of room the

2:26:42

disperate diff um definitions that are that evolving a real Pace um from other

2:26:50

sectors and I really want us to talk about how do we open up to have the

2:26:55

discussion we've had today with those new actors how can we be inclusive as a

2:27:00

commission and make sure that the voice we're listening to is not just our own um shidy your point about you know it

2:27:07

took five years from open data to mandate that is a terrifying concept that 5 years from now we may just be

2:27:15

agreeing data govern and stewardship definitions um so yeah how do we have

2:27:23

that agility the nimbleness the responsiveness to what is a very pressing moment um how do we live and

2:27:30

breathe that point around inclusion not about our data but how we have these

2:27:36

conversations I know the Secretariat are doing brilliant work in driving this but

2:27:41

the whole of the commission has to be stepping up and stepping in being clear on our mandate

2:27:47

um so yeah what is our road map out of the room and how are we going to take this

2:27:53

forward oh some challenging questions here so it's a good thing that I'm only

2:27:59

the moderator I can reflected to the panelist Shada let's start on this side

2:28:06

you pick any aspect that you would like to respond to well I think Paula's

2:28:11

question is is tremendously important um my my you know if if I put my practical

2:28:19

brain cells only working and put sort of the other theoretical normative you know

2:28:25

sort of how do we make a better world to live you know the brain kind of quiet I

2:28:32

think we should really stay on the Practical side to get to expedite and get uh moving faster than five years

2:28:40

from data governance from Friday seminar to data governance endorsed by the UN Cal commission and and what I mean is

2:28:47

that take for us to take those um streams of work that are working right

2:28:53

now I made data stewardship as an example uh for us to see the data

2:28:59

stewardship is a very important one brings all everybody together it has a goal it has a Target it's coming to the

2:29:06

UN Cal commission so really invest in that it's and look at that to see how

2:29:11

can we make it look work better for example in the data stewardship one if if I had time to explain that we not

2:29:19

everybody shows up to our meetings you know we have really dedicated countries

2:29:25

Poland and Colombia and you know and Argentina and many that show up but

2:29:31

there number of countries that don't show up and the number of agencies that we really need you know the custodian

2:29:37

agencies don't show up to some of this work work areas because they're overburdened they're you know they just

2:29:43

have too many things on their mind so really focus on a few work streams and what we are what's happening and what's

2:29:50

working so and data stewardship is one of them the other the other thing is to

2:29:56

build on some of the Frameworks that we already have and Ronaldo mentioned SGS

2:30:03

some of those Frameworks have almost built into them some elements of uh data

2:30:09

governance and we just have to tap into it and clarify it more and sort of you

2:30:15

know bring them on on more more I mean the data governance is in goal 16 data

2:30:20

governance is in goal 17 there's a whole section in 17 18 point something which

2:30:27

talks about indicators for capacity building the things that pis 21 monitors

2:30:32

SPI and 17.1 18.1 so there is a lot there in SGS that we could also bring

2:30:40

out of what are the elements of data governance and what more needs to be done so with that I think we can cut the

2:30:47

five years maybe to a few years less and maybe before 2030 we will have something

2:30:53

to really show the world that we have

2:30:58

done yeah thanks also for mentioning 2030 I paa I hear you I I understand

2:31:04

that five years can be frightening but one positive element about a fiveyear

2:31:10

horizon as a un official um I have the ambition that ours statistical or data

2:31:17

Community is better placed when the next development agenda is being negotiated

2:31:23

discussed and adopted and so that we are not so much reactive so I think I I

2:31:29

would invite all of us to look at these next five years as a as a pressing

2:31:36

opportunity to position ourselves much better for that next round of discussion

2:31:43

that will inevitably come and we already no part of that discussion because it's

2:31:49

not going to be something completely new I mean I was here for the mdgs and then the SGS so I won't be here for the next

2:31:57

dgs uh but there will be dgs and uh and and there is a high correlation in a way

2:32:04

so I think we are good at anticipating so I think that fiveyear Horizon from that point of view can be strategic but

2:32:12

I mean it should not be an excuse for not doing something in the next year or two that's not why I said this um JF you

2:32:20

want to react to the questions yeah um I agree with Paula on uh on the issue

2:32:28

of expanding expanding U uh the people we work with and uh

2:32:34

hearing from them and from today's uh discussions in the morning we saw from the private sector uh so much is

