



# **Deliverable 2.2**

## **Report on first workshop**

**Uses of Open Data within Government  
for Innovation and Efficiency**

**Standards for Open Data and  
Public Sector Information**

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# Executive Summary

Share-PSI 2.0 is organising a series of workshops throughout 2014 and 2015, each focussing on a different aspect of public sector information.

This report provides a summary of the first of those workshops which was hosted by the University of the Aegean on the island of Samos, Greece, and collocated with the 5th Samos Summit on ICT-enabled Governance, 30 June to 1 July, 2014.

# 1 Introduction

The first Share-PSI 2.0 workshop took place as part of the 5th annual [Samos Summit](#) on ICT-enabled Governance. The Share-PSI 2.0 [partners](#) shared a lot of their experience of developing open data and data sharing strategies across the public sector in different European countries and this was augmented by several external speakers as well as attendees whose primary interest was other aspects of the Summit. This report summarises the discussion which was captured in a set of [raw notes](#), [photographs](#) and [tweets](#). All papers and slides are linked from the [agenda](#).



*The 'Family Photo' showing all the attendees on day 1 of the Samos Summit*

The overall theme for the Share-PSI 2.0 sessions was *Uses of Open Data Within Government for Innovation and Efficiency* and the Summit began with an [introductory speech](#) by the Deputy Minister at the Hellenic Ministry of Administrative Reform and e- Governance (MAREG), [Dr Evy Christofilopoulou](#). Delivered on her behalf by [Nancy Routzouni](#), who represents MAREG in the Share-PSI network, the speech set the scene for much of what followed.

As the workshop heard from many countries, Greece is implementing its strategy for using ICT, especially the Web, to make its data available between departments and to its citizens.

*To further unlock public sector information, we have prepared the required legislative framework to actively endorse the principle of "open by default" and make government data promptly available, in open format, governed by standards, with a view to developing an ecosystem of open, interoperable services for sharing and re-use.*

[...]

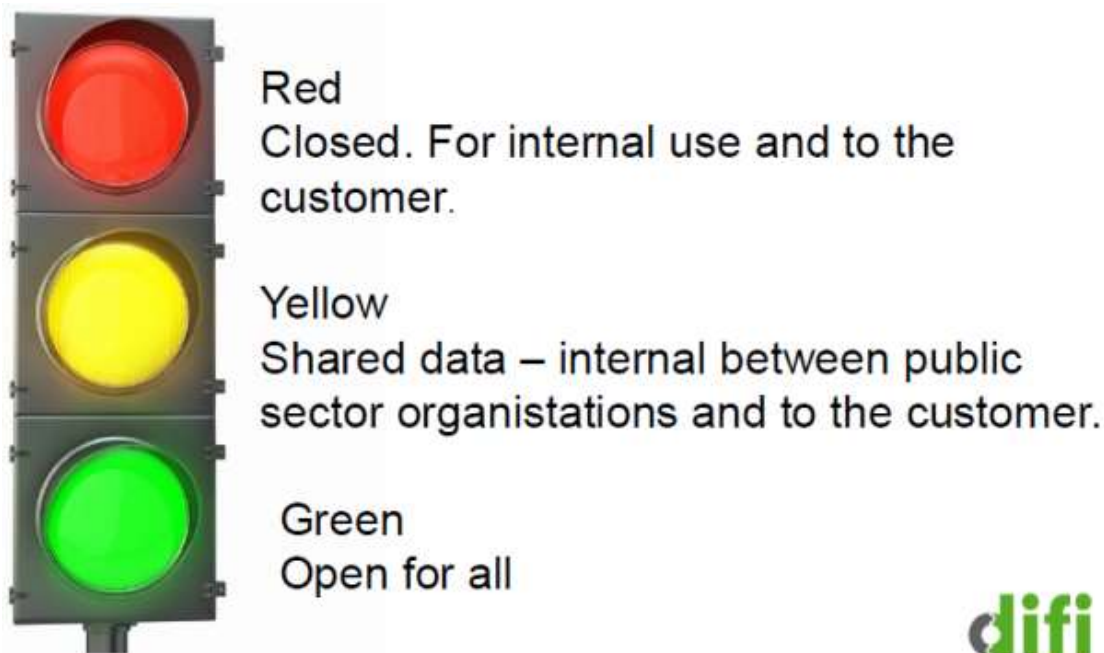
***Because to open is to trust***

## 2 Plans and Implementations

The core ideas expressed by the Greek Government Minister clearly resonate in many countries and regions: Flanders, the Canary Islands, France, the Czech Republic, Spain, Slovenia, Serbia, Croatia, Austria and now even Albania; cities like Gijón and Helsinki. In all these cases, elected politicians as well as civil servants recognise the potential benefits of opening data for sharing among colleagues and citizens.

Heather Broomfield and Steinar Skagemo of the Norwegian government (Difi) introduced the concept of a traffic light system that, although not an official designation, is a handy way to describe whether and how data should be shared.

[\[paper\]](#) [\[slides\]](#)



*The traffic light system that (informally) classifies PSI in Norway*

They emphasised that the idea of 'open data' comes as a natural consequence of the real goal that is to *share data*. The Norwegian government mandates the sharing of data and implements a single authentication and sign on system that is used across all online services. In this way many application processes are made much more efficient. If a foreign national applies for a residency permit, for example, the government already has all the information it needs to process the application. Likewise it already knows what you're entitled to, that you have a child approaching school age or whatever. By collecting and sharing data about what payments companies have made to you, the government already knows your income and so can calculate what tax is owed without asking you to fill in a form. This makes the Norwegian tax collection system one of the most efficient in the world.

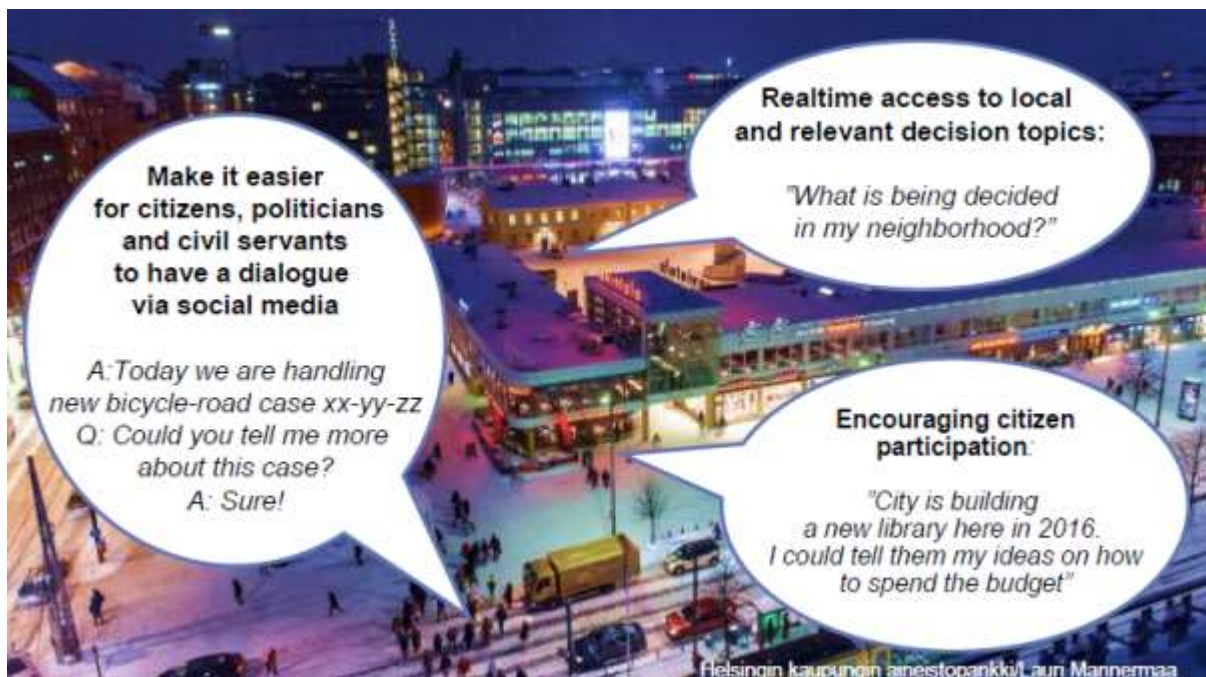
The sharing of data has three benefits:

1. Design for sharing improves efficiencies;
2. Improved data quality and service delivery;
3. Data sharing within the public sector provides for greater savings and better services.

A prime example of the latter is the meteorological office whose public mission is to protect lives by providing accurate data – and Norway has a lot of weather. The business register is, of course, a key dataset. Sharing that avoids the need for different agencies to keep copies of the data and allows citizens' access too. In a country of only 5 million people, the business register is accessed approximately 1.4 millions times per month.

In Helsinki the focus has been on bringing policy makers and citizens closer together. The rough the [Open Ahjo](#) initiative, the agendas and topics for discussion at various meetings are publicised. This is now being extended to making the data on which decision are made available as well. Things like population statistics, administrative boundaries and financial data. Of course making such data available means going against the grain for many policy makers who instinctively fear such openness but others welcome it.

[[Web site](#)] [[slides](#)]



*Helsinki administrators want to interact directly with citizens*

One problem highlighted by Ville Meloni from Forum Virium Helsinki was that of describing locations reliably across different datasets. This was discussed in one of the bar camp sessions lead, naturally enough, by Athina Trakas of the OGC. In that session she pointed to the recent joint [W3C/OGC workshop](#) run under the [SmartOpenData project](#) that, subject to confirmation, will result in a new [joint working group](#) being formed later in 2014.

The Canary Islands are, of course, very different from the Finnish capital. With 10 million visitors per year, the island of Tenerife has 31 municipalities, more than 500 hotels, over 1000 restaurants plus museums, events and other attractions. José Luis Roda García from the Universidad de la Laguna described the 4 stage plan to enable data-based efficiencies and innovation:

1. identification of potential data providers and their datasets, both public and private sector;
2. requirements development, standards selection and portal implementation;
3. application development;
4. dissemination through competitions, meetings, talks and student motivation.

Although the local context in Tenerife is very different from Helsinki, Oslo or Brussels, it is still the case that policy makers' natural reluctance to share data had to be overcome and their high level support was as crucial to the success of this project as any other open data project.

[\[paper\]](#) [\[slides\]](#)



*You need a plan and you need high level support*

Flanders approached the challenges in a top-down fashion, developing and implementing a framework and action plan to enable the implementation of open data on all levels of government. [\[paper\]](#) [\[slides\]](#)

Amongst other actions, the plan included an annual Open Data Day in Brussels. That event attracted 230 people in 2012 and 250 in 2013. The uptake of data by the demand side is disappointing though. The focus of the third edition of the open data in Flanders on October 3rd 2014 will therefore be on the demand side, the users of open data; companies, organisations, developers and individuals using Open Data for re-use, a bottom-up approach this time. CEOs, CIOs and project managers will get the opportunity to voice their expectations and recommendations with respect to the open data policy and implementation at the Flemish government. They are expecting more than 300 participants.

The Flemish government also initiated and co-financed the VIP projects (Flemish Innovation Projects), inviting governmental organisations to submit innovative open data projects, the goal being to encourage the use of open data within government for innovation and efficiency. 24 applications were sent in of which 10 projects were chosen. CORVe's Noël van Herreweghe described the 10 entries that were selected to receive a total of around €500,000.



## 3 Impact Studies

On behalf of the University of Economics in Prague, Jan Kučera presented a comparison of different approaches to open data taken by two different Czech organisations. One followed a careful top-down approach. The list of datasets was carefully chosen and each one prepared for publication. In contrast, another approach was driven by FOI requests. Frequently requested datasets have been selected for opening up and less emphasis was paid to data quality and process. This can be thought of as a bottom up approach. [[paper](#)][[slides](#)]

Both approaches have their advantages. The feedback mechanism implemented by the top down approach lead to better quality data through user feedback but bottom up seemed to have broader impact and wider uptake of the data.

[@OpenDataSupport](#): Neven Vrček about using [#BPMN](#) for modelling lifecycle of [#OpenData](#). Check our module on [opendata lifecycle #samos2014](#)

Another way to analyse the effectiveness and efficiency gains, or otherwise, of open data policies, is to apply Business Process Modelling. This has been done by Neven Vrček and his colleagues at the University of Zagreb who considered a number of challenges around the collection and provision of environmental pollution data. The quantity and variety of data in this domain is large and it's particularly sensitive to errors. Therefore the quality of the data handling processes is as important as the data quality itself. By using Business Process Modelling, such as [BPMN2.0](#), it's possible to track and manage the whole data lifecycle and calculate a cost per unit of data. [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

In his work on Open Data Trentino, Feroz Farazi highlighted the need to make data publication an integral part of change management within public administrations. Working with a number of partners, [Open Data Trentino](#) has been building data models that help make data more useful and more reusable by modelling data as entities, making cross correlation much easier. [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

The Hungarian Scientific Bibliography (MTMT) was presented by András Micsik. It serves as a national scope registry of research results with strong quality control, so it can serve various statistics about Hungarian research, although they face various legal and copyright problems with opening up data.

