



APPSI Annual Report 2009-10

Realising the value of public sector information

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Foreword

The year 2009-10 has been the most eventful and active year – by far – in the saga of Public Sector Information (PSI) re-use in the UK. In previous years multiple government-sponsored reviews of the economic benefits and disbenefits of wider re-use had been published. In 2009-10, action was finally taken both on the general and on some specific elements of PSI re-use. The trigger for this change was not merely the possible economic benefits arising from new innovative applications – and hence creating new jobs – based on re-use of previously unavailable government data. Nor was it the rapidly developing technology. Two other sets of advantages from wider re-use came to create a ‘tipping point’: the desire for greater transparency of what government does and the provision of benefits to the citizen through easier to use and better public services.

The result was a dramatic general change in both the policy consensus and the mechanics of re-use. The general presumption across central government became that *all* PSI should be available for re-use unless there were overwhelming (and publicly explained) reasons to the contrary. And the work of Sir Tim Berners-Lee and Professor Nigel Shadbolt materially transformed the way in which such information was accessible on the web.

In addition to this system-wide and general change, a very significant specific change occurred: the provision of some Ordnance Survey (OS) map data and post code data for free re-use. Hitherto Ordnance Survey – one of a small number of government Trading Funds – had charged for use and re-use of almost all of its information. Building on the good work on data.gov.uk, from 1 April 2010 charging was abolished for a series of key OS products enabling them to be re-used free of charge by developers and other re-users. The datasets were made available on OS OpenData and re-use permitted under a new and enabling licence model that is interoperable with Creative Commons licences. This was important because OS data is the backcloth on which much other government and private sector data are fitted and displayed.

The extraordinarily rapid changes came about through the actions of many parties – politicians at the highest level, the media, the data.gov.uk team, civil servants in the Cabinet Office, The National Archives, the Shareholder Executive – and the Advisory Panel on Public Sector Information (APPSI). As a Panel, APPSI sought to be a constructive critic of the previous situation and to advise on how to extract public good from wider, easier and cheaper access to the treasure trove of information held by public sector bodies. This report tells of how we attempted to do that. Inevitably it can not capture the many informal contacts and debates which helped shape the outcome but I believe that the highly expert members of APPSI – who give their time for free – made a very significant contribution to what has emerged. Important contributory factors have been the excellent and proactive support of our Secretary and the excellent relationships we have enjoyed with the team of the Director of Information Policy and Services in The National Archives. The independence of the Panel has always been respected by The National Archives but the quality of the relationship between us has been crucial to progress.

Finally, as this report went to press it became clear that the new government was intent on promoting greater transparency through still wider extension of access to PSI. We

welcome that approach and will continue to seek to support it through our advice to Ministers.

David Rhind
Chairman of the Advisory Panel on Public Sector Information
July 2010

Executive Summary

This Report covers the period from 1 April 2009 until 31 March 2010 and is structured around APPSI's terms of reference. Section One provides details about APPSI's role and membership. Section Two provides the context for key issues emerging from policy developments which APPSI has discussed and debated at its meetings and annual seminar. In the past year APPSI's focus has been framed by specific initiatives central to the PSI agenda, such as the development and implementation of Ordnance Survey's business model. APPSI also helped to drive the *Making Public Data Public* government initiative by setting out a series of short and long term actions for exploiting government's information assets for the public good.

Section Three sets out how APPSI discharged its roles in 2009-10. It provides details of the advice that APPSI gave in 2009-10 to the then Minister of State for Justice. It also sets out the responses APPSI made to various official consultations that are central to the re-use of public sector information agenda and the outcomes.

Section Four focuses on APPSI's role in spreading knowledge and awareness of the value of PSI. Through conference appearances and regular meetings, the Panel's intention is to increase insight into the current and latent value of, commitment to and the extent of re-using PSI.

Section Five looks at the year ahead and sets out the areas that APPSI plans to engage with in order to help progress the PSI agenda.

The last section of this report outlines the costs of operating the Panel during the financial year 2009-10.

1. The Advisory Panel on Public Sector Information

1.1 Why do we exist?

The histories of the Internet and the World Wide Web are short: the first global network using standardised protocols was launched in 1982 whilst the web dates from 1989-90. Since then they have revolutionised many aspects of human life and experience, facilitating the delivery of services to customers and citizens, fostering new businesses and providing near-universal access to knowledge and information. The consequences have included the potential for enhancing transparency on what government does for its citizens and how it performs.

The technology and the uses to which it is put are mutating rapidly. Government is seeking to utilise these developments for public good. It created APPSI to obtain advice on new opportunities to maximise the benefits that flow from the re-use of public sector information.

1.2 Who are we?

APPSI was established as a Non-Departmental Public Body of the Cabinet Office in April 2003. In October 2006, APPSI became a Non-Departmental Public Body of the Ministry of Justice (then the Department of Constitutional Affairs).

1.3 What do we do?

APPSI's terms of reference apply to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. APPSI's role is to:

- advise Ministers on how to encourage and create opportunities in the information industry for greater re-use of public sector information;
- advise the Director of the Office of Public Sector Information¹ and Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office about changes and opportunities in the information industry, so that the licensing of Crown copyright and public sector information is aligned with current and emerging developments;
- review and consider complaints under the Re-use of Public Sector Information Regulations 2005 and advise on the impact of the complaints procedures under those regulations.

1.4 Membership

The members of APPSI are drawn from a wide variety of backgrounds including information and technology providers, re-users and consumers of public sector information, experts from academia and industry, representatives of producer and consumer groups, and representatives from the four countries of the United Kingdom. A number of them have extensive international experience. The Chair and the Deputy

¹ The Office of Public Sector Information operates within the Information Policy and Services Directorate, The National Archives.

Chair are entitled to receive an honorarium (see financial section); all other members are not remunerated.

The members of APPSI are listed in Annex B.

2. The context

2.1 Smarter Government and PSI re-use in the UK

The (then) Prime Minister's 17 November 2009 speech on *Smarter Government*, and the linked *Smarter Government* White Paper were major encapsulations of new thinking in government related to PSI. There were three principal strands to the Government's plan: to drive up standards by strengthening the role of citizens and civic society, to free up public services by recasting the relationship between the centre and the frontline, and to streamline the centre of government, saving money for sharper delivery. The White Paper in particular crystallised many of the interlinked policy initiatives which affect APPSI's work.

Smarter Government took forward the work of Sir Tim Berners-Lee and Professor Nigel Shadbolt which had begun in June 2009 when the Prime Minister had invited the founder of the world-wide-web to seek ways of enhancing Government data and web services. An outcome warmly welcomed by APPSI was the decision to create *data.gov.uk*, modelled partly on the US Government's *data.gov*. Launched in beta version in January 2010, *data.gov.uk* had already exposed over 3,000 Government datasets for public discovery and re-use by the time of the General Election in May 2010. Along with the launch of OS OpenData in April 2010, this was a significant landmark in the development of the public sector information agenda and was warmly welcomed by APPSI.