2:32:41

possible to the extent that I think it's even possible to disrupt

2:32:46

to disrupt almost completely what we do especially for the interest of uh

2:32:52

getting information on time at less cost that is relevant we we saw for example

2:33:00

even from images from images with with appropriate tools a lot can be analyzed

2:33:06

so going forward I think we should be like very open wide open uh and see how

2:33:11

we bring in all these people to to to give us insights into what can be done going on forward thank

2:33:19

you to my right George you want to go first

2:33:25

yeah thank you for the very good questions I mean I think one thing we

2:33:31

can start of thinking from starting from the impact what we want to reach by when

2:33:39

and and then I think the discussion can also be grouped I mean here I sometimes

2:33:44

think a bit about Henry min a very famous uh Canadian Economist he say if

2:33:50

you don't have a problem no one will work with you so it's good that we have

2:33:55

problems I mean you see I mean first message is okay and we can we can bring

2:34:01

something in there but we are not the only one anymore I mean I think where we have a clear mandate it's clear then we

2:34:08

are the ones and for example the SG the framework has to be built from us but

2:34:13

data governance is a much larger topic we are not the only one anymore and

2:34:18

there it is I think quite more diff it's more difficult than if you have a clear

2:34:23

scope of the Mandate and of course I think the second thing if you know what kind of problem that you have and here I

2:34:31

think uh I mentioned that before already a bit just to know what we have is already a

2:34:36

problem is do we speak the same language I mean we invest incredible lot of

2:34:42

investment here that we speak from the same things uh our definitions the power

2:34:48

to talk about definitions is actually something which is incredibly important also the data field talking I mean we

2:34:55

talk about standards we know how a standard Works in statistical world I mean actually we can in analogy apply

2:35:00

that also for for data but there we're not the only ones and then when I try to group that discussion a bit goes in the

2:35:07

direction of what Marcus were saying I think there are four elements and they

2:35:12

these elements coming out from the definition of interoperability the one is the technical interoperability there

2:35:18

we talk about the standards about the harmonization about um um what kind of

2:35:23

infrastructure that could be and and all these things I think actually there we

2:35:29

know what kind kind of standards that are here and we we can strive for common standards the second thing I think is

2:35:36

that we are um maybe the the the the low part that we do things that

2:35:43

allowed to do and find ways that we have uh for example the the

2:35:48

example that as long that data is open then we don't have any problem but if

2:35:54

you have personal data then it's completely different story so there I think that we find ways that we are

2:36:00

acting within the law there are many good examples all over the world through privacy preserving techniques and so

2:36:06

forth so we can learn from each other what is possible and what not the third I think is a part that we can really

2:36:13

help that's the semantic part of data that we that we really the same

2:36:19

understand the same thing in the data that is that's in there and that is also an element of quality that you can that

2:36:26

it's transparent that you understand what's in there and I think the question

2:36:31

of Pol the fourth part this is the organizational interoperability and

2:36:37

there it is the part that there are many actors and I mean just to say that we

2:36:43

have to go there and understand them what there there where they are and things like that that's not enough you have to be active it's a competence to

2:36:50

be engaged in this and not just saying okay we're just doing statistics and the

2:36:55

rest I'm I'm not interested in I mean there it is really the question if you go now thinking in 10 years or or so who

2:37:01

will sit in that commission if we re rename the name to data and statistics

2:37:07

in statistics we know who has to sit here but with the topic of data I think it will take a couple of years till we

2:37:13

know who should that be and if we really want to do this and if we get if we get

2:37:18

the Mandate doing that I think eosc had uh decided that we're for data and for

2:37:26

for statistic but what is really meant by the term of data that is something that I think is it's important and then

2:37:33

it's also the stakeholder management because this determines who has to sit

2:37:38

here that's probably a bit trying to group or cluster the topics

2:37:47

good Steve so let me start with Marcus so a

2:37:53

couple of good questions so from what I picked up from what you said Marcus I think we're in agreement that National

2:38:00

statistical systems stewardship and governance are all very closely

2:38:05

connected and you're saying that there's many elements that fit within data governance so I think we're agreed on

2:38:11

that so I think one of the things that the statistics commission do an important contribution we could make is

2:38:18

to set out the better language that you're calling for and and actually Define those terms set out the elements

2:38:25

set out the normative standards I mean I think that's a huge contribution that we can make both to clear up the models in

