|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Open consultation of the Council Working Group on international Internet-related public policy issues  Eighth meeting - Virtual meeting, 25 January 2021** |  |
|  |  |
|  | **Document OPCWGINT8/x-E** |
|  | **15 January 2021** |
|  | **English only** |
|  | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name :** | CHOI, Jun Kyun |
| **Organization :** | KAIST |
| **Country :** | South Korea |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Title: Definition and generic framework for open data ecosystem |  |
| 1 | Introduction   * Concerns about the digital divide in the data ecosystem   The digital divide is mainly coming from the division between those who benefit from information and communication technology and those who are not. Currently, the matter of digital divide is moving to those who collect good data to discover new markets through AI/ML (Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning) algorithms. Companies with good data platforms will play a key role in the data business of the future.   * Benefit of data ecosystem   Data ecosystems are for capturing data to produce useful insights. They are originally referred to a part of information and communication technology environment. Data is collected and used by public organizations and private companies. The best data ecosystems are built around a data analytics platform that ties the ecosystem together. The data analytic platform help peoples integrate multiple data sources and provide machine learning algorithms to automate the common applications for analytics. It is very useful to overcome the COVID-19 situation.   * Clarification of public data and private data   There are a lot of definition between public data and private data. Public data is available to anybody who can afford them. Public data in inherently GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) and CCPA (California Consumer Privacy Act.) compliant should be highly reliable and stable.  However, the private data is not offered to the public and can be only accessed by individual users. A private data center allows persons to customize it specifically for their needs and operate it directly.   * Data ownerships and copyrights including data provenance   The public data center can share data resources for other business. While this is not much of a problem with situations that don’t have to worry about the public data too much, there are some concerns that are rightfully vigilant about where their data resides and its safety.  If the private data is used to provide services other customers, individual users must allow and control over their sharing and maintenance. This is a big concern for business that handle extremely sensitive data, such as healthcare providers and law firms. Private data centers should provide individual customers with higher visibility, data privacy, and security.  It notes that all the data, whether public or private, requires a data center or cloud platform. Private data centers are used for business-critical applications, while public data centers are for basic tasks and non-sensitive applications. If a business utilizes private or public data centers, new compliance laws such as GDPR and CCPA must be abided.   * Definition of open data   The new term “open data” has a different perspective from the distinction between public data and private data. It notes that private data can be opened to public while the owner is willing to donate, just like the free use of open software. Open data may include audio/video/text files, educational and research materials, scientific and medical documents, software, algorithms, experience, and know-hows, etc.  To alleviate the matter of digital divide from data, much data needs to be open and public data centers are widely deployed. Public data centers will offer most of the capabilities and basic security options that organizations or individual users will need. All the business based on public data have to ensure regulatory compliance of “open data.” Here, the guidelines or regulations for open data including definition and principle of disclosure are needed. |  |
| 2 | Proposals  When considering future data ecosystem while mitigating the digital divide problem from data, it is time to think about the strategies of “open data” from the ITU perspectives.  This contribution proposes to develop the definition and generic framework of “open data.” Also, the strategies for “how to share the open data” should be investigated.  The mission of ITU should be expanded to build future data ecosystem to promote universal access of “open data” by facilitating and cultivating technologies, platforms, services, and applications. The development of relevant technical report or recommendation on “open data” will encourage new global market where anyone in the world has free access to open data. |  |