

# Draft Commitments

## Canada’s 4th National Action Plan on Open Government

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# 1. User-friendly open government

## Problem to be addressed

Many Canadians are interested in government transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in government. Given this interest, the Government of Canada needs to put citizens at the centre of its open government efforts. The more that Canadians know about and understand government work, and the more they are able to actively participate in it, the more we can all harness the social and economic potential of open government.

## Commitment

The Government of Canada will provide opportunities for Canadians to learn about open government. We will also improve the openness of federal government data. We will:

- Make improvements to [open.canada.ca](https://open.canada.ca);
- Help Canadians learn more about Government of Canada work on open government;
- Improve the quality of open data available through [open.canada.ca](https://open.canada.ca);
- Make working documents from government officials open by default;
- Develop open data privacy guidelines.

## Lead department(s)

Canada School of Public Service (CSPS); Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)'s Federal Geospatial Program (FGP); Statistics Canada (StatCan); Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS); other departments and agencies across the Government of Canada

## Milestones

What we will do?

1.1. Make improvements to [open.canada.ca](https://open.canada.ca) to make it easier for users to find what they're looking for and contribute to the open government community

- Pilot launched for users to submit datasets, visualizations, and reports based on open government data or information (at least 20 user-submitted records available by June 2020)
- Space provided on [open.canada.ca](https://open.canada.ca) for stories of open data impact, including user-submitted stories (at least 50 stories available by June 2019)
- Quarterly reporting on progress on releasing datasets submitted via the [Suggest a Dataset](#) form on [open.canada.ca](https://open.canada.ca) (December 2018)
- Regular public reporting on improvements, user research and feedback on [open.canada.ca](https://open.canada.ca), including on top task success rates (June 2020)

1.2. Help Canadians learn about Canada's work on open government through learning materials, information sessions, and enhanced training for public servants.

- Materials for teachers and post-secondary instructors drafted and published (March 2019)
- 70% of teachers using the material are satisfied with it (March 2020)
- At least 300 public servants trained through learning activities indicate a better understanding of open government following the learning activity (June 2020)
- Hold open government and open data webinars at least every two months (6 held by October 2019; 12 held by June 2020)
- Participants are happy with webinar content and format (at least 70% satisfaction measured by a short survey after each webinar) (June 2020)

1.3. Improve the quality of open data available on [open.canada.ca](http://open.canada.ca)

- Data quality criteria developed and published, and workshops are held with government officials to develop their capacity to improve quality of datasets (June 2019)
- A new data quality rating system developed in consultation with users and national partners and available on [open.canada.ca](http://open.canada.ca) (June 2020)
- 200 frequently-downloaded datasets are reviewed for quality, standardization, complete metadata, and plain language descriptions (June 2020)
- An additional 500 geospatial datasets reviewed using the Federal Geospatial Platform (FGP) data quality assessment criteria from NRCan

1.4. Expand the [Open by Default pilot](#) to make working documents from government officials open by default, subject to applicable restrictions associated with privacy, confidentiality, and security

- Open by Default pilot is expanded to capture working documents produced by the Open Government team at TBS (June 2019)
- New innovative technologies are implemented to improve accessibility and availability of documents in both official languages in order to comply with the [Official Languages Act](#), the [Treasury Board Policy on Official Languages](#), and the [Standard on Web Accessibility](#) (April 2020)
- A subset of working documents produced by three government departments, in addition to the Open Government team at TBS, is available through the [Open by Default portal](#) (June 2020)

1.5. Develop open data guidelines to protect the privacy of citizens, businesses, and institutions

- A series of workshops is delivered by Statistics Canada to develop the guidelines and help participants apply them (June 2019)

## 2. Financial transparency and accountability

### Problem to be addressed

Many Canadians find it difficult to understand how the government spends their tax dollars. Governments can improve financial transparency by providing tools and information to make their spending easier to understand and by releasing more detailed information to allow citizens to hold governments to account.