2:38:31

our mind but probably the models in a lot of other people's minds too as to what what does all of this stuff

2:38:38

mean but on on the synergies then with the nsos I I understand from a pragmatic

2:38:43

point of view that's probably a sensible way to approach but let me play Devil's Advocate a b I'm

2:38:50

just wondering if we do that are we missing a huge opportunity I mean what we're talking about here we've just been

2:38:56

talking about the The Wider scope what does data and statistics

2:39:02

mean if we fall back on where we're comfortable which is the synergies with the nsos I just wonder are we missing

2:39:08

something really really important and I think that's a conversation we should have and that

2:39:13

brings me to rando's question about the difference between data governance and statistical governance which is

2:39:20

basically what Angela asked this morning I think in Angela's case it was rhetoric but I'm not I'm not

2:39:28

sure she was just trying to cause trouble as usual but so we have a new

2:39:35

mandate and and let's not forget we asked for it I mean like we wrote the draft I mean it's not like echosoft eoso

2:39:41

imposed this on us you know so I mean and and it comes back to Paula's

2:39:47

question too which I'll come to in a minute because that's the mother of all questions but if we think about the

2:39:52

Mandate first of all at our level what does that mean then at a national level and I think at a country level

2:39:59

there's a discussion that many countries need to think about which is transitioning from a national

2:40:04

statistical system to a national statistic and data system and like if I look to my neighbor here in

2:40:11

Switzerland I mean as I understand what the Swiss are doing I mean that's seems to be effectively what you're doing is

2:40:18

but by using this new kind of very broad kind of interpretation of data

2:40:24

stewardship I think the Swiss model in my mind at least is is going to a

2:40:29

national statistical data and and data system and I think that's something that I find really really

2:40:36

interesting um the other issue with the difference between the data and statistical and and

2:40:41

it comes back then really to Paula's question is what's the role Ro of civil society and private sector in this group

2:40:48

I mean they are the big data holders um our Monopoly is well and truly gone so

2:40:56

what does our mandate mean now okay we can change the name of the commission but what's the implications of that and

2:41:02

I don't think that's a conversation we've really had yet is what is the role of this Commission in the future and

2:41:09

unfortunately that conversation might take a couple of years but I think it's a conversation we need to have what is

2:41:15

the role I mean that that was the idea of the world data Forum in a way so in a way does the commission now need to

2:41:22

actually follow that or do we stick with just statistics and and it it raises

2:41:27

naughty questions like George mentioned I mean we know who the statistical commission is I had the experience last year I went

2:41:34

to the ggm for the first time and it was really interesting there because there's

2:41:40

it's not clear who they are like the there's mappers there's cartographers but there's there's like GIS covers a

2:41:46

multitude and we may have to go into that slightly murkier space where it's

2:41:52

not clear who the national who's representing the country anymore or is it is it a mixture so yeah we're we're

2:41:59

heading into choppy Waters but I think it's uh it's exciting all the same

2:42:06

no well thank you thank you for the uh encouragement going forward um was there

2:42:12

any I don't want to was there any other question that is burning on anybody's mind Angela has a question yes

2:42:22

please can we hide not rhetoric but actually rhetoric is only

2:42:27

for Stephen um no I think maybe there is a difference and we can talk about the

2:42:34

role of the Commission in data governance for statistics and much of a

2:42:40

discussion also today is goes in that direction was Data governance is like we

2:42:46

talk about uh open data but we always talk about open data in the context of Statistics open data means completely

2:42:53

different things outside of Statistics um so there could be that that is the easiest easy in a wave and

2:43:00

then maybe in a year something may happen uh but the Ferrari is uh you know

2:43:06

to open up the data but then the question is how do we how do the

2:43:11

commission build the convenient power because you know you can call yourself you know it's like the cat that see in

2:43:17

the mirror a lion you know you can call yourself now the but how do you actually

2:43:22

build the convenient power to do

2:43:32

that anybody here I mean actually this is an incredibly important and interesting

2:43:38

question but actually I some sometimes think this is a question for those who are already for a couple of years in

2:43:44

that topic you know it it strives a bit the topic of the data spaces and as we all know I

2:43:51

mean everywhere a common Topic start sharing

2:43:59

data or going on a way where they're defining their data governance as we do that for for the our statistical order

