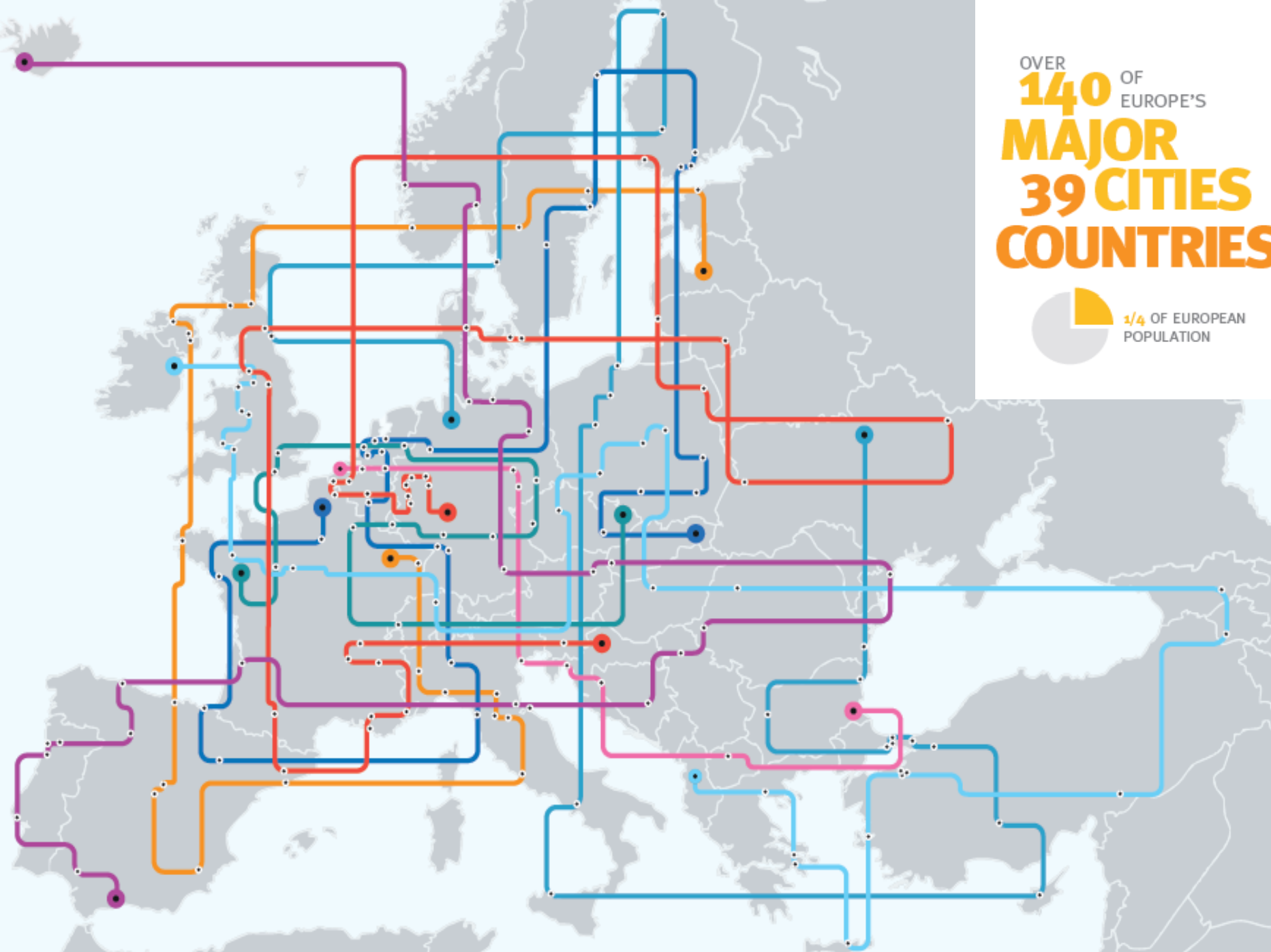# EUROCITIES - The network of major European cities
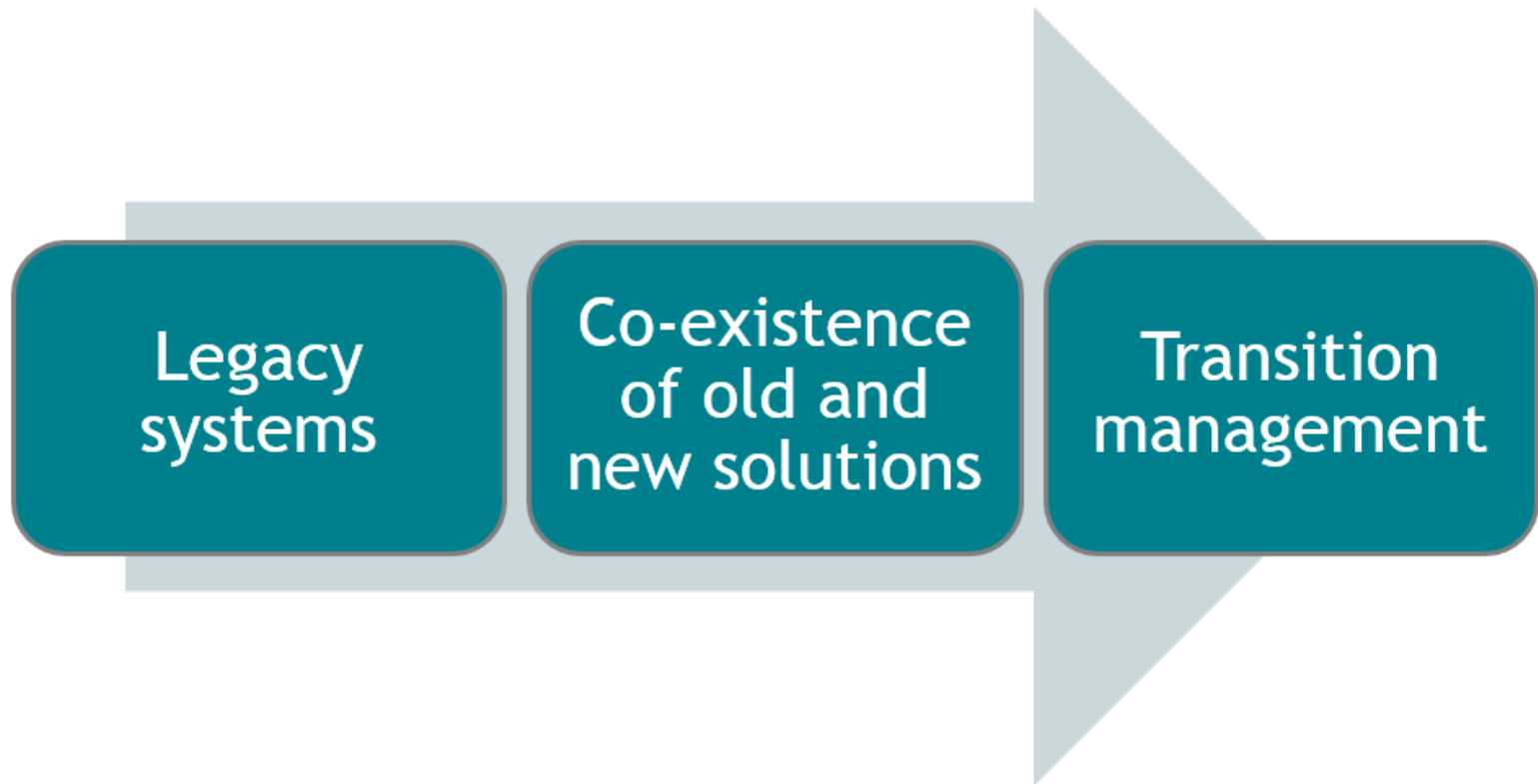
Emerging needs for IoT & Data Marketplaces
Brussels, 8 April 2019