### Commitment

The Government of Canada will continue to improve the transparency of its spending and its open contracting to make it easier for Canadians to understand federal budgets, track funding decisions, and examine government procurement and spending processes. We will:

- Make government budget and spending information easier to find and understand;
- Publish an analysis of gender-based impacts for all Budget measures<sup>1</sup>;
- Ensure Canadians have access to open data on Government of Canada procurement;
- Explore adoption of common contracting data standards across Canada.

### Lead department(s)

Finance Canada; Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC); Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS); other departments and agencies across the Government of Canada

### Milestones:

What we will do?

2.1. Make government budget and spending information easier for Canadians to find and understand

- Parliamentarians and Canadians are engaged in reviewing the Government's progress in improving the timeliness, completeness, and transparency of the Budget and Main Estimates (October 2019)

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<sup>1</sup> This type of analysis is known in the Government of Canada as "Gender-Based Analysis Plus" (GBA+). GBA+ is an analytical tool used to assess how diverse groups of women, men, and gender-diverse people may experience policies, programs, and initiatives. The "Plus" in GBA+ acknowledges that GBA goes beyond biological (sex) and socio-cultural (gender) differences. We all have multiple identity factors that intersect to make us who we are, so GBA+ also considers many other identity factors, like race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

- Based on feedback received in the engagement above, recommendations are published on the approach to the Budget and Main Estimates for 2020-21 and future years (February 2020)
- The description and detail of budget spending plans is improved, including more detailed information on budget allocation by department (February-March 2019)
- [GC InfoBase](#) is expanded to allow Canadians to easily follow funding and results, from announcement to implementation, for all Government of Canada programs (March 2019)

## 2.2. Publish the Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+) for all new announced budget expenditure and tax measures in future budgets

- Canadians and Parliamentarians have access to comprehensive information on how gender and diversity considerations informed budget decisions (February-March 2019)

## 2.3. Ensure Canadians have access to open data on Government of Canada procurement

- Pilot data that aligns with the Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS) is updated to include a subset of contract records for major projects, including planning, tender, award, contract, and implementation information (June 2019)
- The data above is published on [open.canada.ca](http://open.canada.ca) in as close to real time as possible (June 2019)
- PSPC's new e-Procurement System (EPS) is designed to increase the release of open contracting data for all PSPC contracting records (June 2020)
- Government of Canada [Guidelines on Proactive Disclosure of Contracts](#) are updated to ensure proactive disclosure of contracts data continues to meet Canada's legal and policy requirements (June 2020)
- 3-5 public workshops on open contracting are held to analyze what types of contracting data are available, assess barriers to releasing open contracting data, and develop recommendations for policies, systems, and applications (June 2019)

## 2.4. Explore adoption of common contracting data standards across Canada

- Representatives of federal government and provincial and territorial governments meet to discuss potential adoption of common contracting data standard for tender notices (August 2019)
- Government officials further explore adoption of common open contracting data standards across the broader procurement cycle (June 2020)

## 3. Corporate transparency

### Problem to be addressed

Corporations are important in fostering growth and innovation in Canada. However, concealing information about corporate ownership can facilitate:

- tax evasion;
- money laundering;
- terrorist financing;
- corruption ;
- the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

By improving corporate transparency, governments can safeguard against the misuse of corporations and other legal entities while continuing to facilitate the ease of doing business in Canada.

The responsibility for corporate law is shared between federal, provincial, and territorial governments. Coordination is needed to address corporate issues effectively.

### Commitment

The Government of Canada will continue to work with provincial and territorial governments to implement the federal, provincial, and territorial finance ministers' December 2017 [Agreement to Strengthen Beneficial Ownership Transparency](#). We will:

- Require federal corporations to hold beneficial ownership information;
- Engage with key stakeholders on possible options to improve timely access to beneficial ownership information.

### Lead department(s)

Finance Canada; Innovation Science and Economic Development (ISED)

### Milestones

What we will do?

