

# **Open Data Access and Intellectual Property Rights (ODAIPR) Working Group**

#### Mission

The ODAIPR WG for Cartographers was established in Moscow in August 2007 at the International Cartographic Conference with the following main goals. (Please see <a href="http://sites.google.com/site/odaipr/terms-of-reference">http://sites.google.com/site/odaipr/terms-of-reference</a> for details.)

- Identification of the main policy, legal frameworks, and business models within which geospatial data and cartographic material are 1. produced, accessed, and used.
- Harmonization of intellectual property rights for geospatial data for cartographers and other users across different domains, such as emergency management and mobile telephony, different countries, and different organizations, such as INSPIRE, CODATA, GSDI, and GEOSS. 2.
- 3. Identification of tools and methods for an evaluation of the cost and benefits of open and sharable geospatial data for cartographers.
- Identification of tools for the discovery, access, and use of geospatial data, and identification of different types of geospatial data management and the geospatial data standards that will make possible access to different types of geospatial data such as scientific vs. non-scientific data and public vs. private data. 4.
- Capacity building for developing good practices of geospatial data management according to performance, scalability, and security 5. criteriă.

#### Activities

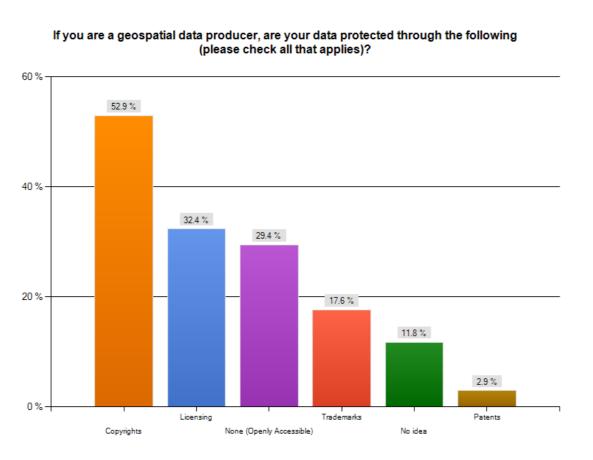
- The ODAIPR WG has grown from three members to more than ten active members from different countries around the world and with different types of expertise.
- The ODAIPR WG established a web site with the goal of increasing both visibility among cartographers and participation from professionals involved in the geospatial and cartographic fields.
- The ODAIPR WG established in 2009 a survey that was circulated mainly to Open Geospatial Consortium members, International Cartographic Association members, and map librarians worldwide, as well as to other geospatial professionals.
- The ODAIPR WG has organized a workshop on ODAIPR on July 1, 2011 at the Bibliothèque National de France. It includes the following speakers, among others: Pang Xiao Ping (China), Raisa B. Yakovleva (Russia), Michael Bergman (Germany), D.R. Fraser Taylor (Canada), Clare Hadley (United Kingdom), Antony Cooper (South Africa), Ed Parsons (Google), and Lucia Lovison-Golob (U.S.A.). The goal of the workshop is to promote the exchange of ideas and knowledge on ODAIPR issues for geospatial professionals and cartographers. The agenda covers the latest developments in policies, procedures, and activities of organizations such as INSPIRE and initiatives such as GEOSS.
- ODAIPR WG members have participated in GEOSS, INSPIRE, and other initiatives. ODAIPR WG members have engaged in capacity building through increased participation in meetings at the main ICA Conferences and other events.