After the presentation it was revealed that similar services are desired by other countries as well. Sweden is building a similar system and facing similar problems as are Belgium, Albania, etc. [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

## 4 Metadata

In any discussion of open data, the subject of metadata is usually high on the list of hot topics. Peter Parycek and Johann Höchtl of the Danube University Krems described the work in Austria to create an [open data portal](#) for businesses. Launched during the workshop itself, the portal includes datasets from companies like IBM and HP. Importantly, it uses the same metadata schema as the [Austrian government's data portal](#). There was some heated discussion about the decision not to use DCAT as the basis for this metadata, however, on closer inspection most of the terms used are exactly the same Dublin Core terms used by DCAT. [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

Spain is famously a federation of regions and so it's no surprise that data catalogues in Spain are also federated. The legal framework is in place across Spain such that each region is obliged to publish data with a common metadata structure, namely the [DCAT Application Profile](#) published by the European Commission (written by Share-PSI 2.0 partner Makx Dekkers). This means that the data, wherever it may be published, is accessible via the centralised portal at <http://datos.gob.es/>. Local administrators are given access to the central site to set the URL of their data feed. These multiple feeds are then made available from the central site as both ATOM and RDF feeds. A total of 1,600 datasets are available via datos.gob.es at the time of writing, along with a number of APIs and widgets. [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

## 5 Transport



One of the apps using Gijón's open transport data [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

An area where open data often has most take up from external developers is transport. Making data available is not new in France but hitherto has been done by each public administration with little coordination. Open Data France is tackling that issue and, as Philippe Mussi explained, one particular area of interest is in transport data. The community is settling around using Google's [General Transit Feed](#) but its use is subject to feedback and review across French public sector users and is seen as a 'viral format' that enables experimentation rather than a formal standard that can be hard to understand and implement.

In Spain's northern city and resort of Gijón, a rich set of data is made available through APIs. These allow mobile applications to be built but it's the same data and the same APIs that are used in the message boards at transport stops. Low cost displays can be installed anywhere – and have been in shops, restaurants and hospitals – built with a Raspberry Pi attached to an old monitor. Martin Alvarez-Espinar of CTIC reported that the Gijón city authority calculates that the initiative contributes an annual saving to the city of €0.8M/year. [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

## 6 Transparency and Anti-Corruption

The workshop heard about several examples of public sector information being made available explicitly as a transparency measure. In one case, Slovenia, this is done explicitly as an anti-corruption measure. The [Supervisor](#) platform matches government spending with contract data and the company register. As Mateja Prešern of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Administration and Gašper Žejn of the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption reported, citizens naturally look at public expenditure in their own area. Although personal names are removed from transactional data, it was easy to spot a case where a school was giving a lot of work to a company that locals knew to be owned by the school head teacher's wife. [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

COMMISSION FOR THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION  
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

**SPL d.d.** (več na AJPES) ← **Link to business register**

- Dejavnost: Upravljanje nepremičnin za plačilo ali po pogodbi
- Davčna številka: 97406287

**Informacije o ustanoviteljih in družbenikih poslovnega subjekta ter o povezanih poslovnih subjektih**

Ustanovitelji in družbeniki SPL d.d.				Poslovni subjekti, ki jih je ustanovilo SPL d.d.			
Ime / Naziv	Vstop	Izstop	Delež	Naziv	Vstop	Izstop	Delež
<a href="#">SPL DP d.o.o.</a>	26. september 2012	-	74,204%	<a href="#">SPL DP d.o.o.</a>	23. maj 2007	04. julij 2008	-
					23. maj 2007	01. september 2008	0,5004%
					24. maj 2011	22. maj 2012	0,4870%
					24. maj 2011	22. maj 2012	1,3400%
					22. november 2012	-	0,8474%
					22. november 2012	-	0,9942%
					28. februar 2013	-	1,3157%
					21. maj 2013	-	0,2713%
					02. junij 2014	-	14,1855%
				<a href="#">IMAGINE d.o.o.</a>	25. marec 2010	-	25,10%

company owners

subsidiary companies

Some of the components of the Supervisor tool

Users are given advice on how to use the system and get the most out of it and one advantage offered by running Supervizor is that all the data has improved in quality through being looked at by many eyes. The server's logging function has been switched off due to the success of the system meaning that the logs were taking up too much space on the hard drive.

Peter Krantz Great talk by [@JuliaHoxha](#) about finding irregularities and more in spending data: <http://spending.data.al/> - way ahead of Sweden #samos2014

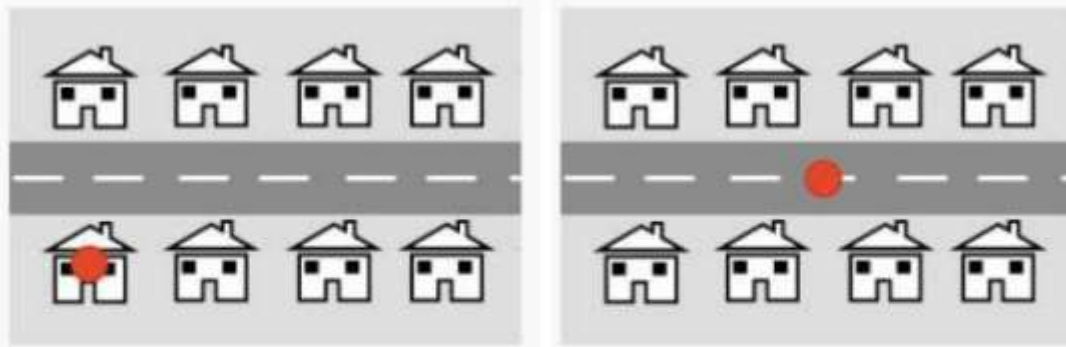
For many attendees, the Share-PSI 2.0 workshop in Samos was the first opportunity to learn about open data initiatives in Albania. Julia Hoxha presented the work of the Albanian Institute for Science, one of whose projects is Open Data Albania. The project offers data, tools and visualisations aimed at media, civic society organisations, academia and Web activists, all acting as channels to reach the real audience which is the citizenry. [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

Simon Whitehouse Being non-partisan has helped Open Data Albania establish their credibility

The project is proving effective with journalists referring to the data and visualisations in articles and, importantly, politicians recognising its importance. The Prime Minister was as surprised as anyone else to find that so much was being spent on his car repairs (he had it looked into), and just why was so much being spent on hiring chairs in the municipality of Kavaja? As with Supervizor, transparency through open data in Albania has lead directly to reducing corruption and thereby increasing public sector efficiency.

Other examples of open data efforts aimed specifically at transparency include the OpenCoesione portal in Italy that monitors the spending of €75bn across 766 projects. Lorenzo Canova of the Politecno di Torino highlighted that, as with so many open data projects, an important result of opening the data is that errors can be spotted and corrected. For example, OpenCoesione found a remarkable number of projects funded to the tune of €1! [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

Transparency is the driver behind the development of the [police.uk](http://police.uk) service too. As noted by Minister Christofilopoulou in her opening remarks, to open is to trust – and who needs the public's trust more than the police? England has 43 separate police forces that, when they first began making their crime data available in 2008, did so in an uncoordinated way. The single system introduced in late 2009 greatly increased efficiency and means that the monthly updates can be correlated with quarterly data from the Office of National Statistics, a process that leads to improved data quality. Users of the system also help to improve quality as people have reported crime often check that their report has been included. [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]



**Figure 2(a).** Location of crime occurrence

**Figure 2(b).** Location of 'snap point' used

*The snap point system used by police.uk to protect anonymity*

Reporting crime presents a specific problem: greater granularity risks infringing personal privacy. Amanda Smith from the Open Data Institute described the adopted solution which is to generalise the location of each crime so that it could refer to any of at least 12 addresses, putting the point on the map in the middle of a road, not on one side or the other.

The impact of the police.uk site is an improved public perception of the Police and there is plenty of room for future expansion of the system. In particular, linking reports of crimes through to information about how it was followed up and, ultimately, to court cases and convictions.



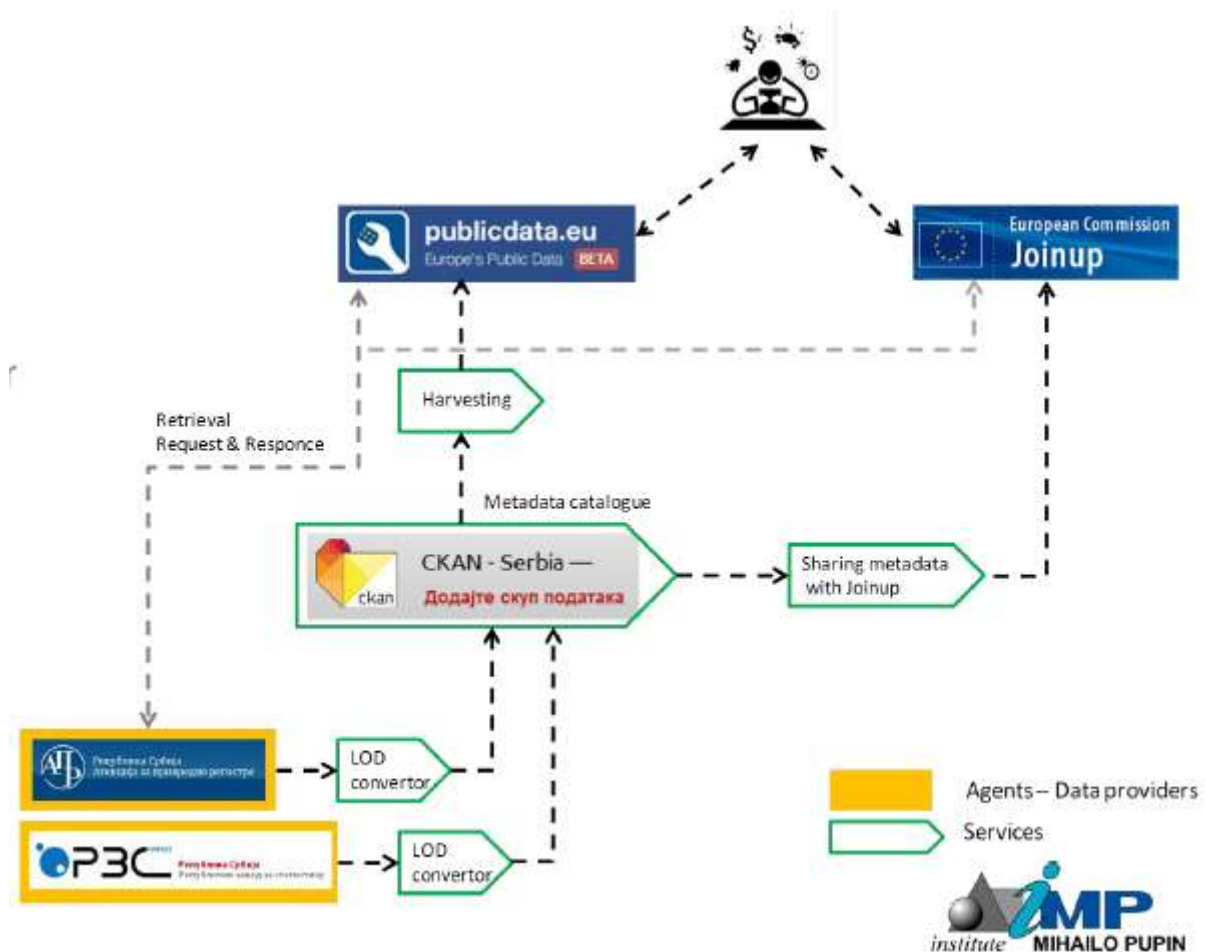
*Fire crew commanders have to make decision on the spot with whatever data and experience they have*

Bart van Leeuwen of Netage and the Amsterdam Brandweer (Fire Service) has use cases and anecdotes for data sharing that generally trump all others at these events: saving lives. His work on using Linked Data technology to aid emergency response teams is driven by a fear that all the data that would help the commanders to make the right decisions exists but is unavailable when and where it is most needed. All the relevant data has been available for a long time but has been expensive. Now it is either free or much cheaper but a lack of good APIs means it's still not readily accessible. [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

On the spot commanders have to make decisions very quickly, often facing real situations that are far more complex than a desk-based analysis would predict. When things go wrong, as they inevitably do, investigations that follow can go on for months so timely access to real data is a critical need if emergencies are to be handled efficiently. In that regard, Open Street Map is usually far more accurate than official maps.