2.2 International PSI re-use developments

Many relevant PSI developments are also taking place outside the UK – some legal, others conceptual, technological or operational. One example of this was the publication of the European Commission's Communication of the 7 May 2009 on the Re-use of Public Sector Information – Review of Directive 2003/98/EC.² The action plan set out in the Communication is summarised below:

EC Communication: Summary of key points for action

Member States:

- Ensure full and correct implementation and application of the European Directive
- Terminate exclusive arrangements as prescribed by the European Directive
- Apply licensing and charging models that facilitate the re-use of PSI
- Ensure fair competition between public sector bodies and re-users

In addition, Member States are encouraged to promote the identification and ready availability of information resources and to set up quick and inexpensive conflict resolution mechanisms.

² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52009DC0212:EN:NOT>.

Commission:

- Closely monitor implementation and application of the European Directive
- Scrutinise exclusive arrangements (2009-10) in particular
- Analyse the economic case for marginal costs
- Encourage exchange of good practices (proactive re-use policies, public tasks, conflict resolution)
- Further review by 2012, accompanied where appropriate by a proposal for amendments to the European Directive

The EC made a further commitment to the re-use and role of public sector information as set out in:

- Paragraph 11 of the declaration of the EC 9th Ministerial eGovernment Conference³ held in Malmo, Sweden on the 18 November 2009;
- Paragraph 19 of the Granada Ministerial Declaration on the European Digital Agenda⁴ agreed on 19 April 2010; and
- The Communication on the Digital Agenda⁵ published on the 19 May 2010 where the EC commits to review by 2012 the Directive on Re-Use of Public Sector Information, notably its scope and principles on charging for access and use.

The European Commission has taken legal action against a number of countries which it judges not to have transposed the EU Directive on PSI re-use appropriately into national law. The UK is not one of those countries.

2.3 The devolved administrations

At APPSI's Annual Seminar in December 2009, the Panel's representatives of the devolved administrations set out the landscape for PSI re-use in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales in order to highlight how PSI fits within these respective administrations. Although there are examples of best practice, there is a need to increase awareness and engagement about PSI in the devolved departments and the wider public sectors in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Further information is in section 3.2.5.

2.3.1 Northern Ireland

The coming into force of the Re-use of Public Sector Information Regulations in 2005 has not had a significant impact in Northern Ireland. There is no clear 'lead' Department or business area to take forward and promote the re-use policies which emerge from Whitehall. The restoration of devolution in 2007 did not act as a catalyst in driving PSI forward, with a view to energising the very small private sector; achieving constitutional and political stability was the principal aim of the new Executive.

Some exceptions exist: Land and Property Services (LPS), an agency within the Department of Finance and Personnel (DFP) and which incorporates the former Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland, is the flagship of a very small PSI fleet. Its work is underpinned by an overarching data sharing agreement – the Northern Ireland

³ <http://www.egov2009.se/2009/11/19/an-open-europe-with-accessible-public-administration/>.

⁴ http://www.mityc.es/telecomunicaciones/Presidency/actos/April18_20/Paginas/index.aspx.

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/digital-agenda/index_en.htm.

Mapping Agreement (2006). In 2008 LPS officially launched 'GeoHub', a web-based mapping interface providing Geographic Information (GI) functionality, and giving access to a variety of GI for Northern Ireland, was the first of its kind in the UK.

The launch of the 'Opendatani' website in August 2009 represented another UK first. Its aim is to increase public access to non-personal information and data created by Northern Ireland Departments, agencies and Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs). Health data for locating doctor surgeries and establishing out of hours pharmacy services, along with transport and leisure information, provided the foundation layers of material for citizen access. However this cross public and private sector initiative seems to have stagnated since its launch.

Fostering the re-use of PSI in Northern Ireland is clearly a major challenge, as significant barriers remain: the absence of an overarching strategy, the protective attitude of dataset holders, statutory deficiencies and the tight financial situation. The INSPIRE Regulations 2009 may prove to be an important catalyst in the provision of improved public access to PSI.

2.3.2 Scotland

Scotland's history – as an independent state before the Union of 1707 with its own legal system and structure of courts, land law and land registration, its own local government structure and administrative devolution to a Scottish Office since the late nineteenth century – is unique. There are some impressive areas of PSI re-use and innovation, for example the Registers of Scotland (which administer the Scottish Land Register and other public registers); the General Register Office for Scotland and the joint work with The National Archives of Scotland and others on opening up family history as part of the ScotslandPeople database partnership. But enhancing PSI re-use in Scotland remains a major challenge.

2.3.3 Wales

PSI generated and held by the Welsh Assembly Government has continued to be provided on an open and transparent basis during this last year. On the wales.gov.uk website there is a comprehensive Freedom of Information service and publication scheme and it has successfully worked with The National Archives to manage the publication of legislation delivered by the National Assembly.

During this year, the Welsh Assembly Government has also had the opportunity to review in detail the approaches taken to the delivery of many of its public sector datasets. Within the organisation, there have been a number of developments towards creating a Single Set of Knowledge, including projects to collate a database of evidence used in policy-making across the organisation. There have also been a number of changes to the family of knowledge management and analytical services within the organisation, bringing together previously separate functions into a combined entity. These developments are providing a platform for developments to policy and practice around data dissemination for the organisation, which will be delivered during 2010-11. The Chair of the newly-formed Knowledge Services Committee, which provides the corporate governance for these groups, welcomed the offer of support from the Chair of APPSI extended in January 2010.

As part of the review of dissemination practice, a study was commissioned to examine the use and function of Data Observatories in Wales. This report proposed a model for how government information in Wales could better be shared between public sector partners, which would also encompass provision of the same information sets for wider re-use purposes. This study will be taken forward with the delivery of a prototype and full solution during 2010-11. One approach being considered is to establish this publication resource as “data.wales.gov.uk” in alignment with the “data.gov.uk” work at the UK level. Welsh Assembly Government officials continue to participate in UK co-ordinating bodies including the Knowledge Council and Location Council to ensure that such alignment can be delivered.

A further critical PSI delivery to be delivered during the coming year is the availability of geographic metadata and datasets that fall under the INSPIRE directive. This will be provided by the Corporate GIS programme which is looking at delivering a range of map-based applications to support the environment, local government and other business functions of the Welsh Assembly Government. Whilst the focus of these applications is in delivering direct business benefit, the approach being adopted is to build these applications on data services, which can then be used to deliver direct access to the underlying PSI.