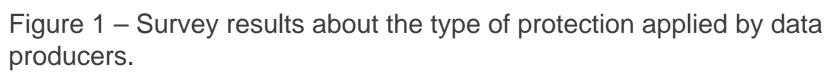
## **Survey Results**

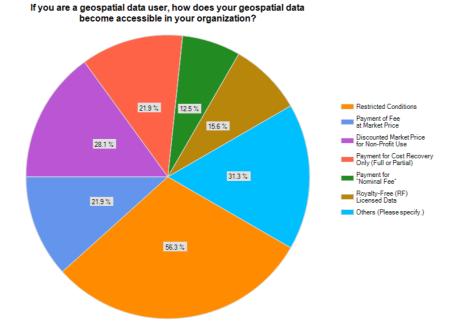
The ODAIPR WG completed the analysis of its survey results in 2010. The complete analysis is reported in the article "Open Data" Access and Intellectual Property Rights for Cartography: Survey Results", which has been submitted for publication in The Journal of Cartography and Geographic Information Science.

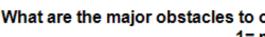
producers.

Figure 2 shows that most geospatial data for cartographic users become accessible in the users' own organizations on restricted, secure conditions (56%), and that such conditions are the overall accepted practice. Geospatial data may also become available in the following ways: "payment for cost recovery only" (22%), "discounted market price for non-profit use" (28%), "payment of fee at market price" (22%), "royalty-free licensed data" (16%), and "payment for a nominal fee" (13%). Given the substantial number of respondents who access geospatial data through other agreements (31%), there is a wide range of access to geospatial data related to innovative business models, such as "pay-as-yougo" and others that are yet untapped and may represent a major opportunity.









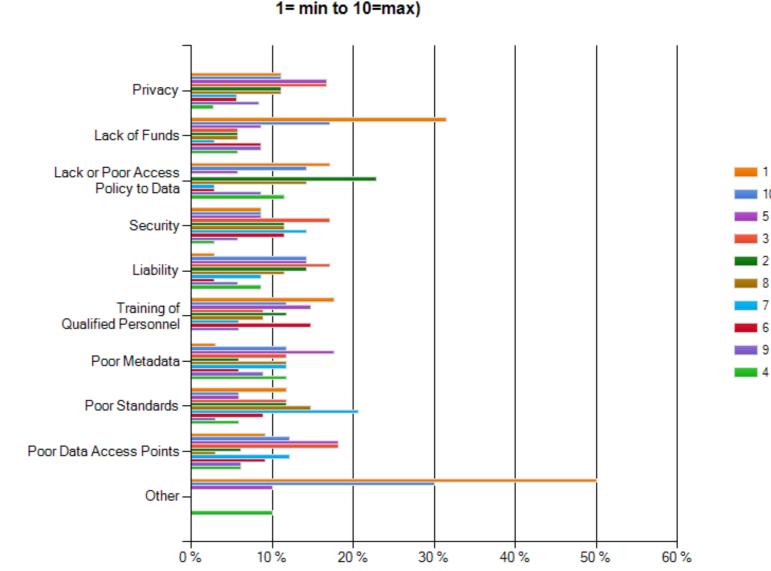


Figure 3 – The survey results shows the type of obstacles facing open access to data. There is an ongoing struggle between the access, reuse, and exchange of geospatial data and the protection of geospatial data through the use of intellectual property rights.

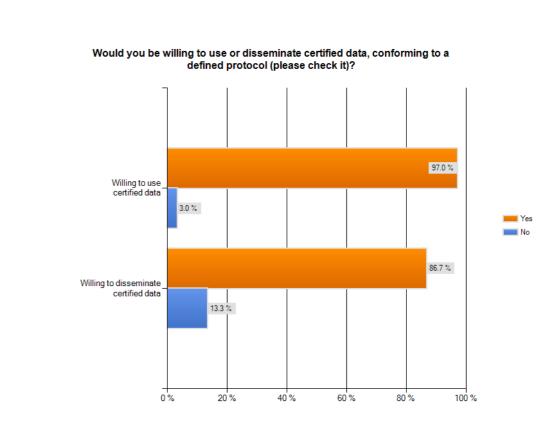


Figure 4 – The survey results underline the huge support for certification, standardization, and standard harmonization by geospatial data providers and users.

### **ODAIPR WG Members and Contributors**

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What are the major obstacles to open data access? (Please rank every entry.