## 7 Statistics

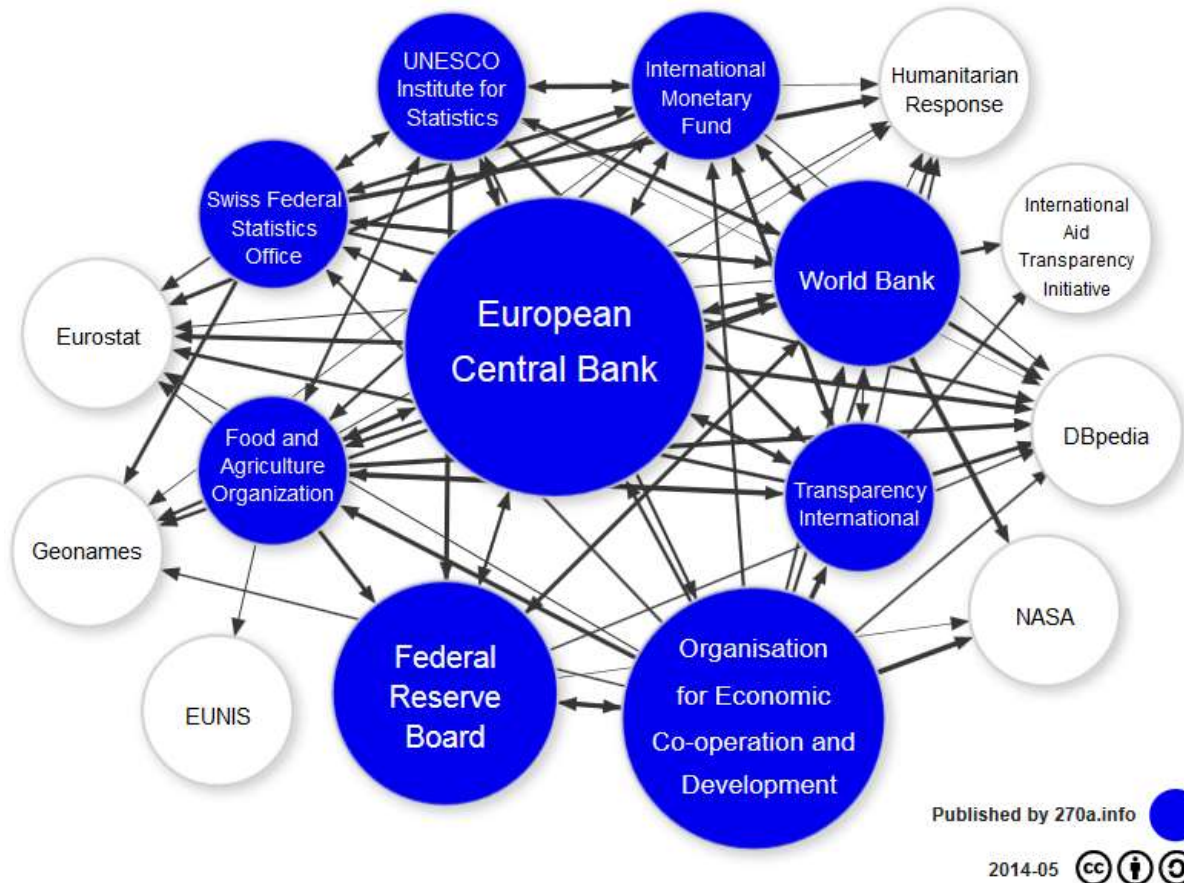
The workshop heard about three projects that are using Linked Data technologies, specifically the [Data Cube Vocabulary](#), to offer advanced statistical data tools. [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]



*The data flows from the Serbian Statistical Office case study*

Valentina Janev of the Institute Mihajlo Pupin described using the [LOD2 technology stack](#) to align code lists used by several statistical datasets and to create the Statistical Workbench: an integrated set of professional tools for accessing, manipulating, exploring and publishing statistical data. Such data can then be visualised using tools like the [CubeViz RDF Data Cube Browser](#) or mapped using tools like ESTA-LD under development in the [GeoKnow](#) project. In the case of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the data can be published on the [Serbian data portal](#).

George Papastefanatos of the Institute for the Management of Information Systems Research Centre "Athena" presented similar work being done in Greece. Again, disparate data sources are converted to Linked Data using standard vocabularies that enable different statistics to be queried at once, providing answers to questions that can only come from multiple sources. The [Linked-Statistics.gr](#) service offers advice for non-specialists on how to use the system and to link to specific data points. [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]



Sarven Capadisli's work in this same area is extensive. Taking data from a wide variety of sources, which is increasingly available as SDMX-ML, he's able to use tools like the LOD2 Statistical Workbench to process the data. He goes further, however, and adds in an important provenance layer as well as an easy to use interface, like the Greek example, designed for use by non-specialists such as journalists. The service, [270a Linked Dataspaces](#), also offers regression analysis

and more so that it's possible to link to specific statistical analysis that also shows the provenance of the data. [[Web site](#)] [[slides](#)]

The various projects focussed on statistics do not of themselves increase efficiency within government. However, it provides easy to use, easy to visualise and easy to reference data points that lie at the heart of public sector decision making.

## 8 Bar Camp

The workshop ended with 10 participants all suggesting topics for further discussion. After a little negotiation and voting with feet, these 10 became 4 discussions that explored specific areas in a little more detail.

Peter Krantz Interesting discussion on open standards for geodata. Benefit of data/standards appears when they are used. #sharepsi #samos2014

As mentioned [earlier](#), the subject of location is important and there was a bar camp session looking at the overlap between open data and location data. Although many standards exist, and Open Street Map and GeoNames are among the most well known open data initiatives, more needs to be done to make it easier to link to locations.

Deirdre Lee Link to [Towards Common Methods for Assessing Open Data](#)' #sharepsi #samos2014 [@webfoundation](#) [@TheGovLab](#)

The themes discussed by many of the government bodies represented at the Samos workshop were discussed further in another session. The need for political support, the need to show a successful return and the need to show external demand for open data all need to be addressed in a strategy.

PwC's Michiel De Keyzer lead a discussion around the prioritisation of datasets for publication. This built on [work he's done](#) under the ISA Programme on helping public authorities to identify the highest value datasets. The problem is a classic chicken and egg: if you ask people what data they want you will get a very limited response. Publish the data and then people will have ideas what to do with it – but how do you know what to publish first? In the UK, data around schools, planning(construction), licensing and location are most in demand, but that may not be the case everywhere. A thought provoking question raised in the session was whether some 'low value' datasets may actually be of the highest value to disadvantaged people. How would you assess that?

The discussions around the Austrian and Spanish approaches to metadata were the basis of a further bar camp session. It was argued that since metadata provision is cumbersome, and different people will describe the same thing in different ways, more of it should be automatically generated from the data itself. Data portals should be able to return not just data but visualisations of data.

Metadata provision can be coordinated in a top down manner to facilitate federation, as exemplified in Spain, or bottom up. Both approaches will have their advantages analogous perhaps to the case presented in the [Czech Republic](#).



## 9 Conclusions

The Share-PSI 2.0 sessions at the Samos Summit formed less than two days' discussion but could easily have filled a whole week. The partners themselves represent a significant body of people engaged directly in curating, publishing and sharing data, as well as analysing the impact of such actions. The benefits of moving to a situation where individual organisations, be that public or private, manage their own data and share it so that others can just use it without replicating any of that management process provides real efficiency savings. Achieving this, however, requires a number of elements to be in place.

- First and foremost, there needs to be a strategy that coordinates the efforts of multiple agencies.
- The strategy needs the support of senior officials who are empowered to provide top down authority where required.
- Local action is, however required. Internal processes in multiple agencies will need to be applied to meet a common goal but the local aspect is important for success.
- Benefits accrue in different ways: through improved efficiency, improved effectiveness at fulfilment of the public task, and through greater trust brought about through greater transparency.
- The most successful examples of data reusage tend to be around transport, spending tied to contracts and company registers, location and statistics. Among these, more work needs to be done to improve the representation of location in public sector information. Efforts to improve the interoperability and visualisation of statistics are impressive.
- In terms of organisation, the bar camp sessions – i.e. facilitated discussions around a particular topic – proved very popular and this will affect the nature of the [next Share-PSI 2.0 workshop](#) in Lisbon in December.

We have received a total of 25 papers<sup>1</sup> for Samos. 20 of those, a much higher proportion than originally envisaged, have come from partners or others closely associated with them. This indicates that greater effort will be needed to leverage existing networks ahead of the Lisbon workshop. Nevertheless, reviews of those papers suggested that the quality is high and that the discussion in Samos will be productive.

This report on the event as well as the case studies are available on the project Web site, adding substantially to its content. This enables the partners to meet objective 3 – proving Share-PSI 2.0 to be a network of expertise – as it will provide material that can be used by partners in their work. In particular, it will provide material for use in talks and, potentially, policy documents.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.w3.org/2013/share-psi/wiki/Samos/Papers>

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 Annex 1
 

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# AGENDA

## Monday 30 June

14:30 Coordinated Action on Open Data *Improving efficiency across government departments*

Chair: Makx Dekkers; Scribe: Phil Archer; (10 minutes + 5 min Q&A per speaker plus 15 min panel)

*Examples from the Norwegian public Sector* Heather Broomfield & Steinar Skagemo DIFI, Norway [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Raising the quality of your city's data by opening up* Pieter Colpaert iMinds, Belgium [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Open Government Data Austria - Organisation, Procedures and Uptake* Johann Höchtel Danube University Krems, Austria [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Supervisor – an Indispensable Open Government Application* Mateja Prešern Ministry of the Interior and Public Administration, Slovenia; Gašper Žejn Commission for the Prevention of Corruption [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*A Federation Tool for Open Data Portals* M<sup>a</sup> Dolores Hernández Maroto Ministry of Finances and Public Administrations, Spain [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

### Panel Discussion With Speakers Plus ...

Michiel De Keyzer, PwC, Belgium [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)]

16:00 Coffee

16:30 City Life and Open Data *Data and services to data in your neighbourhood*

Chair: Mateja Presern; Scribe: Steinar Skagemo; (10 minutes + 5 min Q&A per speaker plus 15 min panel)

*A Transparent City* Ville Meloni Forum Virium Helsinki, Finland [[abstract](#)] [[Web site](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Open Traffic Information Standard & Experimentation for Enhanced Services* Philippe Mussi for Jean-Marie Bourgogne Open Data France [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Public Transport Data in the City of Gijon* Martin Alvarez-Espinar CTIC, Spain [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Open Crime and Justice Data in UK* Amanda Smith The Open Data Institute, UK [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Experiences with Open Data in the Fire Department* Bart van Leeuwen Netage, Netherlands [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

### Panel Discussion With Speakers Plus ...

Daniel Pop, West University of Timisoara, Romania [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)]

18:00 End of Day 1

## Tuesday 1 July

12:00 Order from Chaos *Different approaches to collecting, curating and publishing data*

Chair: Yannis Charalabidis; Scribe: Noël Van Herreweghe; (10 minutes + 5 min Q&A per speaker plus 15 min panel)

*OpenCoesione and Monithon - a Transparency Effort* Lorenzo Canova, Antonio Vetrò, Marco Torchiano, Raimondo Iemma & Federico Morando Politecnico di Torino, Italy [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Coordination of open data development in Croatia: case study of Environmental Pollution Registry* Neven Vrček University of Zagreb, Croatia [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Open Spending in Albania* Julia Hoxha Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Comparison of Approaches to Publication of OGD in Two Czech Public Sector Bodies* Jan Kučera University of Economics, Prague, Czech Republic [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Open Data to Improve Sharing and Publication of Information between Public Administrations* José Luis Roda García Universidad De La Laguna, Spain [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

### Panel Discussion With Speakers

13:30 Light Lunch

14:30 Innovation and Insight *How data encourages innovation and reflects on society*

Chair: Muriel Foulonneau; Scribe: Benedikt Kämpgen; (10 minutes + 5 min Q&A per speaker plus 15 min panel)

*The Flemish Innovation Projects: promoting innovation through encouraging the use and re-use of government datasets* Noël Van Herreweghe CORVe, Belgium [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Open Government Data - Fostering Innovation* Feroz Farazi University of Trento, Italy [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Publishing and Consuming Linked Open Data with the LOD Statistical Workbench* Valentina Janev Institute "Mihajlo Pupin," Serbia [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Towards A Methodology for Publishing Linked Open Statistical Data* George Papastefanatos IMIS / RC Athena, Greece [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

*Statistical Linked Dataspaces and Analysis* Sarven Capadisli Bern University of Applied Sciences, E-Government-Institute [[abstract](#)] [[Web site](#)] [[slides](#)]

### Panel Discussion With Speakers Plus ...

András Micsik, SZTAKI [[abstract](#)] [[paper](#)] [[slides](#)]

16:00 Coffee

16:30 Bar Camp Timekeeper: Heather Broomfield

Pitch your discussion idea in 60 seconds or less!

Anyone may take the stage for 60 seconds to propose a topic for a breakout discussion. Everyone chooses who they want to follow and those small groups go off and discuss the topic. It is essential that one member of each group makes electronic notes of the discussion.

At 17:40 everyone gathers in the main room and a member of each group summarises the discussion for everyone else.