3.1. Implement legislative amendments to require federal corporations to hold accurate and up to date beneficial ownership information, and eliminate use of bearer shares

- Amendments made to the [Canada Business Corporations Act](#) (July 2019)

3.2. Continue to work with provincial and territorial governments and key stakeholders representing various perspectives on possible options to improve timely access to beneficial

ownership information, including retention and disclosure obligations relating to such information and the exploration of a public registry option

- Federal recommendations to provincial and territorial governments on improving timely access to beneficial ownership information (August 2019)

3.3. Continue to work with provincial and territorial governments to support harmonized implementation of the Agreement to Strengthen Beneficial Ownership Transparency

- All elements of the Agreement are implemented by the federal government (August 2020)

## 4. Digital government and services

### Problem to be addressed

The Government of Canada is going digital, and we want our investments in digital government to provide the most benefit to the most people. To achieve this goal, we need to follow the principles of openness, transparency, and accountability in adopting new and evolving government digital technologies and services.

### Commitment

The Government of Canada will apply the principles of openness to its digital services, allowing it to meet evolving user expectations while enhancing transparency and inclusion. We will:

- Develop a Government of Canada Digital Policy and Data Strategy;
- Improve transparency and awareness of government's use of Artificial Intelligence (AI);
- Create a performance dashboard to track service to Canadians;
- Prioritize open source code in developing digital solutions.

### Lead department(s)

Library and Archives Canada (LAC); Privy Council Office (PCO); Statistics Canada (StatCan); Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS); other departments and agencies across the Government of Canada

### Milestones

What we will do?

4.1. Create a Digital Policy for the Government of Canada

- Engage on the development of a Treasury Board Digital Policy that would integrate requirements in respects of service, information technology, information management and data, as well as components of cybersecurity (December 2019)

4.2 Develop a Government of Canada Data Strategy for a digital era

- Development of a Government of Canada Data Strategy that could address how to manage data as a strategic asset within departments and across government (December 2019)

4.3 Engage with Canadians on what digital and data transformation means for business

- Canadians are informed and engaged, offering bold ideas through online and in-person forums (December 2018)
- Feedback from diverse stakeholders helps to inform future policy work (December 2018)

4.4. Improve transparency and awareness of Artificial Intelligence (AI) supported public services

- AI supply arrangements and other procurement vehicles are available to support departments in experimentation and innovation (September 2018)
- A Treasury Board Standard on Decision Support Systems is developed to set rules on how departments can use AI ethically to make decisions (January 2019)
- An Algorithmic Impact Assessment tool is available to help institutions better understand and mitigate the risks associated with automated decision-making systems (July 2019)
- An international conference on AI is hosted by Canada in fall 2018. The Summit will focus on themes of the G7 Statement on AI, in particular, enabling environments that facilitate responsible adoption of AI (December 2018)
- An AI Curriculum is established at the Canada School of Public Service to help build literacy on AI among federal public servants to reach common nomenclature and support awareness of AI supported public services across the Government of Canada (January 2019)
- Workshops, conferences, and AI Days are organized to increase awareness and assist public service to skill-up on AI and other emerging technologies (ongoing)

4.5. Create a performance dashboard to track service to Canadians

- Data on service delivery performance is collected and published via a dashboard on [open.canada.ca](https://open.canada.ca) (December 2019)

4.6. Prioritize open source code in development and procurement of digital solutions

- Encourage departments to publish source code to external repositories where feasible. Departments should post on GC Code as a minimum to share internally (March 2019)
- All new projects presented to the Enterprise Architecture Review Board (EARB) will consider Open Source Software as part of their options analysis
- A business case for Open Source is published (September 2018)
- A Registry of Open Source Code and Open Source Software is established (September 2018)
- Source code used in LAC's Co-Lab crowdsourcing tool is opened up and available publicly for other institutions to use (December 2018)
- An Open Source Day event is organized (September 2018)

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## 5. Open science

### Problem to be addressed

Public access to federally funded science has great potential value, but government-funded science is sometimes hard to access. This is because it is not open, easy to find, or communicated in a way that resonates with Canadians. Many Canadians also do not know how to find information about federal scientists who are working on issues of interest to them.