2:44:05

actually we already have a data space statistics in in a in a in a

2:44:10

way and now the question will be uh if you if you if every data space is a kind

2:44:17

of a flower a leaf of a flower who is playing the role of the how you call it

2:44:23

in English the thing in the middle German is stle you know that the how we call it the flower and then you have the

2:44:29

thing in the middle does anyone knows how that is called in English okay you know what I'm talking about who is

2:44:35

playing the role of interconnect then these data fields and then we have a

2:44:42

complete new topic and I think think if I think in five or 10 years because at the point

2:44:49

now today people coming from where they coming from they think in their Topic in their data space but of course if you

2:44:56

talk about health you there is no one you discover everything is health so you

2:45:01

want to interconnect these data and we are in a new field and I think that's maybe something we have a strange in it

2:45:09

it's not just open data that have we have actually not meant the same thing like what Jade has talking from I mean

2:45:15

the data is which is just open but those who can interconnect these data within

2:45:20

the rules we have within the data protection within um not uh competing

2:45:26

against uh private sector things like that or Academia or so and I think it's an incredible good question but up to

2:45:34

now I wouldn't have an answer for it but I think we can play a role

2:45:42

there yeah Steve I I would site Wayne's World to

2:45:47

here and I would say if you build it they will

2:45:54

come good actually yep yes actually I'm I'm not very worried with the convening

2:46:01

power uh because uh for example if the commission adds data to it

2:46:07

overall and this gets translated for example to statistics offices and uh and all kind countries

2:46:15

buy in because now at Country level there's some confusion in some countries you find

2:46:20

institutions responsible for statistics and uh pressure to have other

2:46:26

institutions responsible for data uh but if there is buying at Country level and that mandate gets for

2:46:33

example to the statistics office or to any other institution uh then the commission can convin them just the way

2:46:40

they convene us to come here so I think it's possible and uh also Al making sure the

2:46:45

private sector is very Dynamic some people can be in and out next year but that's not a problem whoever is in can

2:46:51

come whoever is not in anymore can can get out very quick on the convenient power

2:47:00

and how to maintain it I think what the first of all I think um statical

2:47:05

commission has an amazing convening power H it's because it's really it's a collective is really a collective it's

2:47:12

bringing knowledge it's bringing you know different groups together and for it to stay strong it really needs to

2:47:19

build on that you know bring expertise and bring different groups together and

2:47:24

I think that's that's where the convening power would be for as long as there's people like dck sitting here or

2:47:31

you know csos sitting at the there their experts come in the countries bring

2:47:36

other groups than nsos into the room I think that's where we have really built

2:47:42

on the convening power of the of the UN

2:47:47

okay I promised our panelists uh last round and I'm going to ask them if you

2:47:52

could change one thing in 30 seconds or in one less than a minute if you could change one thing of the statistical

2:48:00

commission as it operates right now what would it be should I start continuing the way

2:48:07

what we do today okay good that's an answer Steve

2:48:17

oh where to start that's the other

2:48:22

end I'll stop there

2:48:28

you actually I think uh from what we got today there is a lot that is happening

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that we are not tracking properly so I think uh the commission facilitating

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that documenting things in their Dynamic nature uh so that countries can can be

2:48:46

able to to pick them up and and see what works in in different

2:48:52

contexts thanks Shada um well I think we're talking about data governance so I

2:48:58

think the Cal commission needs to really put a stake on the ground of saying that

2:49:04

it will take data governance seriously and I want to propose that we haven't had a resolution for a while so you know

2:49:12

maybe come up with a resolution because there's a lot of material under that because the the you know the particip

2:49:19

participation is expanding and there's a lot more to be done there and I think everybody knowing that un commission is

2:49:27

taking this on uh would be really good information sharing as well

2:49:33

thanks Shad obviously knows the territory very well but you're absolutely right I mean uh passing a

2:49:40

resolution sends a signal of yeah resolve and and tells other people that

2:49:47

we are seized with the issue in a way that as you said staking the territory

2:49:54

so I I will not keep you much longer and try to even even attempt to make a a

2:50:00

summary of today's very very rich discussion I'm I'm very glad we had it

2:50:06

um I I hope you enjoyed it as much as I did um I must confess in the middle of the day I was so confused that I Googled

2:50:14

the word governance I what what is governance and so and actually it's not it's not

