



Open Data Initiative

2nd INSPIRATION National Workshop, Serbia June 6th, 2013

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Content



Open Data

- What is 'open' data?
- History & Tradition
- OGD vs. INSPIRE?
- Examples











What is Open Data?

- Initiative and idea of the free accessibility and availability of data for everyone
- Movement of data providers and users
- Beyond legal obligations



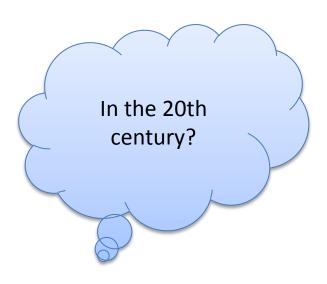




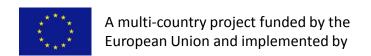








When did it start?





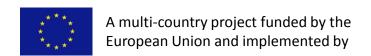








- History & Tradition
 - Result of Open Government and E-Government movements
 - Economic liberalism
 - Government transparency to trigger increased effeciancy
 - Early roots go back to 17th century in Asia resp. period of European Enlightenment in Europe
 - China: Peking Gazette, starting 8th century, China
 - Sweden: Freedom of the Press, 1766
 - USA: United States Constitution, 1787







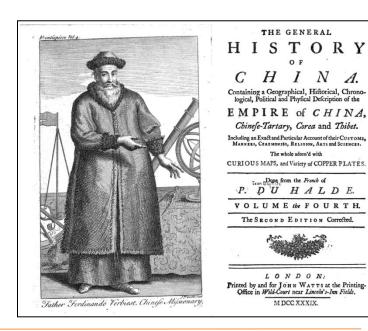






Peking Gazette

- Traces of Open Government in Chinese legislation recorded by Jean Baptiste du Halde's 1736 'The General History of China'
- 'Peking Gazette' goes back to the 8th century
- 'Peking Gazette' as first media to publish governmental data and measures to increase government efficiency and create competition among government bodies









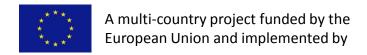




Freedom of the Press, 1766, Sweden

- 6. [A]II exchanges of correspondence, species facti, documents, protocols, judgments and awards . . . when requested, shall immediately be issued to anyone who applies for them.
- 7. [I]n order to prevent the several kinds of hazardous consequences that may follow from imprudent votes, likewise graciously decided that [judges] shall no longer be protected behind an anonymity that is no less injurious than unnecessary; for which reason when anyone, whether he is a party to the case or not, announces his wish to print older or more recent voting records in cases where votes have occurred, they shall, as soon as a judgment or verdict has been given in the matter, immediately be released for a fee, when for each votum the full name of each voting member should also be clearly set out . . . and that on pain of the loss of office for whosoever refuses to do so or to any degree obstructs it.

Peter Hogg, 2006













- United States Constitution, 1787, USA
 - Congressional Record
 - 'Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.'

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- Recent development of Open Government legislation
 - Open Government movements in the 50' and 60' as reaction on the governmental developments during and after WWII in the US
 - Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 1966
 - idealistic principles of having an informed citizenry
 - FOIA amendments, 1974
 - strengthening right-to-know













What 'data' can be open?

- Data which may of use for other purposes or communities than those it was created for
- Data be it scientific, historical, geographic or otherwise (e.g. Open Science Data)
- Government and other administrative information (e.g. Open Governmental Data)









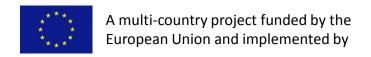




What is 'open' data?

"A piece of content or data is open if anyone is free to use, reuse, and redistribute it subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and/or share-alike."

http://opendefinition.org/













What is 'open' data?

