SHARE-PSI 2.0 – Lisbon Workshop – 1st Plenary Session – Wednesday 3/12/2014

Phil welcomes Paulo Neves, AMA President

Paulo starts with presenting his organisation AMA (Under the Presidency of the Council of ministers, AMA is the public body responsible for the national public services delivery strategy, for administrative simplification and for e-Government in Portugal) and its main objective for egovernment. *"It is a great honour to have you all here. Open data is everywhere and all want to be part of this evolution"*.

"It is expected that open data will have great impact on economic, political and research level."

He also said that Open data platform for Portugal has been already launched and as fact is that Institutions gave their data very quickly, which was something that amazed them. The willingness of institutions. They are not sure about the number of developed apps and they need to perform impact studies for getting insights and design the next steps.

4 discrete messages from Paul were highlighted:

1) It is not sufficient to make available just data – you have to make communities around them for using and re-using them. That is the way to know which data are more valuable for publishing. In other words it will be a proof of which information is more essential to be opened.
2) Guarantee the quality of the published. Maintain the quality of data is a difficult task, but it has to be ensured in order to create value from it.
3) Opening, making available and publishing data has a low priority level among politicians, since they have to deal with problems that are crucial for citizens living.
4) The objective for government is to provide OD by default as part of their daily process.

Their participation in SHARE-PSI 2.0 workshop highlights the government's target: mobilisation of national resources, which are already present to this event.

Coming back to Phil,

- he said about speakers translating from Portuguese to English and vice versa.
- he presented himself and his organisation W3C scope and objectives
- continued with presenting the scope and objectives of SHARE-PSI 2.0 project.
- he acknowledged Paul's main points of speech.
- explained the structure of the workshop and that the sessions are not about presentations – the main target is the active participation and knowledge sharing among participants.
- Finally, Phil called the facilitators to explain their sessions in one minute and call for participants for discussion on their topic.

1st round of parallel sessions are included in the programme for Lisbon in the project's site:

http://www.w3.org/2013/share-psi/workshop/lisbon/agenda

Paulo

Why is democracy a **better Political system**? There are many answers equally in importance (rights, voting, public value, representation, responsibilities, and freedom), but one detail makes all the difference and this is to perform checks and balances.

He continued with some assumptions:

1. **Openness** means more responsibility – exposure, accountability – but it also **means more strength**

How do our citizens see the public sector? They see it as a complex, difficult to understand and too bureaucratic story to deal with OD.

When we have too many LOCKED INSTITUTIONS in terms of data availability – where is the transparency and where is the participation?

How can **citizens trust their governments** if governments don't trust their citizens? **We can use ICT as an enabler to open up our governments.**

and he continued to mentioning the 3 pillars of Open Government (a) transparency, (b) participation and (c) collaboration

2. A **more open** public administration also means a **stronger and more focused public administration**.

Is Open a GEEK stuff? Not really, since 28 billion euros is on OD share and reuse.

3. Openness is also **a matter of economics**. An Open government is also a **smart government.**

What's happening in portugal? The open data portal have been created http://dados.gov having in mind the already developed solutions for the domain.

A presentation of the portal took place.

DADOS.GOV is considered as a "BROKER": providing SHARED SERVICE TO BE USED BY SEVERAL PLATFORMS/PUBLIC WEBSITES.

- In line with the Citizen Shops, the Citizen and Business portals are our main online interface

- The Business Portal is the national point of single contact within the Services Directive

- **We now have around 500 datasets from varied public organizations. Such as the** Institute of Registries and Notary, the Wheather Institute, the Portuguese Environment Agency, the Lisbon City Council, or the national foundation for scientific computation.

New and upcoming features were presented: A new way of having information about public services

...and continued with other Portuguese Open Initiatives

- Public software portal
- Open Standards (Following the approval of a Law and a resolution of the council of Ministers about open standards, the Portuguese public administration is now adopting interoperable formats)
- Open Source Software (**NATIONAL BUDGET LAW says:** ALL PROPRIETARY SOFTWARE PURCHASES HAVE TO BE JUSTIFIED CONSIDERING A **FREE / OPEN ALTERNATIVE**)
- PSI Directive Transposition give us the opportunity to set the national agenda about open Government, namely, open data.

He finally concludes on the following:

Transparency and participation **should be Part** of the processes.

Openness can be more easily implemented in **new processes.**

Opportunity to Jump stages and create a **smarter government.**

Question followed from the audience:

Q: How do Can you identify the specific users' barriers for using open data?

A: It is not sufficient to simply publish data. The value lies in reuse. The best thing, next step in this direction is to bring the commercial partners to this arena. Bring together the entrepreneurs and the public bodies that need applications to be developed for their scope.