### Commitment

The Government of Canada will make federally funded science and federal scientists more accessible. We will:

- Provide a platform for Canadians to find and access open federal science;
- Raise public awareness of federal scientists' work and of open science;
- Promote open science and solicit feedback on stakeholder needs;
- Measure progress in implementing open science and the benefits it can provide.

### Lead department(s)

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC); National Research Council (NRC); Office of the Chief Science Advisor; Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS); other Science-Based Departments and Agencies (SBDAs)

### Milestones

What we will do?

5.1. Pilot an open science portal to provide access to open access publications from federal scientists

- Publication of a roadmap for the future of the Canadian Federal Science Repository prototype, including post-pilot next steps (August 2019)
- Launch of pilot portal for open access federal science publications (March 2020)

5.2. Launch a platform allowing Canadians to more easily find National Research Council science professionals; find and access publications they have published; understand what they are working on; connect with them via social media networks

- An online, searchable directory of NRC scientists that other departments can join is in operation by 2019-20 (March 2020)

5.3. Promote open science and actively solicit feedback on stakeholder needs for open data and open science

- 13 open science engagement sessions held with invited stakeholders, with at least one in each province and territory (6 by June 2019; 13 by June 2020)
- Formation of an Open Science Stakeholder Advisory Council, composed of consumer groups, interest groups, non-governmental organisations, etc., to provide information on user needs and advice to SBDAs on how to communicate science to Canadians more effectively (June 2019)
- A report on identified user needs is published and used to inform ongoing and future open science efforts (June 2020)

#### 5.4. Measure the Government of Canada's progress in implementing open science, and the benefits open science can provide to Canadians

- Metrics for measuring the benefits of open science for Canadians are developed (June 2019)
- Metrics report on the benefits of open science for Canadians is published (June 2020)
- Yearly publication of existing metrics measuring implementation of open science by SBDAs (Reports released in June 2019 and June 2020)

## 6. Healthy democracy

### Problem to be addressed

There is growing evidence trust in public institutions is low and citizens are concerned about campaigns of false information and ‘fake news.’<sup>2</sup> These factors can present a threat to healthy democracy. It is critical for Canadians to have the tools and information to think critically about public policy, so they can participate more effectively in democratic processes.

### Commitment

The Government of Canada will build the resilience of Canadian democratic institutions in the digital age, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. We will:

- Strengthen democracy in Canada;
- Strengthen international capacity to identify and respond to evolving threats to democracy.

### Lead department(s)

Canadian Heritage (PCH); Global Affairs Canada (GAC); Privy Council Office (PCO)

### Milestones

What we will do?

6.1. Implement activities to strengthen democracy in Canada, both in advance of and following the 2019 federal election

- Initiatives are developed and implemented across the Government of Canada in a coordinated manner (June 2020)

6.2. Establish the G7 Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to strengthen international capacity to identify and respond to a diversity of evolving threats to democracy, including through sharing information and analysis, and identifying opportunities for coordinated responses

- The RRM is launched after the G7 Leaders’ Summit, with points of contact identified in each G7 partner (October 2018)
- The first meeting of the RRM held in fall 2018, with ongoing virtual information sharing (October 2018)

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<sup>2</sup> See, for example, the [2018 Edelman Trust Barometer](#)

## 7. Access to information

### Problem to be addressed

Canadians want to have easier access to information held by the Government of Canada, including their own personal information.

### Commitment

The Government of Canada will advance its commitment to more open and transparent government. We will:

- Undertake a full review of the [Access to Information Act](#);
- Improve transparency about personal information that the government holds;
- Improve tools available to people who request government information.