2:50:20

trivial because you get like half a dozen of a uh definition but it's sort of some that sounded reasonable to me

2:50:29

was governance encompasses the system by which an organization is controlled and

2:50:35

operates controlled a mechanism by which it and its people are held to account so

2:50:41

I think that's that's interesting and then ethics risk management M compliance and administration are elements of

2:50:47

governance so it's interesting because those words also popped up throughout the day so I think that describes I mean

2:50:54

obviously governance has something to do with management efficiency and so there

2:50:59

is rules and principles we me were mentioned a lot and of course principles and rules that we feel very strongly

2:51:05

about is access to data privacy security and all of these things but there was also the question about enforcement

2:51:12

mechanism so that's a it's a very complex Dimension I would say governance perhaps

2:51:18

is who does what when and how and how are people working together so I think

2:51:25

that's probably what I heard what our challenge in the data space is the whole day and we had a short discussion on

2:51:32

multi-stakeholder and that immediately implies power sharing I mean because who

2:51:38

can a tell B what to do yes or no um and

2:51:43

I think that that leads to one useful work stream that I took away and it was

2:51:49

mentioned several times is still the framing of the problem the scoping of

2:51:54

the issue and and a lot of people use the word language so that we

2:52:00

clarify and in a way we statisticians we should be good at that we we we are good at putting order into things classifying

2:52:06

them uh sorting them and labeling them correctly and agreeing on that so I think that's definitely a task that we

2:52:13

have that's one take away um where I'm sitting of course I was particularly

2:52:19

interested always or I have to be in that Global Dimension because obviously we went sometimes back and forth between

2:52:26

National Data governance and global data governance and in a way at the global

2:52:32

level we don't normally use the GW because there is no government I mean

2:52:38

and and and there are a lot of people in this organization that don't like to use the governance any kind of governance

2:52:46

term connected with with the UN because there is no Global government there is

2:52:51

other there will not be an enforcement mechanism so that is definitely but based I mean who said it I think you

2:52:57

used the word incentives I mean that that is not an excuse for us or for me

2:53:03

not to do anything so I mean we can uh stake the territory we can uh uh Define

2:53:10

principles and discuss those and we can talk about in Ives so but governance

2:53:17

global data governance obviously has to take a slightly different uh tack on

2:53:23

things I think um what I heard a lot I want and I'm picking things here is of

2:53:30

course the words of trust and ethics and so on that is of course um our core

2:53:39

professional business card I'd almost say I mean for which we all sit here in

2:53:44

this room together and um somebody said something interesting the the trust is a

2:53:51

very careful social equilibrium and balance because it's we all know it's

2:53:57

it's hard to gain and easily lost and and and I think this is also one reason

2:54:03

why we have to take this on really because uh it just takes one to destroy

2:54:10

the trust into a system so in other words we are all in this together so and

2:54:17

then if that has to be reason enough to uh keep working on this now it's not

2:54:23

clear who the all is I mean who do we need to invite here is this a different

2:54:29

group one two five years from now how are we going to interact um but these

2:54:36

are interesting challenges and I'm for one looking forward to working on that

2:54:42

and as a practical proposal I mean uh I would say this is definitely a rich

2:54:48

discussion and we will capture it in in in in some form of note and then perhaps invite the Bureau of the statistical

2:54:55

commission to take this a little bit further and think about this and make a few really practical proposals on how we

2:55:04

stay on top of this this this this important issue so that's it in terms of a summary

2:55:10

is it still I have one more minute uh to thank everybody I think it was a great

2:55:16

start I hope you you agree in in our week um thank you to my panelists here

2:55:23

George Steve Yousef and Shader for the last panel but thanking to all the panelists and the moderators and my team

2:55:30

in the background making this possible thank you for you being here despite

2:55:35

various people uh fighting with serious jetl are you coming from all over the

2:55:41

world um and I hope we we planted some seeds and this was of course only the

2:55:46

beginning by no means uh this is the end of the data governance discussion um and

2:55:53

I hope this goes on in the cafeteria over a drink or or during the week so uh

2:55:59

I hope we we inspired uh all of you I'm wishing you a very nice weekend relax

2:56:06

some of you will destroy the weekend by having some kinds of meetings but

2:56:11

otherwise uh the rest of you just enjoy it and come back and Monday we have a

2:56:17

lot more to come for next week so thank you very much and take [Applause]

2:56:27

care