2.4 PSI re-use in Local Government

Councils are responsible for the major part of public engagement and service delivery in government. This is amplified by their role in bringing together other public, business and community and voluntary organisations to work together for the good of local communities. Local government generates information through its responsibilities for community leadership, service delivery, and environmental protection and economic development.

However surveys carried out by an APPSI member have shown that many councils have done little to encourage re-use of their information. Reasons for this include variable public interest; pressures on services, capacity and resources; the plethora of regulations – not only the European Directive, but also the INSPIRE Directive, the Environmental Information Regulations, Freedom of Information, and Data Protection; and licensing and charging difficulties. Two initiatives are now taking place to improve matters. The first is the setting up of the Local Public Data Panel (under the chairmanship of Professor Nigel Shadbolt) as part of the national moves to open up data (www.data.gov.uk). The Panel is promoting the work of those councils already leading the way, helping other councils with guidance and support, developing best practice and standards, and encouraging data sharing with the public across other organisations locally. The second initiative is to work with the Local Government Association to develop the overall business case and provide leadership at the political and executive level.

2.5 The UK Location Council and the INSPIRE Regulations

Location information has been for many years an integral part of all kinds of government decision-making – from traffic and transport to environmental issues and planning to targeting social exclusion and beyond. Geographic or Locational information is central to such decision-making and much of that is PSI. The UK Location Strategy

recommended the creation of a new UK Location Information Infrastructure to make it easier to discover, access and share location information, thus reducing costs and duplication of effort. The infrastructure will include most of the public sector's spatial data and will make it easier to share and use. The foundations of the infrastructure are provided by the Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe (INSPIRE) Directive [2007/2/EC].

The infrastructure consists of a number of legal, business and technical frameworks to underpin and to promote best practice in managing and using location information. A collaborative and incremental strategy has been adopted for the implementation of the infrastructure that relies on input from a wide range of stakeholders, co-ordinated by the UK Location Programme team. This approach adopts open standards and re-uses existing solutions, wherever possible.

Implementation of the strategy is overseen by the UK Location Council (UKLC). The UKLC's terms of reference apply to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and brings together senior professionals in government and the private sector to ensure that location information initiatives:

- deliver public good outcomes through more effective and efficient services to the public;
- are driven by user needs and priorities to deliver these public good benefits; and that
- they are co-ordinated and best practice is promulgated and adopted.

Last year's activities were the first in a planned four year programme. Defra transposed the EU INSPIRE Directive into UK law as the INSPIRE Regulations 2009 (England, Northern Ireland and Wales), while the Scottish Government introduced the INSPIRE (Scotland) Regulations. The Location Council established new governance arrangements for the programme, including a standards making body known as the UK Location Interoperability Board. Mindful of the need for customer focus, a User Group was established to advise on service development.

The other main achievements in 2009/10 included:

- Website launched and maintained (see <http://location.defra.gov.uk/>)
- Conceptual design and roadmap agreed
- Wide stakeholder engagement and outreach programme
- Preparation of guidance documentation started
- Pilots and early adopters programme underway
- Annual report published
- Infrastructure outline design and metadata requirements completed
- Alignment with data.gov.uk agreed
- Joint technical delivery with data.gov.uk and OS agreed

3. How APPSI discharged its roles in 2009-10

APPSI has three roles, as described in the Executive Summary. In 2009-10 we had no complaints under the Re-use of Public Sector Information Regulations 2005 referred to us. This section of the report therefore describes our activities under the first two roles.

3.1 Briefings to Minister

In 2009-10, APPSI provided advice to the then Minister of State for Justice in the following areas:

Ordnance Survey's new business strategy

On 9 July 2009, the Minister was sent a briefing which sets out the Panel's views on Ordnance Survey's new business strategy. With the briefing was a covering letter from Professor David Rhind, Chair of APPSI, which updated the Minister on various PSI developments since their meeting in early June 2009.

The covering letter and APPSI's full response to OS's new business strategy can be accessed at: <http://www.appsi.gov.uk/content/binary/09-07-09-APPSI-briefing-to-MW.pdf>.

Feedback on the presentations and discussions at APPSI meetings

On 21 August 2009 and 14 January 2010, the Chair of APPSI, Professor David Rhind, wrote to the Minister, updating him on the presentations and discussions at the APPSI meeting on 23 July 2009 and the APPSI Annual Seminar on 10 December 2009 respectively.⁶

In addition to specific briefing notes, the Minister was kept up-to-date through face-to-face briefings and receiving copies of APPSI's submissions in response to consultations described below.

3.2 APPSI responses to public consultations

3.2.1 The reform of Ordnance Survey's Business Strategy

Ordnance Survey information underpins the effective use of much UK PSI, unlike many other government departments. Ordnance Survey (and a number of other 'information utilities' such as the Meteorological Office and the Hydrographic Office) are constituted as Trading Funds and required to act commercially. In practice this necessitates

⁶ <http://www.appsi.gov.uk/content/binary/Letter-to-MW.pdf> and <http://www.appsi.gov.uk/content/binary/14.01.10-APPSI-Letter-to-Michael-Wills.pdf>.

licensing their information to third parties and covering all their costs as well as paying a dividend to HM Treasury from the licensing revenues. It has long been argued that this approach stimulates clear focus and minimises direct cost to the taxpayer but also inhibits innovative new uses and limits public good.

Over the period 2008 to 2010 a series of official reports, a media campaign and new thinking in government led to what amounts to a revolution in policy so far as Ordnance Survey's information is concerned. A time line of the various reports, public consultations and decisions announced is set out in a presentation given at APPSI's Annual Seminar by the Director of Information Policy and Services, The National Archives.⁷

Two distinct phases can be identified in the changes to policy on Ordnance Survey information.

Phase 1

In April 2009, HM Treasury published the Operational Efficiency Programme (OEP),⁸ which announced a new business strategy for OS intended to facilitate easier and simpler access to OS geographic data and services for both commercial and non-commercial use, whilst also striving to stimulate innovation in the geographic information market and make data more widely available. The strategy was based on the following principles:

- Making "information easily available" – where possible at low or marginal cost;
- Clear and transparent pricing structures for the information, with different parts of the business accounted for separately;
- Simple and transparent licences to facilitate the re-use of information for purposes other than that for which it was originally created; and
- Clearly and independently defined – with input from customers and stakeholders – core purposes ("public tasks") of the organisations.

It focused on five key areas:

- Promoting innovation – through an enhanced free OS OpenSpace service to allow experimentation with digital information and a clear path from this service to greater commercialisation;
- Reforming OS's licensing framework;
- Reducing costs over time;
- Supporting the sharing of information across the public sector;
- Creating an innovative trading entity to explore commercial opportunities around providing a better platform for consumers to access OS products.

In effect, this preserved the 'OS income generation through licensing' model but sought to ease restrictions and bureaucracy involved in use of OS information and fostering experimental use of data.