### Lead department(s)

Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS); other departments and agencies across the Government of Canada

### Milestones

What we will do?

7.1. Undertake a broad review of the [Access to Information Act](#), including examining the extent of coverage of the Act; ways to improve the timeliness of responses to requests; the regime of exemptions and exclusions; appropriate protections for information relating to Indigenous peoples and governance; how new technologies could be used to improve the functioning of the system and service to the user. Stakeholders, including Indigenous organizations and representatives, will be engaged through online consultations and in-person engagement on issue clusters.

- The full review begins within one year of Royal Assent of Bill C-58; Stakeholders are engaged through online consultations and in-person engagement (the full review will begin within one year of Royal Assent of Bill C-58)

7.2. Issue a plain language guide offering clear explanations of exemptions and exclusions under the [Access to Information Act](#) and the [Privacy Act](#) and their relationship to the work of federal institutions

- A plain language guide is issued (June 2019)

7.3. Increase the number of summaries of previously-released access to information requests posted to [open.canada.ca](http://open.canada.ca) and available through informal requests

- 50% of departments publishing summaries by June 2019

- 75% of departments publishing summaries by June 2020

#### 7.4. Make it easier for Canadians to access government information by improving the ATIP Online Request Service

- The number of participating government institutions is expanded by 50 institutions in each year of the Action Plan (June 2020)
- Canadians are engaged to improve the ATIP Online Request Service through user testing and feedback (At least two rounds of user testing conducted before June 2020)

#### 7.5. Enable government institutions to provide requesters with responses to access to information requests electronically, subject to any necessary limitations to protect privacy and security

- Rather than receiving paper copies or through compact discs, requesters can receive their requests through a digital means (June 2020)

#### 7.6. Improve transparency about the personal information held by government by making descriptions of Canadians' personal information holdings (known as personal information banks, or PIBs) available on [open.canada.ca](http://open.canada.ca) in a consolidated, searchable format

- PIBs from 60 government institutions are available via [open.canada.ca](http://open.canada.ca) (June 2019)

## 8. Feminist and inclusive open government

### Problem to be addressed

Open government should benefit all Canadians. Yet marginalized communities continue to be under-represented in government engagement processes. These communities include women, girls, and LGBTQ2 people who face barriers in accessing government information and participating meaningfully in the government's decision-making

### Commitment

The Government of Canada will support greater inclusion and diversity in its public engagement. We will apply an intersectional<sup>3</sup> lens to open government activities and work to ensure that the voices and experiences of marginalized and under-represented communities are represented. In particular, we will:

- Test ways to make government engagement and consultation processes more open to everyone;
- Build capacity at home and abroad for governments to design more inclusive open government initiatives;
- Engage Canadians on gender equality;
- Increase access to gender and inclusion data;
- Ensure our own National Action Plan on Open Government is as inclusive as possible by conducting a rigorous analysis of gender-based impacts of all commitments.<sup>4</sup>

### Lead department(s)

International Development Research Centre (IDRC) through Open Data for Development (OD4D); Privy Council Office (PCO); Statistics Canada (StatCan); Status of Women Canada (SWC); Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS); other departments and agencies across the Government of Canada

### Milestones

What we will do?

8.1. Test best practices for inclusive dialogue and engagement

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3. Intersectionality refers to the idea that multiple identities intersect to create a whole that is different from the component identities. These identities can include gender, race, social class, ethnicity, nationality, sexual orientation, religion, age, disability and illness, as well as other forms of identity.