Ideas already notified:

- Publishing high value datasets as a priority, Michiel De Keyzer, PwC
- How to open up bibliographic data?, András Micsik, SZTAKI
- LOD context for bibliographic data, Peter Krantz
- Standards for all, Chris Harding, Open Group
- Engage, Cerif and metadata for open data portals, Peter Parycek, DUK
- SemStats, Sarven Capadisli, Bern University of Applied Sciences, E-Government-Institute
- How to open massive data, how to open Copernicus data, Philippe Mussi
- The location side of open data, Athina Trakas, OGC
- How can government manage the process of getting the public to apply the open data policy? Force? Motivate? How? Nancy Routzouni, MAREG
- The Open Data Lifecycle, Yannis Charalabidis, University of the Aegean

17:40 Bar Camp reports & wrap up Chair: Phil Archer Scribe: Someone from each group;

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*Annex 2*


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## List of participants

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Country</b>
<b>Aggeliki Androutsopoulou</b>	University of the Aegean	Greece
<b>Amanda Smith</b>	Open Data Institute	United Kingdom
<b>Andras Micsik</b>	MTA SZTAKI	Hungary
<b>Anne Asserson</b>	University of Bergen	Norway
<b>Antonio Maccioni</b>	Agency for Digital Italy	Italy
<b>Antonis Ramfos</b>	INTRASOFT International	Bergium
<b>Athanasios Dalianis</b>	ATC S.A.	Greece
<b>Athina Trakas</b>	Open Geospatial Consortium	Germany
<b>Barbara Kapourani</b>	Critical Publics (CP)	Greece
<b>Bart van Leeuwen</b>	NETAGE.NL	The Netherlands
<b>Chris Harding</b>	The Open Group	United Kingdom
<b>Claudius Determann</b>	PSI Alliance	Belgium
<b>Dana Petcu</b>	West University of Timisoara	Romania
<b>Daniel Pop</b>	Universitate de Vest din Timisoara	Romania
<b>Daniela Mattern</b>	Open Knowledge - OKFN	United Kingdom
<b>Deirdre Lee</b>	NUI Galway	Ireland
<b>Dimitris Koryzis</b>	Hellenic Parliament	Greece
<b>Dimitris Spiliotopoulos</b>	ATC S.A.	Greece
<b>Dolores Hernandez</b>	Ministerio Hecienda y Administraciones Públicas	Spain
<b>Dziugas Tornau</b>	UAB Linked Data	Lithuania
<b>Edgars Celms</b>	IMCS UL	Latvia
<b>Emmanouel Varvarigos</b>	CTI / University of Patras	Greece
<b>Enrico Ferro</b>	ISMB	Italy
<b>Erik Mannens</b>	iMinds	Belgium
<b>Euripides Loukis</b>	University of the Aegean	Greece
<b>Federico Chesani</b>	University of Bologna	Italy
<b>Feroz Farazi</b>	Trento Rise	Italy
<b>Gasper Zejn</b>	Commission for the Prevention of Corruption	Slovenia
<b>George Giannakopoulos</b>	NCSR Demokritos	Greece
<b>George Papastefanatos</b>	R.C. ATHENA \ IMIS	Greece
<b>George Vasilakis</b>	Kantor Management Consultants SA	Greece
<b>Harris Alexopoulos</b>	University of the Aegean	Greece
<b>Heather Broomfield</b>	Difi	Norway
<b>Ioannis Kliafas</b>	ATC S.A.	Greece
<b>Ioannis Tsochantaridis</b>	Google	Switzerland
<b>Jan Kucera</b>	University of Economics, Prague	Czech Republic

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Country</b>
<b>Janez Sterle</b>	University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Electrical Engineering	Slovenia
<b>Jens Klessmann</b>	Fraunhofer FOKUS	Germany
<b>Jiri Prusa</b>	CZ.NIC Association	Czech Republic
<b>João Vasconcelos</b>	AMA	Portugal
<b>Johann Höchtel</b>	Danube University Krems	Austria
<b>José Luis Roda García</b>	Universidad de La Laguna	Spain
<b>Joseph Azzopardi</b>	Malta Information Technology Agency (MITA)	Malta
<b>Julia Hoxha</b>	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology	Germany
<b>Keith Jeffery</b>	Keith G Jeffery Consultants	United Kingdom
<b>Konstantinos Pazalos</b>	PwC	Greece
<b>Lars Kotthoff</b>	University College Cork	Ireland
<b>Laszlo Kovacs</b>	MTA SZTAKI DSD	Hungary
<b>Lorenzo Canova</b>	Politecnico di Torino - Dauin - Nexa Center for Internet & Society	Italy
<b>Makx Dekkers</b>	AMI Consult SARL	Spain
<b>Malgorzata Mochol</b>	]init[ AG	Germany
<b>Marijn Janssen</b>	Delft University of Technology	The Netherlands
<b>Martin Alvarez-Espinar</b>	CTIC	Spain
<b>Martin Krengel</b>	Citkomm	Germany
<b>Martynas Jusevicius</b>	UAB Linked Data	Denmark
<b>Mateja Presern</b>	Ministry of Interior	Slovenia
<b>Michalis Vafopoulos</b>	National Technical University of Athens	Greece
<b>Michiel De Keyzer</b>	PwC Belgium	Belgium
<b>Mojca Volk</b>	University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Electrical Engineering	Slovenia
<b>Muriel Foulonneau</b>	Public Research Centre Henri Tudor	Luxembourg
<b>Nancy Routzouni</b>	Ministry of Administrational Reform & e-Government	Greece
<b>Neven Vrčec</b>	University of Zagreb	Croatia
<b>Noël Van Herreweghe</b>	CORVE - Flemish government	Belgium
<b>Olivia Carpenter</b>	PPA Energy	United Kingdom
<b>Peter Biro</b>	Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic	Slovakia
<b>Peter Johnson</b>	University of Surrey	United Kingdom
<b>Peter Krantz</b>	Peter Krantz AB / SharePSI	Sweden
<b>Peter Parycek</b>	Donau-Universität Krems	Austria
<b>Peter Winstanley</b>	The Scottish Government	United Kingdom
<b>Phil Archer</b>	W3C	France
<b>Philippe Mussi</b>	OpenData France	France
<b>Priit Parmakson</b>	Estonian Information System Agency	Estonia
<b>Renars Liepins</b>	IMCS LU	Latvia

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Country</b>
<b>Sarven Capadisli</b>	Bern University of Applied Sciences	Switzerland
<b>Simon Whitehouse</b>	Birmingham City Council / Data Unlocked	United Kingdom
<b>Steinar Skagemo</b>	Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (Difi)	Norway
<b>Theodora Varvarigou</b>	ICCS-NTUA	Greece
<b>Thorsten May</b>	Fraunhofer IGD	Germany
<b>Tobias Ruppert</b>	Fraunhofer IGD	Germany
<b>Valentina Janev</b>	The Mihajlo Pupin Institute	Serbia
<b>Vasiliki Diamantopoulou</b>	University of the Aegean	Greece
<b>Ville Meloni</b>	Forum Virium Helsinki Oy	Finland
<b>Yannis Charalabidis</b>	University of the Aegean	Greece
<b>Yiannis Koulizakis</b>	University of the Aegean	Greece
<b>Yury Glikman</b>	Fraunhofer FOKUS	Germany

## Annex 3

## Dissemination Activities for Samos Workshop

Partner	Action taken	Link
W3C	Listed on w3.org as a 'W3C Endorsed event'	<a href="#">Conferences Endorsed by W3C</a>
W3C	Blog post	<a href="#">Data Activity blog post</a>
W3C	Mailing Lists	<a href="#">Email to DWBP, eGovernance Community Group, LOD list</a>
W3C	Posted Event on JoinUp	<a href="#">Listing on JoinUp</a>
W3C	Tweeted by Phil Archer, retweeted by W3C, Bart Hansens, Charles Ruelle, Open Data Support et al reaching a combined total of around 100K users	<a href="#">Tweet, one week from extended deadline</a>
PwC	Tweeted by Stijn Goedertier	<a href="#">Tweet, on 15 April</a>
PwC	Posted on LinkedIn by Nikoloas Loutas within the "Open Data Support" group	<a href="#">LinkedIn posted on 15 April</a>
MINHAP	Posted Event on two main portals on ISP and eGovernment	<a href="#">Share-PSI 2.0: Uso del open data para la innovación y la eficiencia (1/4/14)</a> <a href="#">Taller usos de Open Data dentro del gobierno para la Innovación y la Eficiencia. Organizado por La Red temática Share-PSI 2.0 (1/4/14)</a> <a href="#">Presentación de ponencias al taller de "Usos de Open Data para la Innovación y la Eficiencia" (15/4/14)</a> <a href="#">Taller Share-PSI 2.0: iniciativas de gobierno abierto (15/4/14)</a>
IMP	Promoted through IMP portal and mailing lists	<a href="#">Samos Workshop: Uses of Open Data Within Government for Innovation and Efficiency</a>



IMP	Promoted through GeoKnow mailing list	GeoKnow consortium
FOI	Promoted through FOI homepage	<a href="#">Samos Workshop: Uses of Open Data Within Government for Innovation and Efficiency</a>
UEP	Promoted through Faculty of Informatics and Statistics of the UEP news channel	<a href="#">Samos Workshop: Uses of Open Data Within Government for Innovation and Efficiency (in both English and Czech)</a>
UEP	Promoted through OpenData.cz website	<a href="#">Samos Workshop: Uses of Open Data Within Government for Innovation and Efficiency (in English)</a> , <a href="#">Samos Workshop: Uses of Open Data Within Government for Innovation and Efficiency (in Czech)</a>
UEP	Promoted through mailing lists	<a href="#">OKFN-CZ (in Czech)</a> , LOD2 project (in English)
CTIC	Announced on ePSI Platform	<a href="#">Call for Participation: 1st Share-PSI 2.0 Samos Workshop</a>
CTIC	Promotion on the W3C Open Data Spain Community Group	<a href="#">Email thread (in Spanish)</a>
SZTAKI	Promotion on the Hungarian Open Data Facebook Group	<a href="#">Facebook page</a>
SZTAKI	Promotion among various Open Data researchers in Budapest	personal e-mails
SZTAKI	Twitter	personal tweet
UVT	Promotion among FP7-ICT CIP PSP SEED project partners	SEED mailing list
PK	Promotion in Swedish opengov Facebook group (1500+ members)	<a href="#">Facebook group</a>
POLITO / NEXA	Promotion in Italian mailing list on open data (900 members)	<a href="#">Spaghetti Open Data</a>
POLITO / NEXA	Promotion towards the coordinators of the Italian governmental open data project on the use of EU	<a href="#">OpenCoesione</a>

	structural funds	
POLITO / NEXA	Personal tweets (Raimondo Iemma, around 200 followers)	<a href="#">Tweet</a>
TUDOR	Dissemination to the Open data group of the Luxembourg ICT Cluster	<a href="http://www.ictcluster.lu/">http://www.ictcluster.lu/</a>
TUDOR	Direct communication to the Luxembourgish ministry of economy	<a href="http://www.eco.public.lu/">http://www.eco.public.lu/</a>
TUDOR	Communication to the ADBS mailing list	French speaking information professionals network <a href="#">[3]</a>
NUIG	Tweets	<a href="#">Tweet1</a> <a href="#">Tweet2</a>
NUIG	Promoted on the Insight Centre for Data Analytics mailing-lists and the Puzzled by Policy and Linked2Media project mailing-lists	<a href="#">Insight Centre Puzzled by Policy</a> <a href="#">Linked2Media</a>
FV	Promoted through available online channels	<a href="#">Finnish Open Data Ecosystem Facebook Page</a>
BCC	Promoted through available online channels	<a href="#">Birmingham Smart City Blog</a> , <a href="#">Digital Birmingham Blog</a>
MNZ	Slovenia promoted the call for Samos workshop by publication on the national open data portal - Portal NIO	<a href="#">Vabilo na delavnico: Share PSI 2.0 - Uses of Open Data Within Government for Innovation and Efficiency</a>
KIT	Promoted at semantic wiki community	<a href="#">CFP: Government Open Data Workshop at Samos Summit</a>
KIT	Promoted at Publishing Statistical Data community	<a href="#">Workshop about Open (Statistics) Data Within Government for Innovation and Efficiency</a>
]init[	Promoted at high profile event in in Abu Dhabi by Usman Zafal	<a href="#">First Open Government Data Forum 2014</a>

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*Annex 4*

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## **Submitted papers and reviews**

### **1. Internal**

1. [Public Transport Data in the City of Gijon](#)
2. [Case Study of Environmental Pollution Registry](#)
3. [The Treasure of Public Sector Information](#)
4. [The Flemish Innovation Projects](#)
5. [Share-PSI FederationTool\\_v01](#)
6. [Supervisor Slovenia an indispensable Open Government application](#)
7. [Share-PSI Samos\\_WS\\_UEP](#)
8. [Samos\\_Workshop\\_2014\\_-\\_IMP\\_submission.pdf](#)
9. [Samos-MTMT.pdf](#)
10. [IMindsSamossummit.pdf](#)
11. [Samos\\_SharePSI\\_Austria\\_UptakeandImpact\\_fin.pdf](#)
12. [OpenCoesioneAndMonithon-Samos-Final.pdf](#)
13. [WorkshopSamosJun2014-ULL-Tourism.pdf](#)
14. [A Transparent City](#)
15. [Paper Publishing high-value datasets as a priority.pdf](#)
16. [SharePSI-SamosWorkshopPolice.ukanddata.police.uk.pdf](#)
17. [SharePSI-ODF-Samos0714-V1.pdf](#)
18. [ODA-UtilizationCases-SharePSI-Workshop.pdf](#)
19. [NorwegianPublicSectorSharePSISamos.pdf](#)
20. [Closing the Feedback loop.pdf](#)

### **2. External**

1. [Share-psi-2\\_0-samos-workshop-bartvanleeuwen.pdf](#)
2. [Sielocal.pdf](#)
3. [LinkedStatistics\\_SharePSI2.0.pdf](#)
4. [Feroz.pdf](#)
5. [Statistical Linked Dataspace and Analysis](#)

