Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

+RESILIENT- Mediterranean Open REsouRcEs for Social Innovation of SociaLly ResponsIve ENTerprises

TRAINING MATERIAL

OPEN DATA

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Region of East Macedonia & Thrace

LIVINGPROSPECTS DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Funding

The training material has been developed by Living Prospects Ltd. & ComnCom external expert of the Region of East Macedonia and Thrace (REMTH) for the project +RESILIENT.

The project +RESILIENT «Mediterranean Open REsouRcEs for Social Innovation of SociaLlyResponsIveENTerprises» is co-financed by the programme INTERREG MED 2014 - 2020.

1.2 Summary

The topic introduces the learner to the concept, characteristics, benefits and use of Open Data. In addition, information is provided on policies implemented at national and European level regarding the re-use of open data.

1.3 To whom does it concern?

The topic concerns companies, public bodies and intermediaries (service providers, support providers) and research centers interested in the recording, reuse and licensing of open data.

1.4 Completing the topic the learner will be informed about:

- ✓ The definition of Open Data
- ✓ The ways in which Open Data can be used
- ✓ Open Data collection and delivery platforms.
- ✓ Open Data Policies and Strategies.

1.5 Contents

Open Data

- Section 1: Definition and basic concepts of Open Data
- Section 2: Open Data Benefits
- Section 3: Open Data and New Technologies
- Section 4: The Future of Open Data

2. SECTİON 1: DEFİNİTİON AND BASİC CONCEPTS OF OPEN DATA

2.1 What is Open Data?

Open Data are data to which **anyone has access** (access) in a **machine-readable form, and which can be used, processed and shared** without technical or legal restrictions.

Data are open and freely accessible, reusable and redistributable by anyone – but the authors of the OD should be in any occasion mentioned.

2.2 Basic principles of open data

- They should be available to the public **without restriction**, preferably online.
- They must be **checked and processed** in order their quality be ensured and that they are updated**.**
- They should be available in **affordable, open, shared and easily editable, machine-recognizable formats** that allow them to be reused and redistributed.
- They should have **significant value to the public**
- Once a user owns a data, this should be **free** to use, reuse and redistribution for even commercial purposes. This does not mean that the access to data should be free.
- The data should be used respecting the principles of **data protection**.
- They must have a **license**. Their license must allow users to use the data in any way they wish, including processing, combining and distributing it to others, even commercially.

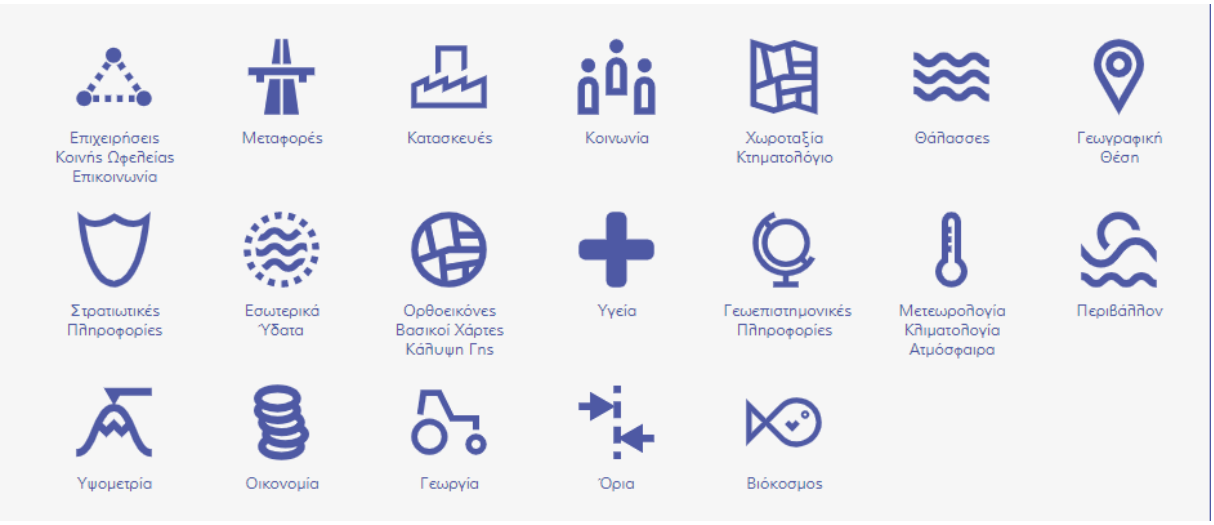
2.3 Examples of Open Data[1]