4. This type of analysis is known in the Government of Canada as "Gender-Based Analysis Plus" (GBA+). GBA+ is an analytical tool used to assess how diverse groups of women, men, and gender-diverse people may experience policies, programs, and initiatives. The "Plus" in GBA+ acknowledges that GBA goes beyond biological (sex) and socio-cultural (gender) differences. We all have multiple identity factors that intersect to make us who we are, so GBA+ also considers many other identity factors, like race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

- 10 public engagement or awareness-raising sessions organized in partnership with community organizations representing marginalized or under-represented communities (April 2020)
- At least 4 best practices tested as part of in-person events, e.g., use of alternative venues, event amenities, and event structure
- Report on inclusive engagement practices and guidance for government departments published (August 2020)

8.2. Promote development of skills and competencies required to design, facilitate, and support Open and Inclusive Dialogue in policy development, with support materials and capacity building activities

- Competencies for supporting Open and Inclusive Dialogue are part of a Policy Competency Framework for public servants (March 2019)
- Capacity building activities are developed and offered to public servants (September 2019)
- Open and Inclusive Dialogue case studies and supporting materials are published and shared (September 2018)

8.3. Implement Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA+) in public engagement and consultations

- Develop and implement a guide to integrate GBA+ in public consultations and engagement, as part of the Guide to Public Engagement (December 2018)

8.4. Engage Canadians on gender equality by hosting a national roundtable on GBA+, leading a national conversation on gender equality with young Canadians, and developing a strategy that engages men and boys as partners in advancing gender equality

- In-person or online engagement sessions held (June 2020)
  - Roundtable: targeting approximately 250 stakeholders reached in person
  - Engaging men and boys: targeting approximately 90 organizations engaged on the development of a strategy
- Engagement sessions include participation from youth, Indigenous people, officials from different levels of government, academics, civil society representatives, and industry representatives
- Information discussed during engagement sessions will be shared in public reports (e.g., What We Heard Reports, website platform)

8.5. Increase access to relevant and timely gender and inclusion data

- More than 50 new indicators are released to improve access to sex-disaggregated and gender data to support GBA+ analysis (June 2019)
- Data strategies are developed, including concepts and standards, to address gaps as they relate to the concerns of LGBTQ2 communities (October 2019)

- A Gender-Based Violence Knowledge Centre is established to serve as a hub to coordinate federal initiatives under [Canada's Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-based Violence](#), support data collection and research, and disseminate and mobilize GBV-related content (Fall 2018)
- Release of annual reports to Canadians on the GBV Strategy's results (June 2020)
- Release of data and research in priority areas related to gender-based violence (June 2020)

#### 8.6. Conduct GBA+ for all commitments in Canada's 4<sup>th</sup> National Action Plan on Open Government

- Set up Open Government GBA+ oversight committee (February 2019)
- Develop GBA+ indicators for all National Action Plan commitments
- Have committee assess quarterly progress of GBA+ indicators

#### 8.7. Build capacity for more inclusive open government initiatives worldwide

- An international coalition is established that will work to make open government processes more inclusive. This group releases an Action Plan with commitments and progress markers (May 2019)
- Research is funded in various regions to contribute to an evidence base for the impact of gender equality in Open Government on public service delivery (December 2018)
- A synthesis publication is released and shared, with future actions and recommendations outlined (May 2019)

## 9. Reconciliation and open government

### Problem to be addressed

Open government activities, and the government's work generally, should better reflect a spirit of reconciliation with Indigenous peoples in Canada.

### Commitment

Open government is a way to ensure that government decision-making processes represent the people that will be affected by them, including Indigenous peoples. The Government of Canada will engage directly with First Nations, Inuit and Métis rights holders and stakeholders to explore an approach to reconciliation and open government, in the spirit of building relationships of trust and mutual respect.

This commitment has been purposely designed to allow for a significant co-creation and co-implementation, encouraging First Nations, Inuit, and Métis rights holders and stakeholders to define their own approach to engagement on open government issues. We recognize that, in contrast to other commitments, government cannot act alone to define an approach. Instead, we must work in partnership with First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of activities and engagement processes that that we could explore in the coming years to allow us to continue our journey of reconciliation and relationship-building.

### Lead department(s)

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNA); Statistics Canada (StatCan); Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS)

### Milestones

What we will do?