⁷ <http://www.appsi.gov.uk/content/binary/Summary-of-EU-and-UK-PSI-Policy.pdf>.

⁸ *Operational Efficiency Programme*, April 2009, http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/oep_final_report_210409_pu728.pdf.

APPSI's response

The Government asked OS's customers and other stakeholders to comment on the five key areas of OS's new business strategy. APPSI's response was two-fold:

-To welcome the principles underpinning OS's new business strategy in so far as they facilitated resolution of one of the longest running and most distracting issues in the public sector information world;

-To highlight many of the issues which still needed to be resolved before any strategy can be realised. APPSI pointed out the following areas that needed clarification or resolution:

PUBLIC TASK⁹: Unless the OS's public task is properly defined, the complaints which have made the present situation so difficult (and in particular, those complaints relating to alleged cross-subsidy and unfair competition on the part of Ordnance Survey) will continue to bring further problems.

GOVERNANCE: Given that the OS model will continue to be a fundamentally commercial one, there must be a Regulator with strong and direct powers to enforce fair trading.

PRICING OF PSI: UK PLC might be better off if data was licensed at purely marginal cost (as recommended in the Office for Fair Trading (OFT)'s CUP¹⁰ Study and the Cambridge Study¹¹). In line with past government practice and to provide transparency, it would be very sensible for government to publish the basis on which it has concluded that the existing model should continue; this could enable the public and the commercial sector to satisfy themselves that the decision was made on sound grounds and minimise unfruitful debate.

SEPARATION OF "UPSTREAM" AND "DOWNSTREAM" BUSINESSES: Much more thinking and debate is required to produce a rational, sustainable and defensible model that separates out the OS business in an upstream/downstream fashion.

LICENSING APPLICATIONS TO NOT FOR PROFIT ACTIVITY: This will be very difficult to define and to implement; and it is not clear whether this is the upstream (public task) part of OS which is doing the licensing or a downstream part (publicly owned but operating as a commercial company). OS should be doing the licensing; but if not, then that decision should be made by the Shareholders.

"THE CREATION OF AN INNOVATIVE TRADING ENTITY": There is no reason why the creation of an innovative trading entity cannot be achieved. Nor is there any reason why the resulting profits could not support the public task of the upstream body.

⁹ Public Task is a concept which attempts to define the range of activities within which a government body may operate. It serves both as a focus for the organisation and as a protection to private sector providers whose pre-existing products or services might be undermined if a government body were to produce new competitive products, possibly subsidised by the taxpayer. APPSI has consistently argued that the definition of Public Task is fundamental to ensure a stable and fair relationship between the private sector and any government body trading in information.

¹⁰ <http://www.offt.gov.uk/OFTwork/publications/publication-categories/reports/consumer-protection/oft861>.

¹¹ <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file45136.pdf>.

However, the dividing line between basic public task activities and the value enhancing activities of a trading entity will be complex to define and police and a number of such public sector innovative trading entities have often failed in the past.

APPSI's full response to OS's new Business Strategy can be accessed at: <http://www.appsi.gov.uk/content/binary/APPSI-response-to-OS-Business-Strategy.pdf>.

Phase 2

On 17 November 2009 – some seven months after the government's announcement of a new business strategy for Ordnance Survey, the Prime Minister announced at a seminar in Downing Street that some OS information would be made available for free without restriction on its re-use. This shift of policy led to a second consultation running from 23 December 2009 to 17 March 2010, organised by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) entitled *Policy options for geographic information from Ordnance Survey*. The results of this consultation were announced on 1 April 2010.

This second consultation posited three possible models for the future and elicited views on which of them would be most appropriate. The models were:

Model 1: The current business strategy, as announced in April 2009 for April 2010 implementation.

Model 2: Release of licensing constraints on large-scale data.

Model 3: Staged transition from current business strategy.

In response to second consultation, APPSI made the following key points:

- All of the three options proposed in the consultation for OS's future business model have complications; and indeed, re-positioning OS will not be easy and will only be done successfully through a proper understanding of the wider public and private sector context, which the consultation does not adequately address.

- In an Executive Summary, APPSI reviewed the importance of the national information infrastructure and assessed the real needs for Geographic Information (part of which OS provides) as part of that infrastructure, rather than to concentrating simply on what is presently available from OS. Recognising that this is not on offer in the short term, however, APPSI proceeded to answer each of the 12 consultation questions.

- With regard to the proposed options for OS's future business model, APPSI believed that Option 1(a continuation of the current business strategy, as announced in April 2009 for April 2010) has no great merit and Option 2 (release of licensing constraints on all large-scale data) provides the cleanest model and potentially the greatest public benefits. But APPSI recognises that this is an irreversible step and – whilst it will be very difficult to make work – members advocate Option 3 as a staging post towards it, with a review of the benefits and consequences – including those which are unintended – of this first step within three years.

APPSI's full response to the DCLG consultation can be accessed at: <http://www.appsi.gov.uk/content/binary/APPSI-response-to-GI-Consultation12.pdf>.

Over 300 responses were received and analysed. Government's policy response was to create a new hybrid model. A substantial amount of 'smaller and medium scale' Ordnance Survey information was made available without cost and without restriction on re-use (under a Creative Commons licence), as was Code-Point, a set of grid references for each postcode unit which is primarily based around Royal Mail data. The most detailed, large-scale, Ordnance Survey information contained in the OS MasterMap product was however exempted from this and would continue to be charged for on a commercial basis, as would some other products such as raster versions of the leisure-market based 1:50,000 and 1:25,000 scale mapping. Following consultation responses and input from the Making Public Data Public Programme, a new vector based equivalent (OS Vector Map District) more suited to web-based/internet use was supplied instead. In addition the government announced its intention to create a single facility for data provision across the whole of the public sector – not just central government – whereby Ordnance Survey data might be freely used and exchanged without licensing restrictions. Essentially this implemented an extended version of Model 3 as proposed in the consultation.

In summary, government decided that the merits of having one 'geographical framework' used throughout the public sector, with mid and small scales data supplied through OS OpenData, were greater than having competed provision of 'raw data' for these data sets. The end result was effectively to re-state Ordnance Survey's position as the National Mapping Agency and as such a de facto monopoly supplier since private sector competitors would not be able to compete against government-funded mapping made freely available. The role envisaged for the private sector would however be defined primarily as 'value added re-sellers' with the opening up of the new data sets intended to enhance the innovation and new product opportunities in this and new markets and communities through the removal of charging and re-use constraints. All of this is, of course, contingent on continued funding at appropriate levels by central government and no further policy changes by the new government.