Title	Review 1	Review 2
<a href="#">Public Transport Data in the City of Gijon</a>	<p>The paper entitled "Public Transport Data in the City of Gijon" is clear and well organised. It is very much in line with the objective of the call. It clearly demonstrates examples of public data reuse to increase the efficiency of public bodies. The paper goes further by also showing the range of data reuse by city businesses and artists for instance. These parts are less in scope. These parts do not harm the interest of the paper. It is suggested that reuse by third parties came first and that reuse by public bodies was only made possible by the examples of city businesses and artistic reuses. This point should be made clear or the relation between the various types of reuses presented should be described.</p> <p>The title is very generic and does not show the focus on efficiency. The paper would benefit from a more explicit title.</p> <p>Finally the workshop participants would be interested in the reuse of the lessons learned in the city of Gijon. The paper should suggest in the conclusion conditions to ensure the successful reuse of public data to increase the efficiency of other public bodies.</p>	<p>This is exactly the kind of case study I'm looking forward to in Samos. It includes clear benefits to the public sector, as well as others, of making data available openly. It even includes estimates of the cost savings and real world examples of usage.</p> <p>I'd be interested to know whether the transport data is being used by services that are not directly transport-related. I note the use of the data in restaurants - that's really good - but it's still just presenting the transport data. For example, how about a restaurant or take-away that allows you to choose from the menu and times its production to the arrival of your bus? (that may be a silly idea). Or a site about walking in the area that shows where the bus routes are and, when you're following the walk, when the next bus is etc. How about linking bus stops to local restaurant health inspection reports? the point being to mix the data with something else - and if that's done, are the technological choices made for the transport data good ones?</p> <p>One minor problem, the screengrab in Reuse by developers/citizens is obscuring the text.</p> <p><b>Additional Review:</b> This position paper reflects the benefits of the use of Public Sector Information through the successful case of the Public Transport information released by the City of Gijón. Powerful visualisations and economic uptake from the provided services are presented. I strongly recommend accepting this paper for the 1st SHARE-PSI 2.0 workshop as it is to the point and address the call very effectively.</p>
<a href="#">Coordination of open data development in Croatia – case study of Environmental Pollution Registry</a>	<p><b>Most Interesting</b></p> <p>I've found very interesting the approach of using the Business Process paradigm to represent part of the open data lifecycle. The openness and transparency of this consistent process model to gather, process and deliver information enables reuser's trust in data quality and persistence. The study of the case of ecology information is appropriate because of the large amount of information and the need of historic information. For instance, pollution data are very sensitive, so collection and processing should be verified and there should be a clear methodology to ensure quality.</p> <p><b>I would add more about:</b> The rest of the open data lifecycle, in concrete data consumption. Not by external reusers, but by the public bodies themselves. I would like to know if there is any internal (governmental) reuse of the homogeneous information produced by the Environmental Pollution Register, apart from the study of the reports.</p> <p><b>How can it be improved?</b></p> <p>In general, this report is appropriate and fits in this workshop better than in future ones. As mentioned in the previous comment, I miss something related to the reuse of this information. If there is any known reuse of the information provided as open data it should be mentioned. In order to be fully aligned with the topic of the workshop, this paper should include a case that illustrates the benefit of open data for the organization. For the presentation, I would like to hear something about the challenges of the data gathering and harmonization of formats, since it is collected from different mechanisms –Web Services, Sensors, on paper!!!</p>	<p>This paper presents a case study of collecting and distribution of open environmental data alongside with the relative Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) diagram. The case elaborated in this paper is related to Croatian environment agency (CEA) which is responsible for the maintenance of the Croatian National Portal of the Environmental Pollution Register.</p> <p>Section 1 introduces the Croatian's public administration online services program (e-Croatia 2007) and presents the agencies that are responsible for the implementation of open data initiative. This section also focuses on the importance of business processes as a component for successful open data delivery. As mentioned (in page 3), "This cannot be done relying only on technical solutions or simple regulatory documents but business processes should be established in such manner that they are also entirely open. However, the issue of open processes is not addressed in detail. A small example with what entirely open business processes means, will help better explain this.</p> <p>Section 2 is titled Business Process paradigm and introduces the notion of BPMN. In this section there is a minor point of confusion when the authors write (page 3): "It is important for IS development", but there is no clear indication of what [IS] refers to in the context of the whole paragraph.</p> <p>Section 3 elaborates on the Environmental Pollution Register. The process of data collection and maintenance is described by a BPMN diagram, which consists of three parts: Data collection, Data submission and Data Usage. The authors also present some indicators relating ecological data publications with their accessibility.</p> <p>Overall, it is an interesting case study, and should be considered for publication, once the above mentioned minor issues have been resolved.</p>
<a href="#">The Treasure of Public Sector Information</a>	<p>SEED is an interesting E-Government project in the field of public information, but the link to open data is very weak. They describe that public authorities didn't use open data approaches in chapter 5. So the project maybe interesting for Samos Summer School, but not for the PSI-Share Workshop. I would recommend to forward the paper to Yannis and he could decide if it fits into the Summer School.</p>	<p>There's a lot about SEED that like since it shows an efficient method of promoting government services to wide audiences. The concept of PSA (not PSI) is not one I've seen before - interesting. And I like the inclusion of figures showing the savings made by PAs - those are interesting aspects for Samos.</p> <p><b>However...</b></p> <p>The paper notes that new technology has been met with scepticism by some PAs (unsurprisingly). I'd like to know more about how this was addressed. Is this really promoting open data? The fear I have is that it's actually promoting IDI EIKON's software. Is the platform open source? If a new PA wants to install SEED, what's involved? Is open data part of it or is this a network of nodes in which data is only accessible at the other nodes? Could I build new services on SEED without using the project's software? And what are the plans for the future, now that the project is over? Again, I fear that this is really one big advertising campaign for the Spanish coordinator (so please tell me why I'm wrong).</p>
<a href="#">LAPSI &amp; the PSI Alliance (Misunderstanding... this was not meant to be a paper)</a>	<p><b>Présentation :</b> correct clear presentation of LAPSI 2.0 missions (3/4 of the content)</p> <p><b>Relevance :</b> weak</p> <p>The analysis of barriers in PSI re-use, coming from Private Sector companies, should be further developed :</p> <p>what kind of data Private Actors produce : Technical (real time or production process), Business, Internal structure and governance, etc. Many of them are already published in Annual reports, Sales documentation or Webs sites. Give some example of Open data coming from private compagnies (<a href="http://data.enel.com">http://data.enel.com</a>, ...)</p> <p>what could be the advantages for Private companies to share their data : open innovation, re-use and innovation by third parties, confidence/transparency/trust of public, etc.</p> <p>how public actors can (must) invite/oblige private companies to release the data produced under public funding or produced for public tasks (contract, legal aspect, competitive call, etc)</p> <p>Can we draft or propose legal text to be reused and enhanced in each country to be included in contract between Public and Private actor ? Can we share with partners best practices that have significantly improve the release and re-use of date produced by Private actors ?</p>	<p>The paper is related to LAPSI and PSI Alliance. The authors' positions can be of high interest for a presentation in the Share-PSI workshop.</p> <p>However, the current text has several problems:</p> <p>it has no title, no authors, no references</p> <p>the predicates are set to the future (in the context that an experience report was expected), e.g. LAPSI network is currently an on-going activity and the text is saying "The network will organise several"</p> <p>the text related to PSI Alliance is not clearly related to the first paragraph about LAPSI</p> <p>"Barriers to re-use" is conceptually an odd expression; without saying what is reused can be interpreted that the barriers are intended to be re-used</p> <p>Moreover, 3/4 of the text is related to the introduction (LAPSI and PSI Alliance) while only the last part presents some thoughts about the barriers to re-use [the information from public sector]</p> <p><b>Concluding</b>, it is hard to consider the current document as a paper or a position statement. If the presentation is accepted, I kindly recommend the change of the current document towards a more concrete exposition of facts.</p>
<a href="#">The Flemish Innovation Projects, promoting innovation through encouraging the use and re-use of government datasets</a>	<p>The paper matches perfectly the aim of Samos workshop - that is Uses of Open Data Within Government for Innovation and Efficiency - showing examples of open data usage for improvement of service delivery, open data visualization and processing and how open data facilitates citizens engagement and crowd-sourcing.</p> <p>Provided examples are very interesting and well chosen, but the reader is given only few details about them. Please provide more details on presented examples, as well as Web links where reader can continue to learn about presented projects. A table listing all awarded projects will give us a better view on the initiative as a whole. Please also provide insights about obtained results, or status of projects implementation to date.</p>	<p>This paper is relevant for the conference. Many countries choose not to finance the public sector directly for open data projects and instead funding is most commonly targeted at the take up and use of open data by the private sector and civil society. This model can be very interesting for other countries to learn from and see what direct funding to the public sector can result in.</p> <p>In Samos I would like to hear more on the following points:</p> <p>What was the criteria (rules) under which the proposals were judged?</p> <p>Crowd sourcing geodata in Antwerp is very interesting. I would like to hear more about the feedback mechanisms which they envisage and how this will be incorporated into their work routines.</p> <p>Is there any idea as to how much money they are expecting to save by opening up data from the traffic system in Ghent and allowing for others to build applications which they intend to stop developing? This question could actually apply to all the examples</p> <p>I assume the budget of half a million Euros is for all the projects and not per project? This is not clear.</p> <p>There are 10 projects financed I hope we can also hear about the other 6, even if the main focus will be on the 4 examples given in the paper.</p>
<a href="#">A federation tool for opendata portals</a>	<p>This is an interesting case study for Share-PSI. It describes the different aspects of a project to reach the goal of federation between independent data sources and that can really only be achieved if a common approach is taken by all. What I find most interesting is that the project does not make any demands on how different datasets are published, i.e. there's no demand that a particular portal or platform be used, so that almost all decisions are distributed to the lowest possible level. What is centralised is the use of a defined profile of DCAT. I wonder whether that profile is the same as the one developed by the <a href="#">EC</a>.</p> <p>I'd like to know more about how individual data publishers reacted to the Aporta project (were they receptive or hostile) and, if possible, I really want to know whether a user of one portal made use of data hosted somewhere else as a result of the federated data - that would potentially be a big win. Please focus on the efficiency gains possible through the federated method.</p>	<p>The paper is talking about a technological solution, analysing the Legislative and technological bases and the benefits derived from them. It presents the context of open data initiatives in Spain with a very interesting and intuitive way.</p> <p>This workshop expected outcomes focuses on the examples where innovation in the curation, publication and reuse of public sector information has and has not met the promise of open data, particularly in terms of improvements in operational efficiency.</p> <p>So, this could be a very solid case study for the forthcoming technical workshops. I would suggest to reallocate this position paper to a more technical and semantic-oriented SHARE-PSI workshop.</p>

Title	Review 1	Review 2
<a href="#">Supervisor – an indispensable Open Government application</a>	<p><b>Is the paper on topic for "Uses of open data within government for innovation and efficiency."?</b></p> <p>The paper is about an application that provides information on business transactions of public sector bodies that helps fight corruption. Fighting corruption fits within the scope as reduction in corruption increases efficiency of the public sector.</p> <p><b>What do I find most interesting?</b></p> <p>Partnership between various public sector bodies Development of the application in less than a month Pre-processing to remove personal data</p> <p><b>What do I want to know more about, or less about, when we get to Samos?</b></p> <p>How much time, effort and financial resources were involved in the preparatory phase (the import of data, linking in internal relational database, removal of personal data)? Where did those resources come from?</p> <p>How is the publicly available data structured, inside the CSV? E.g. row and column headings, number format?</p> <p>Is there any metadata provided, e.g. conforming to DCAT or some other specification?</p> <p>Are there any usage statistics, if possible differentiated by user group (public, research journalists and regulatory and supervisory government)?</p> <p>Is there any quantitative evidence that corruption has been reduced?</p> <p><b>Can the paper be improved (without major re-writing)?</b></p> <p>If possible, provide some quantitative data about usage and reduction in corruption. If possible, provide an example of a corruption case that was discovered through the use of the application</p>	<p>The paper is relevant for this SHARE-PSI Workshop. It discusses topics 1, 4 from the Cfp, however the open data, presented via the Supervisor application can be used for decision making by administrations .</p> <p>It is written in good English (there are few minor errors, e.g. mixture of tenses here -&gt; Supervisor is making business environment more transparent and also revealing some controversial practices in budget expenditure and exposes systemic corruption. ). Further on, The PPA is providing payment services ...could be... The PPA provides payment services ...</p> <p>The structure and lengths are appropriate references / links are OK</p>
<a href="#">Comparison of approaches to publication of open government data in two Czech public sector bodies</a>	<p>A good work has been done to open data. Two different approaches are presented to show how to open datasets in two different institutions: Top-down and Bottom-up. Strategies are discussed and good results are presented.</p> <p>I consider is a good case for the PSI-Share network and "must" be presented in Samos as it follows the workshop main topics.</p> <p>If the authors can explain in more details the personal data protection issues they consulted with their personal data protection Office, it could be also a good INPUT for the workshop. Good work !</p>	<p>The paper entitled "Comparison of approaches to publication of Open Government Data in two Czech public sector bodies" shows the reasons why in these public bodies an open data policy has been implemented, the context in which this has been carried out and the expected benefits. Although the gain in efficiency of public sector bodies is listed among the potential there is no description of an actual impact of these initiatives. The paper rather focuses on the selection of datasets and the differences in the approaches taken in both cases that lead to different levels of reuse for instance. As a result the paper is very interesting but we would suggest the authors to re-submit the paper at the 3rd workshop planned in the scope of SHARE-PSI2.0 which will focus on " Identifying data sets for publication". The article indeed provides important elements to analyse the different approaches and their respective impact.</p>
<a href="#">Publishing and Consuming Linked Open Data with the LOD Statistical Workbench</a>	<p>The paper "Publishing and consuming Linked Open Data with the LOD2 Statistical Workbench" presents an integrated set of tools for accessing, manipulating, exploring and publishing statistical data: the LOD2 Statistical Workbench. The presented workbench implements the Linked Data Life Cycle as defined in the LOD2 project for the publication and consumption of statistical datasets using Linked Data.</p> <p>Thus, the problem investigated in this work seems to be twofold: 1) to help publishers of Open Data containing statistics to provide their data in a machine-readable format and 2) to help consumers make use of publicly available statistics. It would help with clarity to have one (either simple or more complex) running example starting from selecting the raw datasets, over publishing the datasets as RDF, over enriching and merging the datasets, to visualising and making use of datasets. Also: The merging topic is very interesting. What are the limitations? If space allows add to running example.</p> <p>The workbench seems to address both publishers and consumers (and even developers), which in most cases probably will be separate groups. Thus, in the running example one could also explicitly distinguish users (e.g., institution) that want to publish original datasets and users that merely visit the workbench to analyse a dataset.</p> <p>Figure 1 nicely demonstrates the benefits of using CKAN as an Open Data Portal. However, the role of the LOD2 workbench does not become clear. What are the benefits of publishers/consumers/developers? What do the arrows mean? Maybe have a text describing the right side of the figure.</p> <p>Table 1 and Figure 2 give a good impression of the comprehensiveness of the workbench. However, the steps of the life cycle, the scenarios from Table 1, the items presented in Figure 2 and the examples presented in section 3 thematically overlap but are not much put in relation. Is there a 1:1 relationship between the Linked Data Life Cycle and the functionalities of the LOD2 workbench one could make explicit? Merging one description with the other may also save some space for the running example. Also: How does the case study of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia cover the Life Cycle and the functionalities of the LOD2 workbench? Can lessons be derived?</p> <p>Maybe for the presentation: How are the Best Practices for Publishing Linked Data related to the work (<a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/ld-bp/">http://www.w3.org/TR/ld-bp/</a>)?</p> <p>Minor: In Figure 1: Why are Publisher A from Country X and the Open Data Portal not connected?</p> <p>I find the topic of the paper very relevant to the workshop. I recommend to have the paper accepted.</p>	<p>The paper refers to an integrated set of professional tools for accessing, manipulating, exploring and publishing statistical data. The information provided indicate how wider adoption of the Linked Data tools in practice can be foreseen and describes how the provided set of professional tools can be used for converting statistical data into Linked Data format discussing also its potential benefits.</p> <p>Comments on the Paper</p> <p>I suggest that the authors enhance the Paper by describing a concrete scenario indicating, not in much detail, how a set of statistical government data has been converted into Linked Data format based on the following steps of the conversion process. Metadata management Export functionalities RDF Data Cube - Extraction, Validation and Initial Exploration RDF Data Cube - Transformation, Exploratory Analysis and Visualization Interlinking Publishing In addition to this, I suggest that this scenario is further analysed to potential re-use for implementing services or open source tools that will add value to the original data provided by the Publisher (Government body).</p> <p>The scenario/paradigm could derive from any relevant government domain from the ones mentioned in this paper e.g. publishing statistical data and interpretation of statistics, improving tourism experience, pharmaceutical R&amp;D data sharing, crowdsourcing in emergency management, etc. The paper also refers to the "merging operation", a process about creating a new dataset that compiles observations from the original datasets, and additional resources (e.g. data structure definition, component specifications) that will allow visualization of the newly created dataset. It would be interesting to present the results of this operation (e.g. charts produced) in the concrete example. This paradigm could be based on the case study of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia referred in this paper.</p> <p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p>The paper is relevant to the workshop topic, "Uses of open data within government for innovation and efficiency", since it presents a platform contributing to the standardization of the Linked Data processing in statistical data domain in organizations such as national statistical offices (institutes), national banks, publication offices, etc. Relevant implementations on government data of various domains are very interesting and can drive the establishment of an interoperable Open Government Data ecosystem whose benefits are economic, through the identification of new business opportunities, and social, through increased transparency, participation and accountability.</p> <p>As a conclusion, it is an interesting case study, relevant to the workshop topic and should be considered for publication. The paper could be further improved with a description of a concrete example from an e-government domain indicating how this can be used and benefit the end user (citizen or entrepreneur), as mentioned in more detail above.</p>