9.1. Work with Indigenous peoples to advance open government

- Through dialogue, assess scope for stronger collaboration with Indigenous peoples on open government and data governance (August 2020)

9.2. Build capacity for Indigenous communities and organizations to use data and research for their own requirements and needs

- In co-development with National Indigenous Organizations, 5 workshops are delivered in Indigenous communities on the use of open government data to support improved social and economic outcomes (June 2020)

9.3. Work with Indigenous peoples to identify ways in which transparency around consultation and engagement activities can be enhanced

- Systems supporting consultation and engagement will be updated to enhance transparency (August 2020)

## 10. Leadership and collaboration

### Problem to be addressed

Canadians have told us that they want the Government of Canada to show leadership on open government. As lead government co-chair of the Open Government Partnership (OGP), the Government of Canada has an unprecedented opportunity to:

- Influence the global open government movement;
- Share lessons and provide support to other governments across Canada and around the world;
- Support a collaborative approach to align and advance open government efforts within Canada.

### Commitment

The Government of Canada will demonstrate leadership at home and abroad, working with partners in government, civil society, and the private sector to build an ambitious, impact-driven open government movement. We will:

- Launch an ambitious strategy as co-chair of the OGP Steering Committee, in partnership with its civil society co-chair, Nathaniel Heller of Results for Development;
- Strengthen collaboration with other governments in Canada through the Canada Open Government Working Group, and expand the working group to include representatives of national municipal organizations.

### Lead department(s)

International Development Research Centre (IDRC) through Open Data for Development (OD4D); Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS); partners in provincial, territorial, and municipal governments across Canada

### Milestones

What we will do?

10.1. Demonstrate global leadership during Canada's term as lead government co-chair of the OGP Steering Committee

- A co-chair strategy, co-created with our civil society co-chair, and developed in collaboration with governments and civil society (both domestic and internationally), is published and assessed quarterly (Strategy published October 2018; commitments fulfilled by June 2020)
- Canada hosts an OGP Summit in spring 2019 that showcases open government to a domestic and international audience (Spring 2019)

10.2. Support the OGP Thematic Partnership on Open Data, helping to advance the responsible release and use of open data in OGP countries

- The Open Data for Development Network, hosted at the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and supported by Global Affairs Canada, will:
- Provide technical support to 10 OGP governments and civil society in developing countries for implementing open data commitments (June 2020)
- Support research and/or innovative initiatives on the availability and use of open data for better service delivery, gender equality, inclusion, progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, or transparency and accountability in 10 countries (June 2020)

#### 10.3. Support international events to drive peer learning and measure government and open data impact internationally

- Co-host International Open Data Conference 2018 in Buenos Aires, Argentina (September 2018)
- Support independent global assessments on the status of open data around the world in a State of Open Data report and through the next edition of the Open Data Barometer (July 2019)
- Canada participates in at least 2 bilateral peer learning events and at least 3 international forums, and includes language on open government in at least 3 international declarations (June 2020)

#### 10.4. Building on current collaboration between the Governments of Canada and Alberta, extend federated open data search pilot to additional provinces and onboard at least municipalities

- GC has federated open data with at least two additional provinces and two municipalities (May 2019 to onboard two provinces; May 2020 to onboard two municipalities)

#### 10.5. Implement a pilot project to move toward cross-jurisdictional common data standards in line with the International Open Data Charter and other international standards

- Cross-jurisdictional Metadata mapping is completed with a common set of core elements (February 2019)
- A pilot project to standardize five high value datasets across jurisdictions from among the list of high value datasets previously identified by the Canada Open Government Working Group is completed (September 2019)
- At least five more subnational governments have adopted the open data charter (May 2020)

#### 10.6. Promote data literacy and management for public servants within all levels of government

- Data literacy and management resources have been identified and are made available to government employees (September 2019)
- 10 data literacy events are held to promote employees skills in open data (May 2020)