3.2.2 APPSI's response to the consultation on the transposition of the INSPIRE Directive [2007/2/EC]

As pointed out earlier in the report, from March until May 2009, the Government sought views on the way in which Defra and the Devolved Administrations of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales proposed to transpose the Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) Directive 2007/2/EC into UK law. INSPIRE is about electronic spatial data and services for environmental information. It aims to create a European Spatial Data Infrastructure, based on Member States' infrastructures, to improve the interoperability¹² of spatial information.

APPSI's overall comments on this consultation were as follows:

¹² The ability to use data from different sources together easily and safely.

-The Impact Assessment looked generally well-prepared, covering many of the impacts that needed to be measured. The benefits assessment was undertaken in a conservative manner minimising the risk of optimism. However, it is important that steps are taken to ensure that the benefits are actually realised.

-The Statutory Instruments, and the Impact Assessment, may not have recognised that the geographic area relevant to the Directive is wider than the UK – the Directive includes all areas where the UK has or exercises jurisdictional rights. Hence, for example, it appears to include surrounding sea areas and the atmosphere above them. The position of other areas, such as the Falklands (and surrounding areas), Gibraltar and the Channel Islands is not clear.

-For clarity, the Statutory Instruments should note that INSPIRE includes data held on behalf of Public Authorities – thus data collected by the private sector may well be included if it is part of a statutory requirement.

-As a clarification, the Consultation document should have made clear, in Annex 5 (on Related UK legislation) that the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) do not require all information to be made available electronically and hence INSPIRE will not apply to such information.

-The underpinning idea of providing better access to information is strongly supported by APPSI; however this approach can easily become over-bureaucratic and expensive so safeguards to avoid this are essential.

APPSI's full response to the INSPIRE Directive consultation can be accessed at: <http://www.appsi.gov.uk/content/binary/APPSI-response-to-INSPIRE-consultation.pdf>.

3.2.3 APPSI's response to the final Power of Information Taskforce Report

This final Power of Information Taskforce report (POIR) was issued by the Cabinet Office shortly after Lord Carter's interim report on Digital Britain.¹³ The report was a contributory factor to the change of policy in regard to Ordnance Survey (see above). POIR called for action in six areas where the Taskforce believed significant improvements can be made to government's use of digital technologies:

- enhancing Digital Britons' online experience by providing expert help from the public sector online where people seek it;
- creating a capability for the UK public sector to work with both internal and external innovators;
- improving the way government consults with the public;
- freeing up the UK's mapping and address data for use in new services;
- ensuring that public sector information is made as simple as possible for people to find and use;
- building capacity in the UK public sector to take advantage of the opportunities offered by digital technologies.

¹³*Digital Britain Report*, June 2009, <http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/publications/digitalbritain-finalreport-jun09.pdf>.

The report referred specifically to the need for a more liberal approach to the re-use of mapping and address data in the UK based on the evident demand for this type of information. It makes recommendations for OS to free up its licensing regime in general and to make information available for free on simple terms for innovators and the third sector.

APPSI made the following key points in its response to the final Power of Information Taskforce report:

-There is general support of the need for reform of policy in regard to Ordnance Survey information; APPSI strongly supports making changes in this area a priority. In particular, APPSI strongly supports making electoral and administrative boundaries freely available, including allowing products derived from such data to be re-used without any restrictions.

-A uniform system of release and licensing across all public bodies would, in an ideal world, be highly desirable. It would help to reduce transaction costs because there would be greater uniformity of, and therefore familiarity with, the standard terms. This recommendation may work best – or may be best pioneered – where there are multiple sources of similar information (or information falling into the same or similar categories) such as local authorities or NHS Trusts.

-Clear guidance on publishing information should be issued and updated on a regular basis; we consider that The National Archives and the Central Office of Information would be well placed to issue such guidelines.

-There has been continued preference for data to be supplied within marginal cost regimes, where practicable, with recommended strategies for many of the Government's Trading Funds to increase their commercial activities. APPSI has voiced its concern about the uncertainty this creates for commercial businesses operating in the PSI arena but has also noted that the Trading Funds only account for a fraction of Government PSI.

-Local Government forms possibly the largest conduit of citizen-centric governance within the UK where "policy directives" impact directly on the local electorate. If the ethos of the promotion of effective re-use of information is to be realised, Local Government as a sector needs to be seen as an active participant and partner in the process.

-To ensure the United Kingdom's continued success in developing a vibrant information economy, OPSI's¹⁴ status and role should be enhanced.

APPSI's full response to the final Power of Information report can be accessed at: <http://www.appsi.gov.uk/content/binary/APPSI-response-POI-Taskforce-Report.pdf>.

¹⁴ The Office of Public Sector Information operates within the Information Policy and Services Directorate, The National Archives.

3.2.4 APPSI's paper: Exploiting Government's information assets for the public good

In June 2009, the Prime Minister asked Sir Tim Berners-Lee, founder of the world-wide web, and Professor Nigel Shadbolt from the University of Southampton, to find ways of making PSI more easily accessible over the web. In parallel, the Shareholder Executive was exploring how best to make available information from Trading Funds in a sustainable way. In September 2009, both Sir Tim Berners-Lee and the Shareholder Executive asked APPSI for suggestions on how to facilitate their work. Since the two tasks interact and success needs both short and long term actions, APPSI produced a paper entitled *Exploiting government's information assets for the public good*,¹⁵ which sets out a consolidated view by the Panel of how best to proceed.

In the paper APPSI made the following key points:

- The value of PSI to citizens and businesses alike is now widely recognised. The factors which block realisation of this value are no longer technological but rather cultural, policy, institutional and financial ones. We therefore warmly welcomed the *Making Public Data Public* initiative;
- We identified areas where information 'prospecting and harvesting' would be beneficial in the short term. But we also urged that a longer term and prioritised information garnering strategy should be put in place;
- In particular, we identified some 'Core Reference Geographies' (CRG) which would underpin many activities of the state, its organisations (e.g. emergency services) and businesses and urge that these CRG are made freely available and maintained as a key part of a national information infrastructure;
- We identified some policy changes and other actions which would considerably facilitate successful re-use of PSI;
- We noted that the growing use of the new technologies has major ramifications for current government policies and practice applied to Trading Funds, notably in the practicability of some forms of end user licenses.

3.2.5 APPSI's efforts to progress the re-use of PSI in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

At the APPSI Annual Seminar in December 2009, (see section 2.3) the Panel's representatives of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland gave a presentation which described the merits of engaging with colleagues in the devolved administrations to enhance understanding and awareness of recent developments in relation to PSI. The then Prime Minister, Gordon Brown had – in the *Smarter Government* White paper¹⁶ – argued that information is the most important asset of our modern society, as witnessed by the remarkable growth of systems and agencies that specialise in delivering, searching, adding value and selling such information. APPSI too has argued from its

¹⁵ <http://www.appsi.gov.uk/content/binary/Exploiting-government-information-assets-for-public-good.pdf>.