Title	Review 1	Review 2
<p><a href="#">MTMT: The Hungarian Scientific Bibliography</a></p>	<p><b>Is the paper on topic for "Uses of open data within government for innovation and efficiency."?</b></p> <p>The paper is about the establishment of a national bibliographic database of scientific publications and citations in Hungary. Such a catalogue may contribute to increased efficiency in award of research grants.</p> <p>I do have reservations as to the innovation in this project; first of all, these types of catalogues were already developed around the world over the last two or three decades and this particular project is not very current as it was launched five years ago.</p> <p>It's not open data and sharing is only among the paying members of the network.</p> <p><b>What do I find most interesting?</b></p> <p>The funding approach where the data providers pay for the system. This is a classic Union Catalogue model that was pioneered by OCLC in the 1970s.</p> <p>Data is not publicly available and cannot be used for commercial purposes, which seems to be in contradiction with general movement towards open data and open re-use of PSI.</p> <p><b>What do I want to know more about, or less about, when we get to Samos?</b></p> <p>How does the system provide services that enable more efficient grant award beyond being able to see scientists' publication lists?</p> <p>What is in it for the institutions that pay MTMT for the system? Do they pay from current budgets or did they get extra money?</p> <p>Why did the project opt for software development while there are professional library systems and institutional repository systems that do those things out-of-the-box?</p> <p>What technologies are used beyond the SWORD protocol? Linked Data is mentioned as a future option but no information is provided on data and metadata formats.</p> <p><b>Can the paper be improved (without major re-writing)?</b></p> <p>No.</p> <p>If not on topic, and *this* workshop isn't the right one, could the paper be presented at a later workshop?</p> <p>I think this paper is out of scope for SharePSI.</p>	<p>I found it difficult to decide if MTMT is offering open data or not. There are several statements throughout the document circling this issue (see below bullet points). I think it would be helpful to explain the situation at the start i.e. (if I understood correctly) that:</p> <p>MTMT is a publicly available online bibliography and anybody can look up publications and statistics. One can also export individual search results. But only member institutions (who also pay for the development and maintenance of MTMT) and contracting [assume paying] partners are allowed to 'harvest' data. [assume that harvesting refers to being able to access or download all data stored in the database and perform own analysis]</p> <p>What I'd like to hear more about: I think this is a great example of PSI but not yet about open data. Is there ambition to make MTMT data harvesting free to anybody or is there a commercial case why this shouldn't be done? If this is so, could you expand more on the potential tension between opening up and protecting commercial interests? Open Data or not / statements in paper:</p> <p>MTMT principle: A. It is open to all Hungarian scientists and their host institutions.</p> <p>Being public and controlled the publication lists in the MTMT are accepted by practically all Hungarian scientific bodies.</p> <p>2.4: Anyone can use the public MTMT portal to search and browse bibliographic data and statistics. Information about items found can be exported as Word, RTF, CSV, RIS and other formats. Harvesting of data is only possible for member organizations and contracting partners. They are also able to import and export metadata using the specific MTMT XML format. The use of data for commercial purposes is currently not permitted.</p> <p>3.: The IT infrastructure is constantly improving, and the whole software framework will soon be renewed with the help of European and national funding. The new software will offer more possibilities for data access via an open API, ...</p> <p><b>Other comments:</b></p> <p>In the abstract you state: "Data in MTMT can be used for supporting evidence-based management in science, fund allocating for institutions, projects and individuals" It would be nice to explain this in a bit more detail how this is being done e.g. give one example</p> <p>In paragraph 2.0:... 'but also collects statistics on the status of open access in Hungary.' I'd like to have an explanation how this works, i.e., MTMT stores bibliographic information, not the publication itself. By virtue of being referenced in MTMT a publication becomes 'open access' because MTMT contains the URL to the source. But what happens if the source is access restricted e.g. in a subscription journal?</p> <p>In paragraph 2.2: A simple diagram illustrating the various organisations or processes that benefit from using MTMT generated data would be helpful. It would be good to include here some examples of how the MTMT has made cooperation between institutions or publications or data exchange easier / more efficient – to link it stronger to the main topic of innovation and efficiency. I think what is missing is why is MTMT more efficient than what was previously done (compare before and after) or what are the innovative ways of working that it supports.</p> <p>In paragraph 2.2: 'our further plan is to use ORCID [4]' Could you disabbreviate ORCID = Open Researcher and Contributor ID in the text here instead of in the footnote</p>
<p><a href="#">Raising the quality of your city's data by opening up</a></p>	<p>In my view the paper is "spot on" the theme "Uses of open data within government for innovation and efficiency" by showing how Gent more or less through an internal process only discovers different types of overlapping work, where a relatively easy thing such as having only one master-list identifying the streets in Ghent can reduce costs and increase efficiency, both through eliminate double-work, and increasing the quality of the data used in performing services, thus reducing errors etc.</p> <p>I also like that the benefit is of a type that is interesting to the agency itself, and not their owners, or the parliament, as with performance information or transparency in general. Information that reveals that someone is doing a bad job is certainly something that can benefit public sector, if this is acted upon by the parliament or other governing bodies, but for the individual agency it might not be very motivating to opening up that kind of information ...</p> <p>I like how the authors relate the need -- and effect -- of awareness to the quality-concept. We have similar experience from Norway; open data raises awareness of information as an asset, an awareness that is also needed in order to improve the speed in which we digitise public sector services.</p> <p>I'm not very good at being critical, but here's my best effort at proposing improvements:</p> <p>Maybe it could be stated initially that the paper describes two different cases from the city of Ghent (street-list and public toilets)</p> <p>I had a bit of problems understanding the connection to the FCS (figure 1), but on the other hand I like the relation to the inter-relationship between use and quality, and the addition of awareness, very much. Maybe it would make the paper easier to read, and the main message even clearer if the paper focuses more on the figure 2, without the disturbance of the FCS? Maybe putting some of it in a footnote?</p> <p>For each of the relations maybe give an example, something like this?</p> <p>Awareness --&gt; quality: bla bla Quality --&gt; awareness: bla bla Quality --&gt; Reuse: "lack of quality" in what is meant to be the master-data is often used (at least in Norway ...) as an excuse for establishing and maintaining a separate copy of the same data</p> <p>Reuse --&gt; quality: When data is put to new use, quality issues bubbles up Awareness --&gt; reuse: You can't reuse data you're not aware of ... Reuse --&gt; awareness: The value of reusing data increases the awareness of information as an asset (??)</p> <p>If I understood it right the paper uses the title Open Data Pioneer as a title for someone who is given the task of performing an "inventory" of the data held by local government of the city of Ghent? Maybe the task of creating an inventory could be made clearer earlier? Were there no such overview before? Sysadmins, information security persons? How can the latter be responsible for ensuring the right information security (risk based) if they don't know what information there is to secure? Don't they have it, are they not aware that they have it, or don't they share the fact that they have it, so that it's only when the Open Data work starts that the organisation starts learning what the organisation already know ...</p> <p>Maybe a bit much on that point ... But I strongly believe there is so much to be learned concerning benefits for government itself from the fact described in the paper: "Yet, beyond these 'war stories' there is another underestimated aspect: the Open Data pioneer will be the first person to have an overview of what kind of data the organisation manages and uses."</p> <p>Sometimes I found I was missing more "traditional" section headers to more easily identify where the cases were described, where the experiences are told etc</p> <p>If I understand it correctly the paper argues that focusing on the data, makes the dialogue easier between the different parts of the organisation? I would have liked to had that part a bit more elaborated. It seems very reasonable; talking about something in particular instead of something in general, avoids misunderstandings, so any examples to support it would be very valuable.</p>	<p>Interesting case overall and relates to the topic of the workshop, clearly stating that there are internal benefits for local governments when opening data.</p> <p>Important message for wider audience, even though most likely clear for open data veterans: data quality can be increased by increasing its reuse, which supports adopting an open data policy.</p> <p>Introducing "awareness" as a third parameter is interesting, would be nice to hear more examples about what makes the difference, how do you raise the awareness and what level of awareness is needed.</p> <p>I would like to also learn more about the potential master datasets they have identified in Ghent and their efforts needed to harmonise the data formats and take common ontologies in use. These kind of testimonials are needed for other cities - about the importance of investing in master data as an enabler for more effective development processes.</p> <p>On the other hand I would be also interested to hear more concrete details about how quality of data really was improved by the feedback from the users. What worked and what didn't.</p> <p>The text could be slightly more focused, there are two interesting topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improving quality of the data by increasing reuse and improving feedback loop</li> <li>creating master data and improving links between the datasets Maybe focusing more on one of these would be enough for one case.</li> </ul> <p>Interesting case overall and relates to the topic of the workshop, clearly stating that there are internal benefits for local governments when opening data.</p> <p>Important message for wider audience, even though most likely clear for open data veterans: data quality can be increased by increasing its reuse, which supports adopting an open data policy.</p> <p>Introducing "awareness" as a third parameter is interesting, would be nice to hear more examples about what makes the difference, how do you raise the awareness and what level of awareness is needed.</p> <p>I would like to also learn more about the potential master datasets they have identified in Ghent and their efforts needed to harmonise the data formats and take common ontologies in use. 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Title	Review 1	Review 2
<a href="#">Open Government Data Austria - Organisation, Procedures and Uptake</a>	<p>I thought this was a really good paper which clearly set out the background to OGD provision in Austria, the challenges and blockers from data owners and how crucial community engagement was in gaining support and releasing datasets. I think the paper is relevant for Samos, and would like to see it developed over time to understand what other developers / SMEs are using OGD, and how the government are using the open data they've released.</p> <p><b>Particular highlights for me:</b></p> <p>Interesting to understand the background and drivers for this - particularly that there's no FOI law that governs the release of open government data in Austria</p> <p>Helpful explanation re: governance for OGD - particularly in understanding who holds responsibility for data and actions surrounding it, and how outsiders can influence and shape development of standards and end product [eg: national metadata OG description]</p> <p>Well thought out methods of internal (government) engagement to encourage the release of datasets - particularly enjoyed the 'categorisation of characters': ie. the enthusiasts, preventers, opponents and dark matter groups; how the Sunlight foundation's blog was used to set out and work through data releases challenges - similar to what we've experienced in the UK; and how story-telling and testimonials was used to convince data owners of the benefits.</p> <p>With regards to external engagement - really interested to hear that universities were involved at early stages and that pupils were taught about basics of OGD. This seems like really good practice.</p> <p><b>Suggested changes:</b></p> <p>Include more links to everything - e.g.: where the data portals of Vienna are referenced, there's no hyperlink or footnote. Would be very helpful.</p> <p>First few sentences in the 'administrative procedures' section reads a bit clunky - perhaps restructure?</p> <p>Minor typo on the first sentence on p5 [most!]</p>	<p>Overall: Strong accept</p> <p>This paper touches on some relevant aspects of use of Open Data within the Austrian public sector for government innovation and efficiency. I encourage the authors to focus their presentation at the Samos Share-PSI Workshop on the four changed administrative processes and give anecdotes that illustrate this. These could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* "The cities of Linz, Graz and Vienna that stick to an OGD publication process where external stakeholders are invited to give feedback on recently released data sets and get early information concerning new data sets that are soon to be released."</li> <li>* "In the city of Vienna, the data inspector is a member of the statistics department who is charged with the task to control and harmonize data representations. [?] The benefits of harmonizing data structures also led to the insight, that in the long run more shared IT infrastructure would be beneficial. Thus, besides changed processes, structure will follow suit and result in new information infrastructure."</li> <li>* "The usage of data portals as a data sharing platform within the administration: Previously, getting to information was a formal process which required officials to apply and wait for approval. These requests required justification and if the received data did not contain the expected information, a new application had to be filed."</li> </ul> <p>Please also provide some further insights from the survey conducted in [3] ?J. Höchtel, P. Parycek, J. Schossböck, and C. Landler, ?Evaluation der Open Data Umsetzung der Stadt Wien,? DonauUniversität Krems, Krems, 2012?.</p> <p>Should it be possible to resubmit the paper, do another language check and fix some typos. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Lectures &gt;&gt; Lecturers (page 3)</li> <li>* To big has been the fear &gt;&gt; Too big has been the fear (page 4)</li> </ul>
<a href="#">OpenCoesione and Monithon - a transparency effort</a>	<p>This article talks about two projects/tools: OpenCoesione (an Open Data portal for European fulfilment of investments projects) and Monithon (an citizen participation platform). Both projects are clear examples of how open data helps transparency in Governments</p> <p>I have some questions about this paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* What are the internal processes of publishing and updating data?</li> <li>* Can others European regions adopt yours tools and strategy?</li> <li>* Are the published data about planned investments only? what about real investment?</li> <li>* Is OpenCoesione open source? Where can I find the download URL of source code?</li> </ul>	<p>Fit with the CfP:</p> <p>""Focus:""</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Open data and citizen participation in information gathering / crowdsourcing;</li> <li>* Open data feedback loop — communication between organizations that publish data and users of the data;</li> <li>* Collaboration between different communities.</li> </ul> <p>""Scope, Audience &amp; Relevance""</p> <p>“OpenCoesione” and Monithon are two portals providing transparency towards European Cohesion funds budget spending. They facilitates collaboration between citizens and public sector bodies.</p> <p>""OpenCoesione"" = a portal with data about European Cohesion funds which enables citizens to evaluate project information such as funding, locations where they intervene, involved subjects, completion time and if the related funds are employed in an efficient way. The data can be downloaded as raw data in the form of CSV datasets. There is a feedback loop which gives citizens the opportunity to ask further advice, define errors, ask for clarifications and give examples on how the given data is reused. The regional and national government that manage the funds are the principal sources for the information published on the OpenCoesione portal.</p> <p>The license used is a CC BYSA 3.03, therefore data that can be reused, also for commercial purposes.</p> <p>It seems as if ""Monithon"", the second portal, is a private initiative as opposed to OpenCoesione, which seems to be a governmental initiative. The goals of both initiatives are the same: provide analysis and monitoring on the use of Cohesion policy resources, offering information, accessible to anyone, on what is funded, who is involved and where.</p> <p>====Conclusion====</p> <p>The first governmental portal (OpenCoesione) is a typical example on how government interacts with citizens whilst the second one (Monithon) aims to actively engage citizens in a debate on the efficiency of budget being used and the relevance of the projects.</p> <p>The methodology and events related to Monithon are very interesting and a good example of interaction with and between government and citizens. Whether this is an example of interactions between communities is not all that clear.</p> <p>It seems furthermore that in this particular example, communication between the organization that publish data and the users of the data is mostly realized through the second portal, the private sector initiated portal, which makes this case an interesting one.</p> <p>The quality aspect as elaborated on the document is perhaps not relevant in the context of the asked for aspects and the goals. The The Monithon portal and Monithon days are interesting and could serve as an example on how to achieve citizen participation and collaboration, information gathering and communication with citizens. The fact that this is a private initiative is also very interesting.</p>
<a href="#">Open Data to Improve Sharing and Publication of Information between Public Administrations</a>	<p>Please see the paper with comments inserted in the <a href="https://www.w3.org/2013/share-psi/wiki/images/4/48/WorkshopSamosJun2014-ULL-Tourism_after_review.pdf">[https://www.w3.org/2013/share-psi/wiki/images/4/48/WorkshopSamosJun2014-ULL-Tourism_after_review.pdf PDF document]</a>.</p> <p>In my opinion, the paper can be further improved. Indeed, there are few places where 'the' is missing. Several sentences (marked yellow) can be reformulated.</p> <p>Otherwise, the paper is relevant for the Samos Workshop. It presents the work done by ULL in the Canaries Open Data project, discusses the possibility for open data exchange between government sites.</p>	<p>Recommendation: Accept, preferably with changes</p> <p>Confidential comments (not for authors): not very analytical, e.g. more presentation of facts than discussion of challenges, but quite a nicely detailed account and great to see this coming from a well-known location that also usefully neatly bounded.</p> <p>Comments for authors: this is an interesting and well-written case study that documents experience with releasing open data in the Canary Islands. It's great to see this initiative taking place, and the paper captures well the exciting domains in which open data can have an impact, particularly given the specifics of the Canary Islands economy. I recommend accepting this paper, but would encourage the authors to develop the story somewhat before final submission. For example, it would be useful to hear an account of the challenges that were encountered during this initiative. It would also be very useful to know more about any measurable impacts that have been recorded as a result of the data being released. Even if such impact data isn't available yet, it would be good to extend section 4 to discuss how these benefits will/could be measured, as I think the discussion in Samos should focus on these aspects as much as possible.</p>

