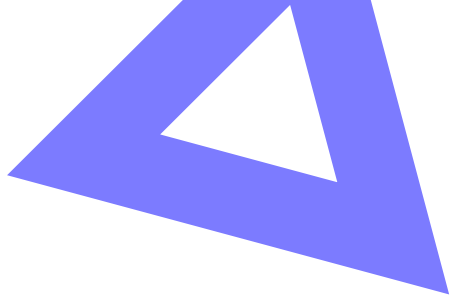


The Experience of Ukraine:

Developing the Open Data Sphere Despite
the Challenges of War

Key Figures of Ukraine's Open Data Sphere



9 million

unique users
of data.gov.ua
(since 2016)

UAH

103,4 bln

open data market in GDP
for 2025 according to the
research conducted before
the beginning of the full-
scale war

more than

100 services

based on open
data

Average

13,9 million

users per month
of open data
based services

21

case studies on
open data impact

almost

80 000

of datasets on data.gov.ua
*Due to the russian full-
scale invasion, public access
to some datasets is
temporarily restricted

more than

70 000

of state servants
successfully
completed training
programs on open
data

3rd place

European Open Data
Maturity Assessment
2023

Challenges of the Open Data Field in Ukraine



Martial law and vulnerability of information



Legislative uncertainties on restriction of access to information



Turnover and lack of personnel



Insufficient level of competencies of civil servants in the field of Open Data



Lack of awareness of the economic value of Open Data



Balance between Transparency and Security

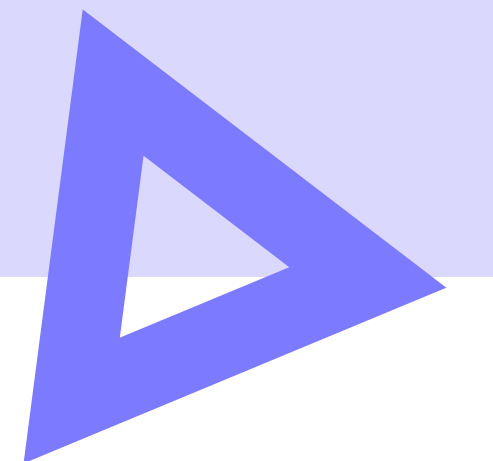
1. Status Quo



**Open by Default,
Anticorruption, Economic
Impact, Effective
Decision and Policy
Making**



**OSINT (everyday lethal
missile attacks of civil and
critical infrastructure)**



Balance between Transparency and Security

2. Legal framework



Constitution of Ukraine



Decree of the President of Ukraine “On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine”

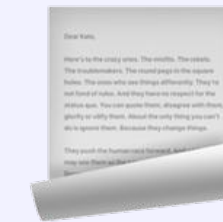


The Law of Ukraine “On Access to Public Information”:

- confidential
- official
- classified information

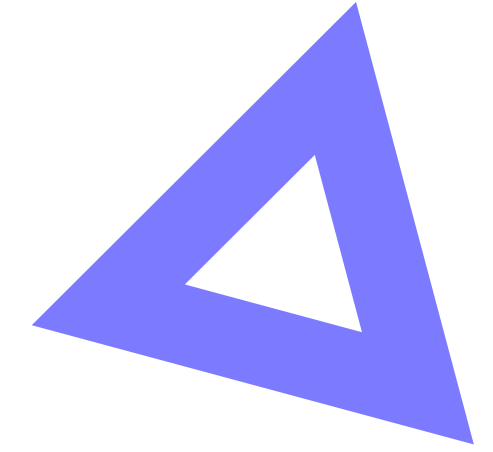


Sector-specific laws



Secondary legislation acts

Balance between Transparency and Security



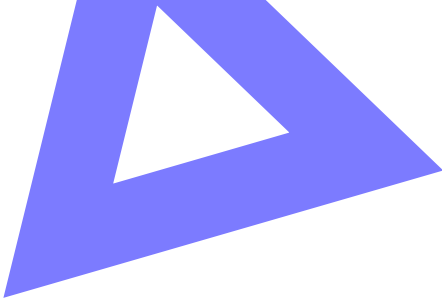
3. Three-part test

Legitimacy: The restriction on access to information must pursue a legitimate aim, such as national security, public safety, or the protection of personal privacy.