¹⁶ *Putting the Frontline First: Smarter Government*, December 2009, <http://www.hmg.gov.uk/media/52788/smarter-government-final.pdf>.

beginnings that public sector information should be made freely available within certain constraints of privacy and security in order to improve public services and fuel our information-based economy. Although there has been some significant progress in this direction in the last year through the *Making Public Data Public* initiative led by Sir Tim Berners-Lee and the activities of The National Archives, the implementation of PSI policy has been patchy across various types of public organisations, including the devolved administrations. In January 2010 and February 2010, the Chair of APPSI wrote to Ministers and key officials in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland requesting that APPSI's representatives of the devolved administrations meet with them to discuss how the situation could be enhanced, showing how

- accurate and up-to-date PSI underpins policy-making and service delivery;
- properly maintained, easily accessible PSI can save time and money by reducing duplication of effort;
- sharing of PSI can cut costs and free up more time that can be spent on delivering the right services, in the right place, at the right time.

The following progress has been made on PSI re-use in the devolved administrations following the Chair of APPSI's letters to the Scottish Government, the Northern Ireland Government and the Welsh Assembly Government:

Scotland

Two senior officials from the Scottish Government met with APPSI's Scotland Representative as a first step on 23 April 2010. It was agreed that a submission will be sent to Scottish Ministers in summer 2010 setting out a proposal to make the Scottish Government and other Scottish public bodies actively open to PSI re-use.

Northern Ireland

The First Minister and Deputy First Minister responded on 26 February 2010 expressing gratitude for the APPSI Chair's interest for encouraging the re-use of PSI in Northern Ireland. They suggested that their officials meet with the Chair and his APPSI colleagues.

APPSI's Northern Ireland Representative then wrote to the Head of the Northern Ireland Civil Service and suggested that the Permanent Secretaries' Group (PSG) that he Chaired would be the most appropriate forum for discussion of the issues raised by the APPSI Chair. The Head agreed that it was important that Permanent Secretaries should be made aware of recent developments in the area of re-use of PSI, and given the opportunity to consider how their respective Departments might be able to make their information available to an extent never before contemplated. He also asked APPSI's Northern Ireland representative to produce a presentation summarising the key issues for PSG.

Wales

The Chair of the Welsh Assembly Government Knowledge Service Committee responded on 24 February 2010 to inform the APPSI Chair that one of the first significant commissions of the new Committee is to deliver a feasibility study for co-ordinating and harmonising their information dissemination activities. As the Welsh Assembly Government's plans mature, officials have agreed to seek the advice of APPSI and to maintain an open dialogue through APPSI's Wales Representative.

3.2.6 APPSI's efforts to progress the re-use of PSI in Local Government

A month before joining APPSI in March 2009 and at the APPSI Annual Seminar in December 2009, APPSI's Local Government Representative gave presentations on the opportunities and obstacles, and on the way forward, on public sector information re-use in local government. He subsequently set up a meeting with the Local Government Association which committed to the development of both a business case and political and executive leadership to push public sector re-use in local authorities. This work is being taken forward in 2010.

3.2.7 APPSI's international engagement

APPSI welcomed the publication of the European Commission's Communication of the 7 May 2009 on the Re-use of Public Sector Information – Review of Directive 2003/98/EC.¹⁷ The action plan set out in the Communication addressed the key areas that APPSI raised in its submission to the EC Review of the European Directive in July 2009. APPSI participated in the special meeting¹⁸ of the EC PSI Group¹⁹ on the 12 November 2009 that reviewed how PSI stakeholders could provide support to the Commission in preparing the study that would undertake economic measurements and the economic case for marginal costs. Subsequent to the meeting APPSI's economist provided advice to the PSI Groups economic working group. Another APPSI member has been actively involved in PSI developments in the EC for many years.

APPSI also considered relevant EU reports on PSI, including an EU re-use study on geographical and other information.²⁰ The report found that, across the EU, pricing and licensing reform was needed in the geographical area. There were also concerns at the lack of a common approach to the definition of Public Task.

¹⁷ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52009DC0212:EN:NOT>.

¹⁸ http://www.epsiplatform.eu/psi_library/reports/the_ec_public_sector_information_group_psi_group/psi_group_meetings_2009.

¹⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/policy/psi/facilitating_reuse/psigroup/index_en.htm.

²⁰ Assessment of the Re-use of Public Sector Information (PSI) in the Geographical Information, Meteorological Information and Legal Information sectors, MICUS, 12/2008 - http://www.appsi.gov.uk/content/binary/Paper%202-micus_report_december2008.pdf.

4. Spreading knowledge and awareness

We regard the raising of awareness and understanding of PSI re-use issues as critical to success: many key influencers have as yet little understanding of the issues or potential benefits. For this reason we have used a number of different approaches to spread understanding, some of which are summarised below.

4.1 APPSI seminars and discussion meetings

APPSI's members collectively have huge experience in information policy, practice and management. But the field is growing and mutating rapidly with international, national, and local drivers for change: we understand the need for us to keep at the forefront of new developments and to publicise what we learn. In 2009-10 APPSI invited the following speakers to its general meetings and annual seminar to present and lead discussions on issues relevant to the PSI agenda. The papers and presentations from these meetings were made available on the APPSI web site.²¹

22nd Meeting of APPSI – 18 May 2009

-The EU PSI Re-use Study: Assessment of the Re-use of Public Sector Information in the Geographical information, Meteorological Information and Legal Information Sectors, Michael Fanning, Online Consultants International GmbH

-Ordnance Survey Business Strategy launched 12 May 2009, Jessica Skilbeck and Charlie Villar, Shareholder Executive

23rd Meeting of APPSI – 23 July 2009

-The people's perspective on "Free Our Data", Michael Cross, Journalist

-How APPSI can help drive the digital engagement agenda, Andrew Stott, Director of Digital Engagement, Cabinet Office

24th Meeting of APPSI – 17 September 2009

-The National Archives' enhanced regulatory role, Marcia Jackson, Head of Standards, The National Archives

-Update from the Shareholder Executive: Ordnance Survey's new business strategy, Jessica Skilbeck and Charlie Villar, Shareholder Executive

²¹ The papers and presentations from the APPSI meetings can be accessed via the 'meetings' category on the APPSI website at: www.appsi.gov.uk.