- Documents
- Thematic Studies

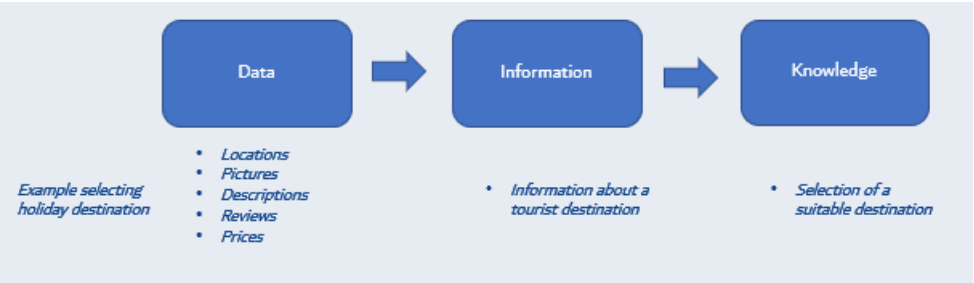
[1] https://opengov.minedu.gov.gr/%CE%B1%CE%BD%CE%BF%CE%B9%CF%87%CF%84%CE%AC-%CE%B4%CE%B5%CE%B4%CE%BF%CE%BC%CE%AD%CE%BD%CE%B1/

- Statistical Data e.g. socio-economic indicators
- Research Data (eg studies, innovative services, etc.)

All activities require access to data.



2.4 From data to knowledge



2.5 How do we use Open Data?

Public domain licenses

Public domain licenses allow anyone to use content without restrictions.

These licenses are often chosen when the creator recognizes that the content will be of greater value if more people are free to use it.

Such licenses are: CCO licence, Public Domain Mark

Open Licenses

Open data are data to which everyone has access, use and sharing.

Open data must be published with an 'open license'. The license must allow users to use the data in any way they wish, including modifying, combining and disclosing it to others, even for commercial purposes.

Such licenses are : CC-BY, CC-BY-SA

Copyright exceptions

Copyright exceptions allow the use of copyrighted material in specific, restricted ways without the need for permission or specific permission from the author to use it. Unlike global licenses, Copyright Exceptions vary around the world.

Fair use

There are copyright exceptions that allow the use of copyright by third parties.

These are known as "fair use" rights and cover aspects such as research, critique or reporting and visualization for teaching.

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3. SECTİON 2: OPEN DATA BENEFİTS

3.1 Benefits of Open Data

- Enhance the **Transparency and accountability** in the public sector,
- It is possible to reduce costs from the **more efficient operation** of all public services,
- They can lead to tangible economic benefits: new services developed with open data, new jobs, increased income, design and development of **value-added services**, enhanced **competitiveness**, etc
- Open data have great social and commercial value and lead to a more transparent **and participatory democracy**,
- Open data have the potential to help **grow economies, transform societies and protect the environment and culture**,
- Open data can help create **innovative businesses and services** that offer social and commercial value.

Open data can benefit Governments, businesses and Society.

Governments: Open data can help governments be more transparent. A government can prove that public money is being spent properly and that policies are being implemented**.-> Transformation of Societies & Politics**

Businesses: Open data open up new opportunities for businesses to connect with their customers and provide their services and thus become more competitive. **->** Innovation & Economic Development

Society: Open data can contribute to the collection of information and knowledge on social, cultural and environmental issues such as: prediction of natural disasters, prediction of extreme weather events. **->** Environment & Culture Protection

3.2 Transformation of Societies & Politics

The availability of open data is essential for **improving service delivery**.

Open data allow governments to **save money** on key areas such as healthcare, education and utilities.

Open data create **new social value** and allow **better targeted public policies**.

Open data make it easier for **governments to work with citizens** giving them access to data.

3.3 Innovation & Economic Development

Open data reveal opportunities for large and small businesses to **create new services, save and improve operations.**

Open data stimulate **innovation** by removing barriers to data access, use and sharing.

Businesses and entrepreneurs use Open Data to better understand **potential markets and create new customized products.**

Businesses that know and recognize their open data can create **new value** for their customers, improve their operations and become more competitive.

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3.4 Environment & Culture Protection

Open data help the farmers to improve their yields and support a growing population without the need to destroy valuable habitats.

Open data help to save lives. Open geographic data and statistics are used by humanitarian teams to **deliver targeted supplies** to damaged or endangered areas.