Title	Review 1	Review 2
<a href="#">A Transparent City</a>	<p>The article elaborates uptake of open data in Finland and realization of open data portal. This is illustrated by several case studies related to the city of Helsinki and the data it publishes on the Web. It is good example of opening data on local government level and possibilities to involve larger audience in decision making process. The downside of article is that it is omnibus of case studies without deeper elaboration of any of them. The article would gain in quality if it would concentrate on one of the described domains and bring more relevant details.</p>	<p>Although with three more pages than the indicated five pages, the article is very well exposed, with links to know more and to contact with the project's responsables.</p> <p>An excellent experience, composed of different actions, good for being emulated and with a lot of lessons to be learned.</p> <p>A clear objective, executed with a big effort of cooperation between public authorities, communities and private sector. As a result, is being obtained more transparency more participation and more democracy, as well as new business and innovation opportunities.</p> <p>Starting in 2009, Helsinki's administrations have begun to open data on <a href="http://www.hri.fi">www.hri.fi</a>* and in 2013 they already had more than 1,000 datasets published as open data: statistics, forecasts, geographical information, public transport, historical aerial images, snow-plough monitoring, etc.</p> <p>To let access to these data to citizens, companies and also to decision makers, some online and mobile applications have been developed, such as a computer game, an application that operates videos or Blindsquare-application that helps visually-impaired people to navigate in the city using their smartphone.</p> <p>Ahjo is the system used for decision-making by Helsinki's city councilors and officials. From Ahjo, in 2013 was published OpenAhjo interface which allows citizens the access to financial and budgetary information and even participate in the process of decision-making.</p> <p>(* Helsinki Region Infoshare (HRI) service was awarded by the European Union with the European Prize for Innovation in Public Administration.</p>
<a href="#">Value-based prioritisation of Open Government Data investments</a>	<p>I found the paper interesting and relevant to the topic of "Uses of open data within government for innovation and efficiency." as it is concerned with determining the potential value of datasets.</p> <p>There were a few things that I felt could be changed without too much additional work:</p> <p>*Page 2 - Please provide a link to the social media survey referenced here</p> <p>* Page 2 - The reference to the "related work and studies" is broken in my document. I would like to see a brief explanation of how these studies were identified. Then, in the table constructed below, would it be possible to bullet point each study's list of "types of datasets"/"domain"? This could then lead to some conclusions being drawn about the commonalities and differences between these studies</p> <p>* Page 3 - I'm still a little unsure what a Base Registry is. Could an example be included to clarify this to readers, please?</p> <p>* Page 4 - A good point is made about publishing licensing metadata alongside open data in order to support reusability. I am unsure about linking this to the 5-Star Schema, which does not have a particularly strong focus on metadata. Instead, there are more expansive examples that could be used. One such is the Open Data Institute's Open Data Certificates, which, as well as licensing, includes sections that cover wider support and documentation.</p> <p>Reading the paper there were a few topics that I would like to see explored in more depth at Samos:</p> <p>* I wondered what the paper's authors thought about the relationship between core and high-value datasets. Is a core dataset always high-value? Does being high-value make it more likely that a dataset should form part of a core set of open data? Do/should all EU nation states consider the same collection of datasets to be part of their core set?</p> <p>To do this I think we would need to have a common agreement of what we mean by core - it would be good if the authors could add their definition in the paper before publication to help this process.</p> <p>* I am interested in the process the authors went through to include or exclude data from their list of high-value datasets. They have described the criteria they have developed from the point of view of both publishers and re-users. If a scorecard or matrix was used it would useful for readers to include this. I see that the spreadsheet with the list of high-value datasets includes these criteria and whether a particular set meets it. If this was used then a description of how would be really interesting and help discussion. I'd also like the corresponding list of datasets that weren't considered to be of high-value to be published.</p> <p>Overall, I was impressed with the high quality of the paper.</p>	<p>The paper summarizes out of different literature sources how to identify high value data sources. This topic is quite off the topic of the call. The paper however is well written and inviting to continue reading. I would either postpone it to a later point in SharePSI or publish it meanwhile eg. on <a href="http://www.epractice.eu/journal">http://www.epractice.eu/journal</a>.</p> <p>Besides that, there are three minor issues:</p> <p>p.2, Error! Reference source not found (Word error about missing cross-ref)</p> <p>same page, table "DK-Good Basic ...": re-use because it has increases ..." --&gt; "re-use because it has increased</p> <p>same page, table "G8 Open Data Charter": The following high-value data domains: This sentence has no closing.</p>
<a href="#">Open crime and justice data in UK: a case study of Police.uk and Data.police.uk</a>	<p>"Relevance to the Samos Workshop:"</p> <p>The paper is relevant to the workshop</p> <p>""Summary""</p> <p>The case study describes the evolution of the open data initiative in the UK that is aimed at providing the open data about crime and justice. The paper is relevant to the Samos workshop, it is well structured and easily readable.</p> <p>Development of the initiative is described in the paper as well as the roles of the involved public sector bodies. Most importantly the case study discusses various organizational and technical challenges related to the publication of the open crime and justice data. Other similar initiatives might benefit from the description of the applied solutions to the faced challenges, e.g. the applied data anonymisation approach. The case study also shows that the open data initiative helped to standardize publication of the crime and justice data in the UK which can be seen as a benefit to the efficiency of the government.</p> <p>""Comments""</p> <p>Deanonymisation of the open crime and justice data might be one of the possible risks, however it is not discussed in the paper. Therefore I suggest discussing this issue at the Samos workshop because other similar initiatives might be affected by the same risk. At the Samos workshop it might be also interesting to discuss the costs of the initiative, especially the costs of the former distributed publication and presentation of the data vs. the cost of the current central solution.</p>	<p>This is a professionally written paper of the highest quality that describes a very high profile case. Perhaps the most interesting aspects of the case relate to the anonymisation of the data. How do you provide sufficient data to be useful for the target audience without compromising individuals' privacy? The whole paper will be of interest to everyone at Samos, however, sticking to the theme of the event may be difficult. The data is made available primarily for the public - it's a transparency exercise rather than one designed to increase efficiency within government. Presumably the police forces all have access to all the data before it is anonymised and so what we see here is not operational data.</p> <p>Within the scope of the workshop I'd like to know more about: the efficiencies gained by centralising the service; and, how the Police themselves have benefited from the crime data being published. Has it made their job easier? (there is some indication in the paper that trust in the Police has increased). Is there any available info that could quantify that in some way? In other words, what's the ROI for the Police and/or government?</p> <p>""Additional Review""</p> <p>This paper focuses in the evolution and the development of the police.uk and data.police.uk sites. This a very interesting case study for demonstrating the different domains that open data generated from. It is also illustrates a totally interesting visualisation of incidents of crime occurred in Metropolitan Police Service. Finally, it touches interesting issues about achieving reuse of public sector data. I recommend accepting this paper for the 1st SHARE-PSI 2.0 workshop.</p> <p>Please consider to include some more visualisations and not to focus so much in the technical parts and the development of the initiatives.</p>