-Making Local Government data more accessible: the role of www.openlylocal.com, Chris Taggart

APPSI's Sixth Annual Seminar – 10 December 2009

-Testing a new IPR Framework for public organisations, Jon Kingsbury, NESTA

-Making money from PSI: how the Environment Agency do it, Mark Houghton, Environment Agency

-Adding value to PSI: the Census addressing example, Glen Watson and Alistair Calder, Office for National Statistics

-Developments outside central government and how we can foster them in Local Government, Carol Tullo, Director of Information Policy and Services, The National Archives and Michael Jennings, APPSI's Local Government Representative

-Developments outside central government and how we can foster them in the devolved administrations, David Lammey, APPSI's Northern Ireland Representative, Hector MacQueen, APPSI's Scotland Representative, and Bill Oates, APPSI's Wales Representative

-Summary of UK and EU PSI policy: what we are seeking to do, recent changes and what might change in the future, Carol Tullo, Director of Information Policy and Services, The National Archives

25th Meeting of APPSI – 17 February 2010

-Update on plans for the Statute Law Database as part of the legislation service, Alan Pawsey, Head of Legislation and Publishing, The National Archives and Norman Hodgett, General Editor, The National Archives

-Update on progress of a new licensing pilot and Creative Commons solution, Jim Wretham, Head of Information Policy, The National Archives and Jo Ellis, Information Policy Manager, The National Archives

-Three years after the CUPI report: an economist's perspective on the pricing of PSI, Prabhat Vaze, APPSI's economics expert

The presentations and discussions at APPSI meetings have kept the Panel up to date across a whole range of issues relating to PSI and have enabled members to engage actively in many areas.

4.2 APPSI's representation at key events

Over the last year APPSI has set out to promote the re-use of PSI as an intellectual asset that helps to enhance information industries, strengthen the economy, and help make public services more efficient. To date, the Panel has addressed a range of stakeholders from central government, local government, the health service, and the private sector at conferences, seminars and meetings. Annex C provides a list of activities undertaken by APPSI members in 2009-10 to raise awareness and engage with the issues pertinent to the PSI agenda.

One important event at which APPSI was strongly represented in 2009-10 was the PSI Conference.

Held on 20 October 2009, this was well attended by representatives from public and private sector bodies across the UK as well as the PSI policy leads in New Zealand and Victoria State, Australia. The Conference was chaired by Professor David Rhind whose introduction of events in the previous eighteen months including the Power of Information Report, the Shareholder Executive's Review of Trading Funds, the launch of Ordnance Survey's new business strategy, the transposition of the INSPIRE Directive into UK law, and the *Making Public Data Public* policy. Carol Tullo, Director of Information Policy and Services at The National Archives laid out how the PSI agenda can be used to make a difference socially, culturally and economically through new and flexible ways of delivering services, driving innovation and encouraging greater social interaction in communities. Such approaches were crossing both national and international boundaries.

4.3 APPSI's engagement through social media

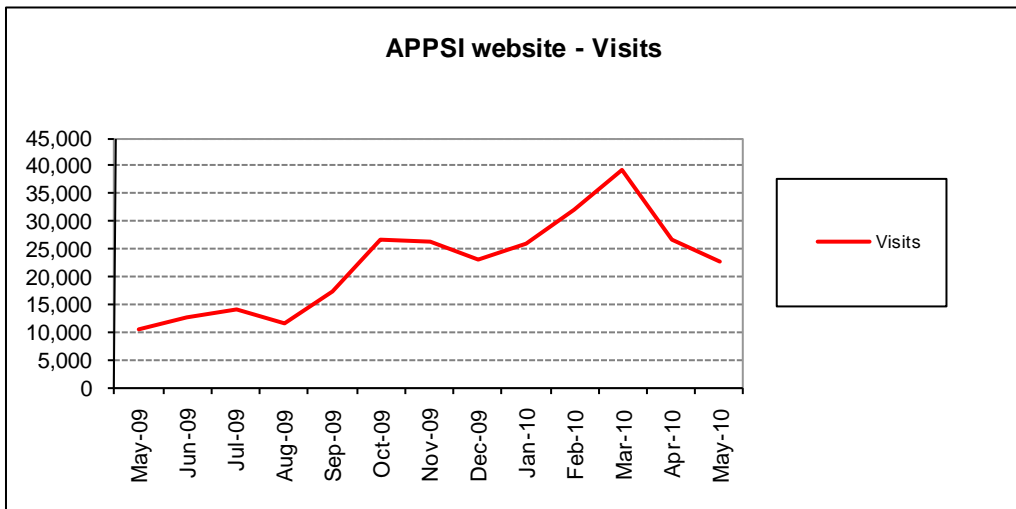
In recent years digital technology has dramatically changed the way in which people share opinions and information, promote discussion and build relationships to drive the PSI agenda. A good example is the Civil Service World Online Roundtable: 'A map for the future?'²² initiated by Carol Tullo, Director of Information Policy and Services, The National Archives on 15 February 2010 in order to explore the potential of – and the obstacles to – better use of geographical information. Michael Jennings, APPSI's Local Government Representative, highlighted a 14-page special report on 'The Data Deluge' in *The Economist* (27 February-5 March).²³ One of the eight major articles in the report, entitled *The Open Society*, was devoted to "Governments letting in the light". It contrasted progress in the USA with that in the UK, saying the European Directive has no bite, and that Crown Copyright is an obstacle, referring specifically to Ordnance Survey information and Postal Address File (PAF) data, and the "loud complaints from businesses and activists", whilst acknowledging that "from later this year access to some parts of both data sets will be free thanks to an initiative to bring more government services online."

²² <http://network.civilservicelive.com/pg/blog/caroltullo/read/268939/a-map-for-the-future>.

²³ 'The Data Deluge' in, *The Economist*, 25 February 2010. See: http://www.economist.com/opinion/displaystory.cfm?story_id=15579717.

4.4 The APPSI website

The APPSI website describes the Panel’s work and also traces the wider national and international developments in public sector information policy. In addition, the APPSI website has publicised key events and has made available presentations where PSI issues have been the focus of discussion and debate. These can be accessed via news updates represented by calendar entries or by subject headings. The volume of traffic on the web site has grown rapidly: in April 2009 the APPSI website received 7,000 visits whilst in March 2010 the number of visits had increased to 39,000.



5. APPSI's future strategy and objectives

Looking forward to the next year our intention is to focus on the areas set out below:

5.1 Briefings to Ministers

APPSI aims to provide frequent practical briefings to our Minister at the Ministry of Justice and other Ministers who have an interest in public sector information. These will cover key issues discussed and debated at our APPSI meetings and seminar where speakers are invited to present evidence relating to the impact of PSI, the governance of PSI and principles underpinning its re-use, as well as the scope and adequacy of information management across the public sector.

5.2 Advice to Government and other parties

During 2010-11 APPSI plans to continue to provide informed advice to government and other relevant parties, particularly on

- the need for a definition of a Public Task for Ordnance Survey and other Trading Funds;
- the effective implementation of Ordnance Survey's new business model; and
- the release of key datasets on data.gov.uk.

5.3 PSI re-use in the devolved administrations and local government

One of the barriers to effective PSI re-use is the general lack of awareness within the devolved administrations and local government. APPSI will work directly with The National Archives to raise awareness and create opportunities to progress the re-use of PSI in the

- Scottish Government;
- Northern Ireland Government;
- Welsh Assembly Government; and
- Local government throughout the United Kingdom.