Beatrice Covassi, Deputy Head of Unit, Data Value Chain, European Commission DG CONNECT

"I go to the bigger picture, as much of what I have prepared to say is already been said". EC remains keen on open data policies.

Data Value chain is the organisation she is working – we have value chains identified so far.

It is a need to replicate value chains in all sectors. LOT IS HAPPENING thriving data driven economy.

Community building, sorely miss from the Member States (MS) developments. EC will provide 300 M euros (x4 when private capitals come in, which is a prerequisite) towards boosting collaboration and community building.

EC's framework conditions have been captured from several different aspects. Copyrights, data use and reuse – removing the barriers – providing necessary skills to people dealing with OD.

- She also highlights the importance of internal market stimulators in terms of open data.
- The PSI directive was updated and modernised in 2013 and now we are waiting for the transposition in national legislations.
- Meetings take place in regular basis for checking the progress of MS.
- OD should be generally accessible and fully available for all, at zero or at very low cost.
- Cultural content is also very useful and valuable and it is available.
- Public administrations have done a very good work on licencing

Open data portal for EU is I development for the next tier of the prototype. The idea is to build a portal of portals for open data. An aggregator in EU level.

By doing that, more value will be created and synergies will happen.

But on the other hand, what do we do to convince people to use OD?

Trying to achieve added value, how do we do this match making among the stakeholders of OD?

Beatrice was involved in the OpenData500 project.

The Open Data 500 is the first comprehensive study of U.S. companies that use open government data to generate new business and develop new products and services. Open Data is free, public

data that can be used to launch commercial and nonprofit ventures, do research, make data-driven decisions, and solve complex problems. In this context businesses could identify their needs of data and try to build their ecosystem.

Examples in EU

- UK open data users' group
- Spain – established body

She also stated that *"This workshop could have a very interesting outcome on what could be replicated for governments".*

Innovation Actions are in place for EU and more specifically, incubators for OD – identifying the supply and value chain by not limiting into one aspect. Ask companies to contribute with their own data and integrate with OD. This is a very promising avenue.

Conclusion. Think globally but act locally. This will bring added value.

Q1: Can we see the problem from the commercial aspect: What is the relationship of PSI for commercial purposes?

A1: Is really on how you scale up to make money. OD policy is an established policy but big data one is not. Industries (retail etc.) should follow this paradigm. We need to sector by sector make use of OD in combination with their data in a smarter way towards a Data-driven economy. Data policy on the other side. Capacity to deploy EU solutions. Interest of the private sector.

Q2: How can you measure and evaluate them?

A2: Established group – regular meetings with PAs they should address in specific parts and reccomendations through meetings. Practising with the directive. Flexibility is important. Identify best practice can be used. After July the Member states could

Q3: In the UK, postal address data as OD is difficult access, what sort of approaches do EC have to address the problem?

A3: Important consideration, not-aware on specific EU action. US example ampasan discriminatory effects. In big streetbang we have to find ways

Proceeding to the final presentation a member of the Flemish part of government in Belgium will present his OD experiences.

Noël Van Herreweghe from CORVe

October 3th 2014, the Flemish government in Belgium organized the third edition of the "Open Data Day in Flanders". The focus of the two previous editions was mainly on the supply side. This year the organizers decided to put the spotlight on the users of the data and information supplied by the Flemish government, developers , individuals, entrepreneurs and others who build apps and web applications with this data, which in turn create economic and social value.

Almost 250 CEOs, CIOs, project managers, developers and other stakeholders got together in Brussels for this yearly event. 24 national and international speakers saw this as an opportunity to present their projects and applications to an appreciative audience.

The organizers of this event are also active organizers and participants in the European Share-PSI 2.0 project. They saw this as an opportunity towards realizing the aims of the second workshop to be held in Lisbon on December 3th and 4th; "Encouraging the commercial use of open data". They asked the Open Data community to tell them what their expectations and recommendations were with respect to things such as the relevance of defined open data policies, the availability of data feeds, standards, challenges, opportunities etc.

Participants at this event also got the opportunity to attend a "DataDive" workshop were data owners (the entities of the Flemish government and the local government) and data users (interested developers, businesses, organizations and designers) got together in a constructive dialogue, to discuss challenges and opportunities with regards to the commercial use of open data.

A top-down approach - Content, technically and legaly wise.

Open data day In Flondre 2012,2013 – the focus is on the supply side

Licences

Portal with 2.000 datasets

Uptake was at least poor.

2014 – what was wrong ? how they will use that data ?

SHARE-PSI project is the opportunity to answer these questions ?