Open data **connect people to important cultural issues** and help shape a more up-to-date discussion around them.

4. SECTİON 3: OPEN DATA AND NEW TECHNOLOGİES

4.1 Digital Age and Open Data

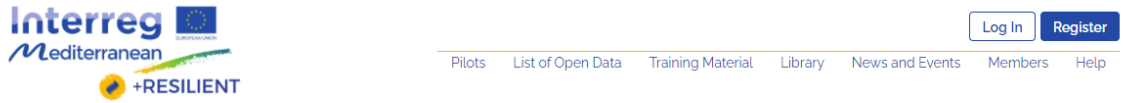
In the digital age, data is a key resource for **social and commercial activities**[2].

4.2 +RESILIENT Open Data platform

OpenSosialCluster.eu

It acts as a central point of contact for Open Data.

The platform focuses on providing a user-friendly interface that uses and implements open standards for customised and secured use.



Provides access to citizens, institutions and businesses in open databases of social enterprises and other institutions of the Cross-border area

Consists of:

- Open Data, Social Innovation and Social Entrepreneurship Pilot Actions
- List of open data
- Online educational material (e-learning, presentations, videos)
- Library
- News and Events
- Members
- Help service.

[2] https://www.nesta.org.uk/project/digital-social-innovation/

5. SECTİON 4: THE FUTURE OF OPEN DATA

5.1 EU Open Data Directive.[3]

Under the European Data Strategy, the Open Data Directive acts as a common legal framework for publicly held **data (public sector information) and focuses on two key concepts in the European market: transparency and fair competition**. This directive will be implemented at national level in the coming years and aims to:

- Encourage the publication of dynamic data and the adoption of application program interfaces (APIs).
- Reduce exemptions that allow public bodies to charge more than the marginal dissemination cost for data reuse;
- Extend the scope of the Directive to include data held by public undertakings, based on specific rules and publicly funded research data; and
- Strengthen transparency requirements for public sector information agreements between public and private parties, thus avoiding exclusive agreements.

5.2 L. 4305/2014

Our country, with Law 4305/2014, harmonized the national institutional framework with the EU Directive 2013/37, "on the further use of public sector information". This legislation provides the principle for open access to public information :

- The documents, information and data held by the Government are open and accessible to the citizens.
- Blocking access to and re-use of public information is not justified, but only for legal reasons.
- The Government must specifically justify the cases in which it does not provide access to specific data.
- Re-use of the data, if necessary, may be permitted under a general or special authorization.

[3] https://www.europeandataportal.eu/

5.3 Objectives for the Future of Open Data [4]

Automation of processes for open data acquisition, categorization and transmission

Interconnection between open data portals

Utilization of new technologies for acquisition, storage, production, utilization and distribution of open data (blockchain, big data, artificial intelligence)

Provide **high-value**, open, unrestricted, and accessible open data through interfaces to ensure that public data can have a positive impact on the economy and society

More data should be available for the **common good**, for example on improving mobility, delivering personalized medicines, reducing energy consumption and a greener society.

Better data governance, including data standardization, secondary data usage, data donation, and data intermediaries.

A (self- / co-) regulatory framework for **cloud computing**, where the current cloud market offers technological solutions that businesses must continue to grow and innovate

[4] (Data Governance Act –DGA)

High-value datasets are those with high commercial potential and the potential to accelerate the development of value-added information products across the EU

6. CONCLUSİONS

- ✓ Open Data are data to which everyone has access (access), and which can be used (shared) and shared (shared).
- ✓ Open data can benefit Governments, businesses and Society.
- ✓ In the digital age, data are a key resource for social and commercial activities.
- ✓ The EU Directive for Open Data operates as a common legal framework for state-owned data (public sector information) and focuses on two key concepts in the European market: transparency and fair competition.
- ✓ Our country, with Law 4305/2014, harmonized the national institutional framework with the EU Directive 2013/37, "on the further use of public information".

7. FURTHER STUDY

Βιβλιογραφία

http://openeconomics.net/2012/10/03/the-benefits-of-open-data-evidence-from-economic-research/

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ Υπουργείο Διοικητικής Ανασυγκρότησης

+RESILIENT, e-learning course 'Open Data' https://opensocialclusters.eu/eb-courses/

https://opendatahandbook.org/guide/el/what-is-open-data/

http://www.geodata.gov.gr/

https://gfoss.eu/