- Availability and Access
- Reuse and Redistribution
- Universal Participation

http://opendefinition.org/











- Availability and Access
 - Most be available to no more than reasonable reproduction cost
 - marginal costs of data or information are near zero if internet technology is used for distribution
 - Data most be available in a convenient and modifiable form
 - Open data formats & standards











Reuse and Redistribution

- Data must be provided under 'terms' which allow reuse and redistribution
 - Technical & legal accessibility
- Data must be intermixable with other data sources











Universal Participation

- Everyone should be able to use the data under the same conditions
 - No discrimination against communities or activities
 - Commercial as well as non commercial use of data











- Part of Open Data movement
 - Mainly government bodies with close relations to the public or interested in visibility/transparency
 - 10 Principles of OGD
 - Completeness
 - Primacy
 - Timeliness
 - Machine readibility
 - ...











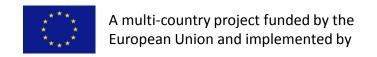


Is Open Governmental Data a SDI?

- OGD data are mainly spatial data
- Organisational SDI approach

BUT

- Agreements on commonly used standards and technologies are widely missing
- OGD is rather focusing on content than on infrastructure and interoperability



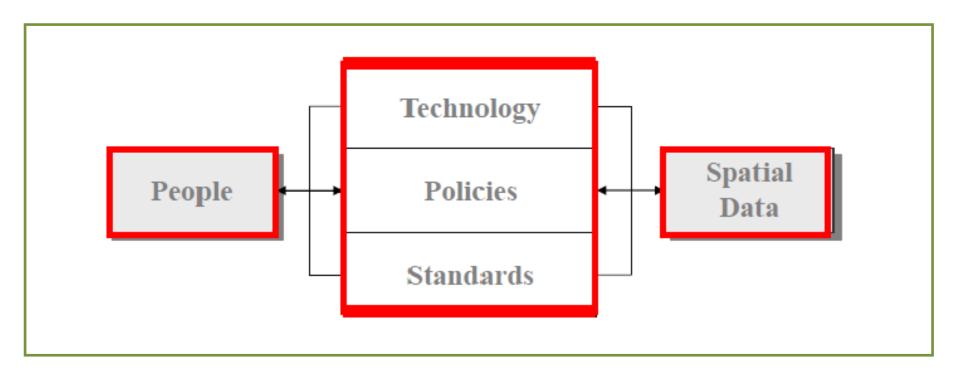




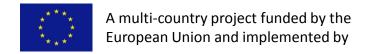








Kuhn, Jaansen





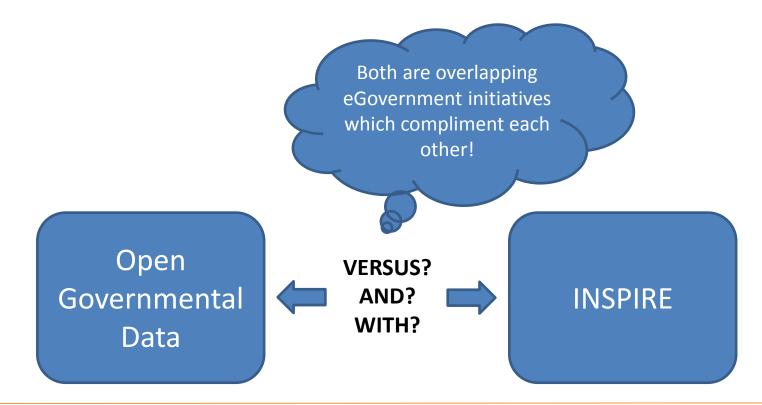








Open Governmental Data & INSPIRE











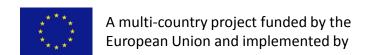




Open Governmental Data & INSPIRE

Open Data from information system viewpoint















Legal & Institutional framework

	OGD	INSPIRE
Approach	Bottom-UpDriven by provider and user communities	Top-DownDriven by EU and economy
Legal framework	 Legally not binding and no obligation Voluntary movement OGD is an initiative which goes beyond the existing legal obligations 	 EU Directive 2007/2/EC National transposed EU Directives
Availability	Operational and growingRegional coverage highly heterogeneous	 Fully with European coverage operational by 2020