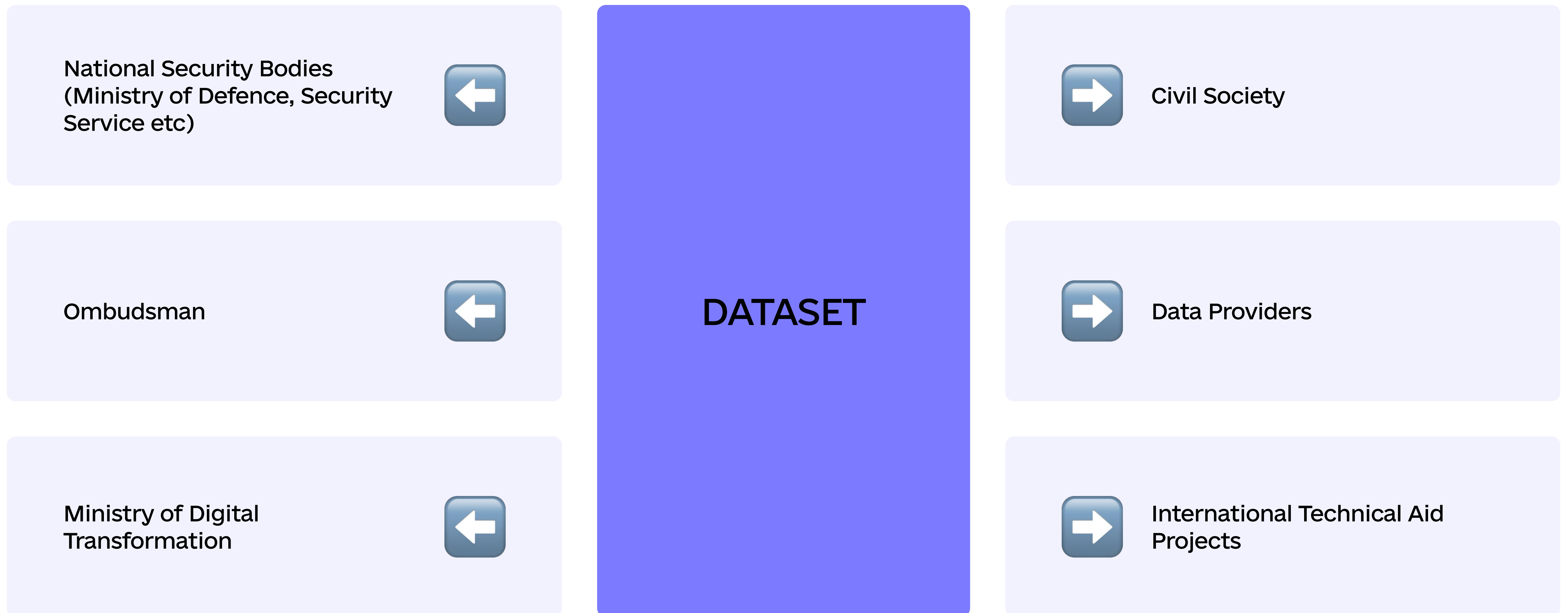
Necessity: The restriction must be necessary in a democratic society. This means that there should be no less restrictive means available to achieve the same aim.

Proportionality: The restriction must be proportionate to the aim pursued. This involves balancing the public interest in accessing the information against the need for confidentiality or restriction.

Balance between Transparency and Security



4. Data+ Platform for Coordination



Lessons learned

- Legislation should allow temporary restrictions on sensitive information due to security risks, ensuring proportionality and not hindering access to public information.
- A mechanism for these restrictions must be established.
- Extremely sensitive information should remain confidential.
- Technical infrastructure must support the sorting of information for publication.
- Co-operation between different sectors is crucial.

Thank you for your attention!

Contact me

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Ministry of Digital
Transformation of Ukraine

