Session Title : Open Data

Q&A: How to access them? What are their formats? Which is the appropriate business model?

Session organiser(s)

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Purpose & Audience

- Future Internet offers the ground for accessing new content in a way that third parties exploitation and utilization can offer new innovative services. Open data belongs to this new content category and it is rather important to better know the borders, the access mode, the business models, the challenges in front of us. This session had the objective to offer answers in questions arising for these Open Data tasks and at the same time to share a common vision on Open data.

- The session had addressed the following questions :

  - ✓ What is the definition of Open data?
  - ✓ Who are their providers?
  - ✓ Which are their access APIs?
  - ✓ Which are the key issues for their utilization?
  - ✓ Which are the most suitable business models?

- The audience concerned :

  - ✓ Researchers and developers from industry and academia engaged in Future Internet programs and projects, e.g. FI PPP program, FP7 Media projects, etc.
  - ✓ Innovation leaders and entrepreneurs interested to know more about Open data and the usage
  - ✓ Open data providers and stakeholders such as cities, ministers, local government and relevant authorities.

Key message(s):

- Network of Knowledge is more than just data

- Stimulating Social Innovation through the Open Data Paradigm

- Privacy-by-design, privacy-by-default, security are key issues to tackle

- Open Data business model(s) remain to be invented

Summary

Jean-Dominique Meunier, NEM Chairman, presented the NEM European Technology Platform dedicated to Media & Content (www.nem-initiative.eu). He outlined that Open Data subject is new to NEM community and most probably source of lot of opportunities. He was thanking the European Commission for allowing NEM to tackle this subject in a FIA workshop and to address several questions: Is it linked to big data? Is it metadata ? How to have access to them /How to use them? What is the EC position? What about standardization? What are the experimental test feedback How Citizen are appropriating them?

Prof. Stefan Decker from Digital Enterprise Research Instituted, National University of Ireland Galway , pointed out that many open data initiatives are now existing in Europe : i.e., Apps4Fingal for creating apps which provide info particular at cities and at local level; also transport and travel info has exploited open data. There is open data movement in various fields: Archives / Europeana/Libraries are now starting to publish their content in an open data format. Sciences also provide open access and open data (biology, climate change, openEI, etc.). A network of knowledge is developed with RDF/Vocabularies - Examples given from Wikipedia/gov.ie to prove information aggregation, from Data catalog vocabulary emerging and SPARQL. He concluded that a Network of Knowledge is more than just data, it is people, communities….And then it assists humans, organisations and systems with problem solving, enabling innovation and increased productivity.

James Clarke, from Waterford Institute of Technology – TSSG, Steering Board member of NEM made a presentation on open data challenges in trust and security. Privacy-by-design and privacy-by-default and security issues were raised (secure protocols, cyber forensics, crypto, ..). Trustworthiness and related projects and initiatives were summarized and discussed.

D. Iñigo de la Serna Hernáiz, Santander City Mayor from, Spain, presented SmartSantander project and its services along with its social innovation and new business models priorities. Smart Santander aims at providing a European experimental test facility for research and experimentation on architectures, key enabling technologies, services and applications (ie augmented reality, participatory sensing), for the Internet of Things (IoT) in the context of the smart city. 20,000 IoT devices were installed.

The panel discussion allowed the attendees to raise some specific issues such as how to control access to data (and recommend not delivering raw material), how to encourage generic applications (and encourage going to standardization), how to balance close or open approach (and what are the corresponding added value and markets). Tools availability such as the one that FIRE projects can offer (in delivering open data) is key in the experimentation to conduct and as support for standardization.

Recommendations

The content and output of this workshop on Open data is clearly an opportunity for the NEM community to issue a position paper identifying the research trends and activities that would deserve attention in the future EU policy and research programme(s).There is a need to ensure that Open Data Directive is in sync with Data Protection Directive.