

## **Non-capitalist market for open data**

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Participants:

Mateja, Slovenian Government, implementation on PSI directive, strategy, efficiency

Nancy, Greece, Hellenic ministry, IT Expert, open government, open data policy,

Claudia, Portugal, public administration

Framework presentation by Paolo

- In order to reach sustainability you have to integrate the social dimension with the economic dimension. How can you do that?
- The first breakthrough was social anthropology
- Community currencies have a potential to provide a bridge.
- Examples are WIR (Switzerland) and Sardex (Sardinia, Italy)
- Barter systems, not a store of value, because there is no interest; this makes it a non-capital market
- Market and capitalism are not synonymous
- European payments union was set up after World War II, in 1985 it had been shut down for the IMF
- Such systems seem to be robust
- In Sardex there are many participants from different industries
- How can the government participate in such as system?
- Should cultural commons be introduced?

Question:

How can this be linked to open data? What are the benefits of open data? Which results are there? What are the social changes in society?

Example: Make government more efficient, more transparent?

Paolo: There is a greater urgency to survive and build business models; at some points problems become economic

Mateja: Open data benefits are really important, so we need to achieve that in any way.

Nancy: Bringing citizens closer to the government is also important, we need more direct democracy. Money and currencies are also important, but we need more social values. Example in Greece: Transparency initiative – since all public decision are public, the decision making process has changed to the better, they are being watched.

Journalists are the best clients of this.

The bigger strength is the culture change, not the economic change.

Michele: There is a flow of trust because of open data. Citizens are the shareholders of the democratic government. This is of paramount importance. There are benefits that cannot be internalised. This is non-monetary, non-commercial. “Trust” can be a new currency.

Mateja: Social benefits are nothing new, each state has an action plan. We know that.

Clemens: Can we make a case study? Perhaps we can take about the openlaws.eu project/service?

Paolo: The social benefits are rather obvious. Lets look at the economic instruments that we have. In openlaws we want to intermediate legal experts and publishers but keep them in the value chain. Services may change, but the whole system will benefit.

Mateja: With law there are less problems because there is no copyright.

Paolo: Still, legal data is difficult to interpret. It is more difficult than a map. We need a more open discussion with all stakeholders.

Nancy: How would this work for openlaws.eu?

Clemens: Explanation of the openlaws.eu business model, free access for citizens, premium features for businesses.

Paolo: The problem for openlaws community currency is that the system is closed. What do you do with credits? Could be “corporate social responsibility points”. We are still working on this.

Michele: Governments will also benefit from the integration and aggregation that openlaws will provide.

Nancy: Suggestions for openlaws:

- Could combine legislation information with other information, e.g. case law
- Additional ministerial law decrees would be good
- What is the discussion in the community on certain legal information?
- Keywords, tags, ontologies are needed

A lawyer could certainly benefit from this.

### **Answers to the SharePSI questions:**

X = non-capitalist market

Q1: Introduce a different socio-economic model that can encourage collaboration between PA and private sector and can support both equally.

Q2: It reinforces constructive interaction between social and economic spheres, and democratic participation and trust.

Q3: Create a new type of non-commodity money (zero-interest mutual credit system) with broad participation by all stakeholders.