Content

	OGD	INSPIRE
Content	 Data across all field which are hold by government institution From raw data to aggregated data and indicators Not limited to spatial data Content provided in highly heterogeneous formats 	 Data in according to the annex themes Mainly spatial reference data Spatial data only Content provided in harmonized format
Licences	 Data is '<u>Open</u>' by definition No restriction regarding licenses as long the are open Mainly Creative Commons (CC BY 3.0) 	 Data has to be <u>accessible</u> in case of emergency Fees (ecommerce) and restrictions (security) are possible INSPIRE proposes standard (basic) licenses similar to CC











Infrastructure

	OGD	INSPIRE
Infrastructure	 Unconnected 'data islands' No central coordination body No discovery service for the whole OGD Search portals on national level only (if any) No use of widely established (spatial) standards High technological flexibility 	 Infrastructure is (over-) developed and (over-) regulated Based on (spatial) standards International and national coordination bodies Connected search portals on national and international level Low technological flexibility











Community

	OGD	INSPIRE
Community	 Governmental data provider on voluntary base Communities & Economy needed to customize data and provide services (Downstream) Public benefits from free or fee based services based on INSPIRE No direct communication channel with the public (indirect communication through service provider) 	 Governmental data provider legally bound by law Communities & Economy needed to customize data and provide services (Downstream) Public benefits from free or fee based services based on INSPIRE No direct communication channel with the public



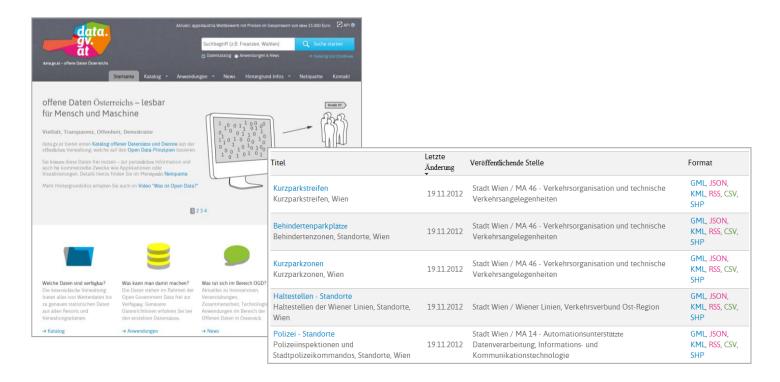








Example data.gv.at (http://data.gv.at/)





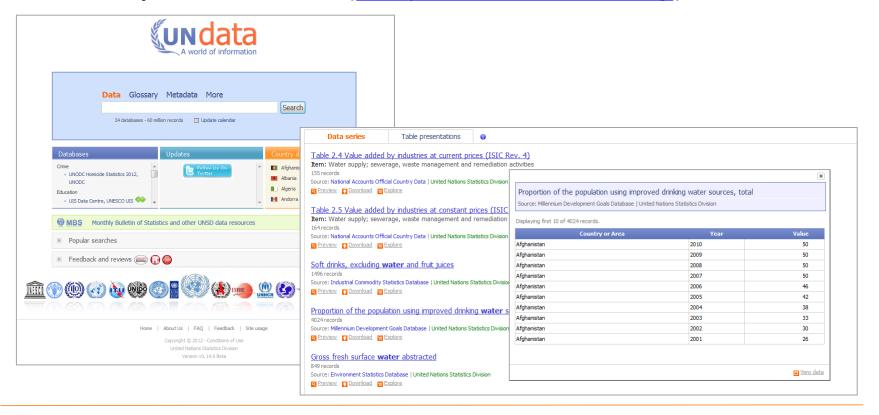


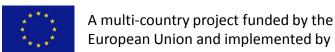






Example UNdata (http://data.un.org)









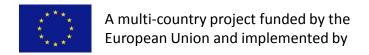






Хвала!

Питања?











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