OD day 2014 – theme on business GEO, mobility, who wants to start a business on OD and how we can help you. Data dive workshop got together in a constructive dialogue

Conclusions from the round tables:

- "Government" does not exist. "Government" is often a collection of non-cooperating entities.
- "Open" data is not "free" data. Re-using the (open) data comes also with a cost such as cleaning the data, development costs, conversion and integration and maintenance costs.
- Open data often comes without the supplier side taking any responsibility such as a stable service requiring 24/7 operational stability and an SLA based agreement or contract.
- "Open" for business will require continuous supply side investment in infrastructure and services; is government ready for this?
- Opening up data is no guarantee that it will be 'picked up by the market.
- We would like to see a consultation model between the different stakeholders and users. Very often there is a discrepancy between the supply side and users: Providers built data from an internal logic, often having no idea what the impact could be of that data on the outside. Users/developers use the data as part of the individual business model, often without exactly knowing the source of the data, with no view on the future roadmap of the supply side.
- Government needs to pay attention to things like frequency, the right communication and the quality of downloads in order for businesses to run with the data and build a business on top of the data.
- We'd love more data, but we will only go for it if we can realize a stable business model with this data.
- The combination/linking of datasets creates added value, not only from government, but also from private companies and NGO's.
- There must be a balance between price and quality, accessibility and offerings.
- Stimulate and integrate, be clear, long live JSON, think with us, use open standards.
- Research journalists need a firm commitment from government w.r.t. open data, the data needs to be reliable, from confirmed authentic sources, easy to find, well indexed, easy accessible, using open standards and as much as possible free of charge.
- New Public Management causes fee maximisation, as the civil servants see themselves as responsible for the income of their relevant PSB (Public Sector Bodies).

- Some PSBs are ready to destroy established companies to increase their revenue, they see commercial reuse as competition.
- Many PSBs do not really see the benefits of the PSI directive, they believe in commercialisation, the selling of their data.
- There is a lack of economic expertise within the PSBs. Sales revenue, profits and other elements of balance sheets are mixed up.
- PSBs are ready to defend their fees even if is obvious that these fees contradict European provisions and judgements.
- PSBs deliberate miss- and/or diss-inform decision-makers and politicians.
- Politicians backup their PSBs as long as possible, especially if they generate revenues.
- Neither politicians nor civil servants really understand the economic background of PSI.
- Also Politicians prefer short term revenues instead of long term economic development, even if their programs read different.
- We believe in the strength of our own closed data. Integration of open data and closed data creates added value. Important is to collect data from a variety of sources, make that data consistent and enrich, thereby creating additional services (eg mapping, routing, ...) and services.
- OD standards are fine, but more important are transparent user conditions, well thought out pricing models and quality data
- Public Private Partnerships needs to be on the agenda at government level.
- There are few stable standards, there are lots of standard dialects, standards are interpretable and data handover is often accompanied by loss of quality.
- The data and context needs to make sense.
- The privacy issue needs to be looked at from different angles.
- A sustainable business model is critical when dealing with open data. One doesn't stand out as a business with just open data and open software, the added value is in the 'integration' of different data sources.
- We prefer "stable" data than "more" data, "quality" data than "more" data fields.
- Better communication between suppliers and customers will be a win-win for both parties.
- When an open data entrepreneur builds a business one gets get investment, commitment, validation, insight as well as economic growth and new jobs.
- Government has to be patient, it may take a while for entrepreneurs to build products.
- Follow the ODI model for incubation.
- Run innovation competitions.
- Seed fund for specific outputs.
- Be glad for businesses to get rich from open data.
- Changes only take place when external pressure grows.
- It is very difficult to get a consistent overview of publicly available data feeds.
- There are to many different interpretations of the applicable legislation.
- We see many inconsistent pricing models, sometimes contradictory.
- Data integration remains a time-consuming and therefore expensive matter for the integrator.
- Free market means free movement of services and products, that allows us to build information services with added value.
- Businesses shouldn't need to be in competition with the data source holder.
- Respecting privacy rules is very often very difficult.
- We need access to reusable raw data, but data which has been defined to us in his context.
- Give us quality data without size restrictions.
- We need transparency w.r.t. user rights and –restrictions and stable license models.
- Define creative pricing models, forexample. "pay per use" and listen to the market and the customer.

Questions from audience:

Q1: Do you have real data on ROI based on the data you have released?

A1: Not an idea. We do not know.

Q2: Have you any specific actions of how?

Round tables session, making sure they understand OD.

Q3: Ecosystem. Did you find any social society – could you find a big enough partner – proving impact on the value of publishing?

A3: NGOs, Commercial Associations on National Level. Belgium one country 3 mapping systems

Pitch your session after lunch - 1 minute Speeches

 2nd round of parallel sessions are included in the programme for Lisbon in the project's site: http://www.w3.org/2013/share-psi/workshop/lisbon/agenda