5.4 Responses to consultations

APPSI will respond to any public consultation documents and major reports that address issues of relevance to the Panel's remit to ensure that the momentum on PSI re-use is maintained.

5.5 Awareness raising

APPSI will continue to stimulate and widen debate on the effective exploitation of public sector information by taking opportunities to present and lead discussions at conferences and seminars as well as engaging through social media.

6. Financial Report 2009-10

Full cost of operating APPSI in 2009-10, was £113,806.

Direct Costs

APPSI Secretariat and The National Archives staff salary	£70,604
APPSI Members' Fees and Honorariums	£7,000
Travel & Subsistence	£6,266
Catering	£1,894
Subscriptions	£70
Total Direct Costs	£85,834
Indirect Costs and Overheads	£27,972
Total Cost	£113,806

Note:

1) The costs include:

- Direct costs include a proportion of staff costs based on time spent supporting the Panel.
- Indirect overheads associated with the Panel, such as website development, IT support, The National Archives' Finance and Business Support and accommodation costs.
- Members' Remuneration: the APPSI Chairman and Deputy Chairman are entitled to claim an Honorarium for the work they undertake for the Panel. Other members are able to claim actual Travel and Subsistence expenses incurred in the course of fulfilling their role for the Panel.

Annex A: Glossary

APPSI	Advisory Panel on Public Sector Information
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
CRG	Core Reference Geographies
Defra	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DFP	Department of Finance and Personnel
EC	European Commission
EIR	Environmental Information Regulations
European Directive	EC Directive on the Re-use of Public Sector Information 2003/98
GI	Geographic Information
INSPIRE	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe
LPS	Land and Property Services
NESTA	National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts
NDPB	Non-Departmental Public Bodies
OEP	Operational Efficiency Programme
OPSI	Office of Public Sector Information (part of The National Archives)
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAF	Postal Address File
Panel	Advisory Panel on Public Sector Information
POIR	Power of Information Taskforce Report
PSG	Permanent Secretaries' Group
PSI	Public Sector Information
PSI Regulations	Re-use of Public Sector Information Regulations 2005
UKLC	UK Location Council

Annex B: APPSI members in 2009-10

Chair

Professor David Rhind CBE

Deputy Chair

Peter Wienand

Expert Members

Mike Batty CBE, Geospatial Information

Chris Corbin, European Expert

Keith Dugmore, Statistical Information

John Gray, Digital Content

Hilary Newiss, Intellectual Property issues

Michael Nicholson, Geospatial Information

Shane O'Neill, Digital Content

John Ponting, PSI expert

Prabhat Vaze, Economist

Phillip Webb, Information Communications Technology

Representative Members

Neil Ackroyd, Trading Funds

Stefan Carlyle, Information Producers

James Eric Davies, Library and University Community

Christine Gifford, Information Management Community

Michael Jennings, Local Government

David Lammey, Northern Ireland

Hector MacQueen, Scotland

Bill Oates, Wales

Contributing Member

Patricia Seex, economics expert

APPSI member who retired in 2010

Christine Gifford, Representative Member, Information Management Community

Annex C: APPSI's activities in 2009-10

Event	APPSI member involved	Date
Westminster Briefing on Place Matters: Implementing the UK Location Strategy	Mike Batty	23 April 2009
Capita's 6th National Information Sharing Across the Public Sector Conference	APPSI Chair	29 April 2009
Guardian and Public Government Computing Round Table	Mike Batty	12 May 2009
Induction of new APPSI members with Carol Tullo, Director of Information Policy and Services, The National Archives	APPSI Chair Michael Jennings David Lammey Bill Oates Prabhat Vaze	18 May 2009
IASSIST Meeting, Tampere, Finland	Mike Batty	27 May 2009
Meeting with Michael Wills, Minister of State for Justice	APPSI Chair APPSI Deputy Chair	8 June 2009
Meeting with Andrew Stott, Director of Digital Engagement, Cabinet Office	APPSI Chair	16 June 2009
Meeting with the French delegation on PSI re-use	APPSI Chair APPSI Deputy Chair Keith Dugmore Michael Nicholson	23 June 2009
Meeting with Iain Bell, Ministry of Justice, regarding the UK Statistics Code of Practice	APPSI Chair	5 August 2009
Meeting with Wendy Liberante, Policy Analyst with the US Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, to discuss US policy on access to public sector information	Patricia Seex	25 August 2009
Meeting with Maurice McTigue, Vice President and Director of the Government Accountability Project and Jerry Brito, Senior Research Fellow and Head of Technology Policy Program, Mercatus Centre, George Mason University, regarding their work on how information technology can make government more transparent and collaborative and availability of government data online in structured and reusable formats	Patricia Seex	27 August 2009
Meeting with Nigel Shadbolt at the Office for National Statistics, on Population Census dissemination	APPSI Chair	7 October 2009
Meeting with Carol Tullo, Director of Information Policy and Services, The National Archives	APPSI Chair	9 October 2009

Event	APPSI member involved	Date
PSI Summit meeting	Hilary Newiss	21 October 2009
Interview with LEK Consulting regarding Ordnance Survey's business model	APPSI Chair	26 October 2009
Intellect Identity and Information Conference	APPSI Chair Hilary Newiss	28 October 2009
Meeting with Michael Wills, Minister of State for Justice	APPSI Chair APPSI Deputy Chair	16 November 2009
Attendance at meeting on data access globally at EC research centre, Ispra	APPSI Chair	15 January 2010
Meeting with Mark Ardron, Head of Business Planning & Performance, The National Archives, on the development of the Public Library Subsidy for supply of British Official Publications	Eric Davies	15 January 2010
ESRC-JISC Meeting on the ESRC Geospatial Data Resources Workshop	Mike Batty	19 January 2010
LOCUS event on PSI – the Next Ten Years	Shane O'Neill	21 January 2010
The Cities Revealed Event	APPSI Chair	27 January 2010
Meeting with Prof J Raper to discuss data.gov.uk	APPSI Chair	2 February 2010
Kable Conference on Managing Public Sector Information	APPSI Chair Neil Ackroyd Shane O'Neill	1 March 2010
Intangible Assets Conference	Shane O'Neill	15 March 2010
Data Resources Workshop at the Edinburgh e-Science Meeting	Mike Batty	16 March 2010
Meeting with the Shareholder Executive to discuss the OS Consultation	APPSI Chair	18 March 2010
Meeting with Oliver Morley, Acting Chief Executive, The National Archives	APPSI Chair	24 March 2010
Lecture at City University on PSI with Carol Tullo, Director of Information Policy and Services, The National Archives	APPSI Chair	25 March 2010