

## I-7 Big Data session, 25/09/2017

### Future visioning

#### 1. Govts, businesses, social sector making evidence-based data-driven decisions in multiple domains:

- to provide highly tailored and segment-specific services and products to individuals and communities
- to optimize/improve infrastructures and systems

##### *Value propositions:*

inclusiveness  
equity  
community-level resilience  
efficiency  
sustainability  
effectiveness  
quality  
time to market  
responsiveness- anticipation (timeliness)

#### 2. Reshaping of partnerships, relationships, collaborations, cooperations, synergies

Redesigning the relationships between all key actors involved - governmental bodies, businesses, non-profits, individuals – in their data work (data generation, data collection, data access, data analysis, data use).

Increase availability of interoperable qualified data for useful and responsible, ethical R&D, innovation/business, and social sector, and policy work.

##### *Value propositions:*

- inclusiveness
- equity
- protection of rights (Individuals, Privacy, IP ect)

#### 3. Individuals/Civic society

Individuals actively engaged in the production, collection, and use of data and its outcome value. Individuals and civil society should have shared benefit when they share their data.

##### *Value propositions:*

Empowerment: Value exchange is critical, Ownership of data belongs to data generators.

Inclusiveness

Equity

Mutually informed data transactions (clarity)

Better services

3 principles – respect for persons, beneficence (do no harm), justice (fairness)

## **ACTIONABLE KEYPOINTS (7)**

1. Continue to open data that is openable, by collectively prioritizing datasets of public benefit and general interest. Leveraging potential of legal frameworks that protect privacy, and change where necessary for accessing benefits
2. Data champions-promoter-leader (usually high ranking) (Data literacy as part of it) – in all sectors. Grounded in ethics. Maximizing benefits while being transparent and respecting privacy. Workshops to leaders about data, open data 101, data security, understanding problems and how data can help. Increasing data literacy among leaders – increasing will and understanding what to ask for. Specific mention of technologically (financially) disadvantaged groups – SMEs, Nonprofits, ect.
3. Interoperability – attaching data work to the needs of the data users will create standards (not developing standards before publishing or sharing data). Unique identifiers make data easier to use. Standardization (bottom-up, not top-down by committee)
4. Decision-makers have those knowledgeable about data close to them – showing them what it really means and what is possible – maximize benefits of data. Investing in data scientists
5. Including beneficiaries and civil society - developing data services with them, not for them. Engaged throughout process. Data engagement is not helped by legal language – needs to be simplified for civil society.
6. Data governance – ensure data collection and data use transparency. Create framework and methods for accountability in data usage. Security (data and I.T.)
7. Privacy: Access rights; I.T. Security; Fair Information Practice Principles. Propose a novel framework for privacy, allowing different degrees of privacy that are user-specific, user-driven, and user-approved → *Personalization of Privacy (Privacy 4.0)*