Title	Review 1	Review 2
<a href="#">Open Traffic Information Standard &amp; Experimentation for Enhanced Services</a>	<p>Open Traffic Information Standard &amp; Experimentation for Enhanced Services    </p> <p>This paper is relevant for the conference. As pointed out in the paper many countries are struggling with this particular issue and a discussion at the conference would be beneficial for many. Local and regional authorities and/or private companies often control transport data in different formats and follow different standards. In many countries, as here in the case of France these issues are experienced as major stumbling blocks in opening up transport data and providing new and innovative National transport services based upon open data. The disappointment experienced due to the high expectations of an 'Eldorado of data' is also a common experience and of high relevance to many of the delegates. The paper's particular focus on the work with standards will be of interest to many.</p> <p>In Samos, along with the issues contained in the paper, it would be interesting to hear more about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*the 'open data France' organization. It's mandate, funding model etc.</li> <li>*The paper states that 'opendata are reused internally (de-compartmentalization of services), between regional authorities' it would be of interest to hear more about how this data is being used and how it is leading to innovation and efficiency within the Government.</li> </ul>	<p>The workshop paper from OpenDataFrance, entitled 'Open Traffic Information Standard &amp; Experimentation for Enhanced Services', explores the mixed reaction to the initial French Open Data initiatives. By looking at the benefits and challenges experienced, OpenDataFrance aims to learn from past experience and build on this moving forward. The focus of the paper is transport data, as this is one key datasets in France, and also a good example of a domain that is facing one of the main challenges to Open Data reuse - data standardisation.</p> <p>The paper provides an overview of the different types of transport data that are available and the formats that they are currently in, highlighting the disparity. As data standardisation is the main action of OpenDataFrance of the year 2014, the authors outline initial ideas on how to address heterogeneous data in the transport domain, from standardisation, technical and governance points of view.</p> <p>This paper is informative and provides a good example of how the French authorities are pushing for improved use of Open Data for innovation and efficiency. Some aspects that would be interesting to delve into deeper during the Samos workshop are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># The user/developer experience of those who have tried to use the transport data. How did users address the data standardisation issues? Did they find solutions or did they just abandon the data? Are they involved/invited to the discussions around how to address this problem? Do their opinions align with the data producers?</li> <li># How to choose what formats to use: political choices vs. domain expertise?</li> <li># The challenges associated with updating and maintenance of shared information.</li> <li># The author(s) propose that GTFS (General Transit Feed Specification, formally Google TFS) should be used as a basis for transport data standardisation, which raises the question of the place of formats that have not been through an international, open standardisation process.</li> </ul> <p>Looking forward to discussions in Samos.</p>
<a href="#">Open Spending in Albania</a>	<p>The paper tells the story of the Open Data Albania project, by the Albanian Institute of Science. It reads a bit too much of promotion of the ODA with very interesting examples relevant to the subject of effects of Open Data in general.</p> <p>My interpretation of the subject of the Samos workshop, "Uses of open data within government for innovation and efficiency", is something that should be beneficial for an individual public agency, not only examples of how data that reveals problems can be used by the parliament to initiate reforms. Of course, that is very valuable for improving public sector as a whole, but I believe that it is not a driver for the individual agency to open up their data.</p> <p>Maybe the paper is better suited one of these [<a href="http://www.w3.org/2013/share-psi/workshop/">http://www.w3.org/2013/share-psi/workshop/</a> two workshops]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Timisoara, Romania, hosted by the West University, March 2015, Identifying data sets for publication</li> <li>* Krems, Austria, hosted by the Danube University and collocated with CeDEM 2015, May 2015, A self sustaining business model for open data</li> </ul> <p>The examples in the paper makes for a good discussion of what information is valuable, for society in general. Also, since the ODA is initiated by a non-governmental organisation (if a understand it correctly) it is also interesting for the discussion on how to establish business-models for open data; would for instance the media, which uses ODA a lot according to the paper, be interested in some sort of co-financing?</p>	<p>I think that the value of the paper lies exactly in the fact that it reports on a country which is up to now completely out of the open data radar. I would therefore be pro presenting it in the workshop.</p> <p>The paper could benefit from some proper references - including links - to the case studies and a discussion of their usage. They mention that they are popular, but do not provide further information on this.</p> <p>In overall, the paper reads well - apart from minor typos.</p>
<a href="#">Examples from the Norwegian public Sector</a>	<p>I'm in danger of going over the top in my praise for and excitement about this paper. It is exactly the kind of good news story I'm hoping to hear about in Samos. There are many crucial points made in the paper, all of which deserve highlighting at the workshop. What is missing, however, is information that would help others emulate the Norwegian success. What were the roadblocks and enablers? What had to be done to make this work (technically as well as politically).</p>	
<a href="#">Experiences with Open data in the fire department</a>	<p>"Most interesting"</p> <p>The topic is very practical and easy to understand - if open data can help to save lives then it is a big thing! Examples like these also help to promote open data to those who are not yet convinced of the benefits of it. Also the personal angle (firefighter) is interesting.</p> <p>""What do you want to know more about""</p> <p>I want to know more about the victories and hear more concrete examples of what data was used, how it was used and what was achieved. Also want to know more about the efficiencies (saving lives is of course definitely one!) and innovation, how did firemen work with the data, with the data people and how it was figured out how to best use it etc.</p> <p>""or less about, when we get to Samos?""</p> <p>Challenges are important but victories and what does work is more important.</p> <p>""Can the paper be improved (without major re-writing).""</p> <p>The paper could start by telling about the victories in brief (from different countries too, as I understand that open data has been used by fire departments at least in the US too), and then move on to the other things. Also the language could improved aswell, but this is a minor thing.</p>	<p>Overall recommendation: Accept, preferably with some changes</p> <p>Confidential comments (not for authors): those of us who have been around in the LOD scene for a while have probably heard these innovations presented before. However, they are still very interesting and probably warrant another outing, as many won't have heard the specifics. There may also be new developments since many last heard about the work. In my experience the presentation is relatively engaging and well executed. The paper itself could get more formal and include a lot more specifics.</p> <p>Comments for authors: This is a very interesting and innovative use case, which many will be pleased to hear about. I recommend accepting the paper but would encourage the author to make some changes before final submission. For example, the writing style is quite informal, which works well in a presentation, but for a short paper like this that will remain as a reference point it would benefit from being more formal and less chatty. Similarly the paper could be extended to include lots more specifics of the open data that is used, how it's used, and more detail on/discussion of what the challenges were; this will help those not able to see the presentation in person. Also, have there been any formal evaluations of the benefits of this approach, or at least any metrics that could be used to quantify the benefits? If so, it would be great to hear about them. On a related note, has the work ever been formally written up and published, e.g. in a journal?</p> <p>If not, I would be very happy to collaborate to help make this happen, as the work definitely deserves to be recorded formally in the body of human knowledge</p>

Title	Review 1	Review 2
<a href="http://sielocal.com">Sielocal.com</a>	<p>It describes sielocal.com, a very interesting open data portal. It not only collects data in Spanish speaking countries, but also helps users to interpret the data via graphs, maps and reports. It's a pity that in order to try it you need to register and understand Spanish.</p> <p>The paper is quite short and has a very bad English. The first page is better, it could have been taken from a leaflet. Promotion is the focus of the text, almost no details on how, how many, past, future, experience, best practice, lessons learned, etc.</p>	<p>This submission is more a promotional material than a paper for a Workshop. Therefore, I suggest to put the text in a proper form with an abstract, 2-3 sections and Conclusions and Future work at the end. Otherwise, the contribution is very relevant for the Samos Workshop, and very interesting one.</p> <p>* Although Objectives are mentioned (see below), I suggest to put them in one separate Section/paragraph</p> <p>** to help decisions-makers and other people to understand data and find real deficiencies in their territories</p> <p>** a step to fight against corruption and to create socioeconomic links, region integration and citizen collaboration</p> <p>** an improvement in the management of budgets</p> <p>* We miss references in the text. There are claims e.g. Sielocal also provide rankings of all institutions for citizens and data journalists to make analysis and share their thoughts based in objective data----please, provide URL to the portal page or application</p> <p>* Reformulate the paragraph (see below) about the company developer/ provider of Sielocal, in a sense to describe the background (history) of cooperation Company-&gt;Government. How this company contributed to the Open Data initiative in Spain ?</p> <p>Sielocal was born in a company that supports public administration software. Our company has been working together with public workers and institutions for more than 25 years. We are specialists in e-Government and electronic processes for citizens to interact with their governments. We have a deep knowledge about how public sectors work in Spain and its barriers to install open government systems. We have a long list stories that explain very well the difficulties that are found to share data and make them public.</p> <p>* Maybe, the authors can give more info about the datasets, the main data formats used, quality of Data before and after integration, any inconsistencies in data coming from different agencies, licenses under which datasets are made available, etc.</p> <p>* It is very interesting to know how the indicators they developed are related to indicators used in Spain statistical office and EUROSTAT. ---we use data from public institutions and have developed more than 80 indicators that define the level of economic development of each territory in 8 different countries.---more info about the classification model of 'the level of economic development' could be provided as well - is this a standard classification used within the EU or UN system ?</p>
<a href="#">Towards A Methodology for Publishing Linked Open Statistical Data</a>	<p>The paper "Towards a methodology for publishing Linked Open Statistical Data" presents a methodology to publish statistics as Linked Open Data. The methodology includes Data modelling, Data RDF-ization, Data Interlinking, Data storage and Data publication. Problems mentioned are the alignment of datasets when standards change and the flexibility of Excel in describing statistics.</p> <p>The methodology describes some specificities of making statistics available in a machine-readable format. To help implementers of the methodology, it would be good to indicate possible metrics with which to evaluate the success of single steps in the methodology, e.g., sufficient performance of queries from the storage.</p> <p>Figure 1 seems to give a nice overview of the methodology. However, the figure only is mentioned at the end of the description. Would it be possible to mention it at the beginning and to explain the methodology along the figure? Also, some parts of the figure are difficult to read and their meaning is unclear, e.g., the arrows or terms such as "Life expectancy".</p> <p>Also, I am wondering how this methodology relates to other work, e.g., the Linked Data Life Cycle as defined by the LOD2 project (<a href="http://stack.linkeddata.org/">http://stack.linkeddata.org/</a>), the LOD2 workbench implementing the life cycle (<a href="http://demo.lod2.eu/lod2statworkbench">http://demo.lod2.eu/lod2statworkbench</a>) and the Best Practices for Publishing Linked Data (<a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/ld-bp/">http://www.w3.org/TR/ld-bp/</a>).</p> <p>The authors argue that governmental statistics are often used for policy and decision making purposes. An example would contribute to the motivation. Also, I am wondering, what policy and decision making scenarios the Greece's 2011 Census Survey use case may have and how those scenarios can be supported by the methodology.</p> <p>It would be nice to have some experiences from applying the methodology to the Greece's 2011 Census Survey use cases added to the paper. Can lessons be derived? I am wondering whether one could combine section 3 and section 4 to a "evaluation" section referring back to the parts of the methodology and describing the experiences.</p> <p>The topic of the paper fits the workshop very well. The paper is well written, yet, it would be good to have the feedback considered. I recommend to have the paper accepted.</p>	<p>This paper gives a brief description of how Greek census data from 2001 and 2011 has been converted to LOD using the Data Cube vocabulary. What's frustrating is that it is not made clear "why" this has been done. There are hints - that the differences in admin areas in the two years, for example - can be reconciled and that's helpful but the paper does miss out of stating the problem to be solved. How would a policy maker benefit from this? It seems that the output of all the work is that converted datasets can be accessed via (a) download the data as RDF dumps for local processing, (b) query and browse the data using the SPARQL endpoint service and SPARQL query form and (c) link to the data by referencing to their unique identifier (URI). How do any of these methods help government?</p> <p>I'm playing devil's advocate here... I believe that this "is" important and useful work and that there "are" significant benefits so for Samos, I ask the authors please to focus on the human problems that this approach solves as much as the technical means of doing so. How does this work improve efficiency of government (which is the topic of the workshop). Are there real world cases where this kind of analysis has helped decision making in the past (whether in Greece or elsewhere)?</p>
<a href="#">Open Government Data: Fostering Innovation</a>	<p>The paper matches perfectly the aim of Samos workshop, introducing a methodology for Open Entity modelling that allows open data managers to semantically enrich their content. The authors showcase two applications that make use of pre-defined open entity. It would be interesting to present at the workshop how the presented methodology works in practice, since all the steps require human action assisted by some tools. Also, please present a practical demo whether possible to illustrate the usage of throughout the steps of the three phases (dataset survey, attributes survey and producing entity types). It may be convincing to others to adopt the methodology and the toolchain.</p> <p>Please ensure that links included in the paper are accessible, as for example <a href="http://innovazione.provincia.tn.it">http://innovazione.provincia.tn.it</a> is not working. Section V - Open Big Data - is somehow unrelated to the content of the paper and doesn't detail enough this important topic. For sure this requires further research and analysis.</p>	<p>The paper clearly presents the situation regarding the Autonomous Province of Trento where the Open Data is a well established concept. Within the period of less than two years, the local government (60 provincial departments) has successfully published more than 650 datasets with quality and well structured metadata.</p> <p>The paper mentions that the approach was to ask and convince every provincial department to open at least one dataset. It would be interesting to know more about that, e.g. what was the basis for convincing, was it some sort of a formal decision of the local government or the Guidelines 2012 mentioned in the paper, was it the law?</p> <p>What kind of Open Licence is used in relation to data published in the Trentino Open Data Portal?</p> <p>Section III is basically about what metadata the data provider must provide in order for the corresponding entry to be created. It would be interesting to hear a little bit more about what practical experiences/difficulties are/were encountered by the data providers in relation to the phases/steps described. Does every local departments has a person specially dedicated to the publication of data on the Portal? Were there any educational activities? It would be further interesting to give an example of all the metadata related to e.g. provincial budget and the cadastre.</p> <p>Finally, the applications mentioned in Section VI – they were developed by whom – the local government or the users? If developed by the local government, what are the conditions for use of those applications?</p>