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Project officer

Legacy systems → Co-existence of old and new solutions → Transition management

- Focus on the needs of European cities and opened the discussion on performance measurement
- Cities involved in the process
  - Bringing their existing systems, practices and ideas
- Brought in local histories and concerns
- Integrated approach
  - Including replication and governance!
- Building on existing frameworks, legitimised local variations
- Use of open standards, data formats, interfaces

- Creation of a **data management task group** with experts from all projects

A European data economy for cities

- Data access, availability and usability are vital for city authorities to ensure effective management of their cities

- Data flow and the interoperability of systems are the basis of an efficient smart city market

- Vendor lock-in practices hamper the development of innovative ecosystems and create interoperability issues that prevent the efficient (re)-use of data in and across cities in Europe

- A need for European or national frameworks to deploy smart cities solutions, that can play the role of guarantee funds and cover the risks taken by cities (e.g. data platforms)

- Long term and stable vision and regulation that offer the necessary certainties to cities and their local partners

EUROCITIES principles on citizen data

1. *Citizen data as a public asset of and for each individual*: citizen data must be recognised as a public and individual asset and shall be solely used in the public interest

2. *Public value:* local governments recognise, support and adhere to the principle that use of citizen data generates tangible benefits for citizens and society. Using data-generated knowledge has the potential to improve our cities through scientific, civic, social, economic and democratic progress

3. *Citizens as data guardians*: governments have the responsibility and have to ensure citizens can have access to and manage their data (e.g. MyData), as well as influence how it is collected and used

4. *Protection and privacy*: if citizen data contain personal data, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will apply. Storage, management, processing and use of data that involves privacy or safety risks should be done in accordance with the relevant EU and national legislation

5. *Transparency and accountability*: transparent, understandable and accountable measures on which, when, where and for what purpose data is sourced, collected and managed should be put in place when generating data in public space. This includes both manual and automated methods, such as artificial intelligence and decision-making tools

Link:
http://eurocities.eu/eurocities/news/
EUROCITIES-principles-on-citizen-data-10-
data-principles-for-the-common-good-WSPO-

6. *Citizen data sharing and governance:* anonymised data should be shared between relevant stakeholders with the common goal of maximising public value, subject to national and EU legislation. However, safeguards (e.g. synthetic data) must be identified and put in place to avoid, wherever possible, the risk of individuals or profiles being identified through use of new data analysis technologies (e.g. mining, use of artificial intelligence, aggregation of data sets or data linking)

7. *Quality:* the quality of the data should be preserved. Those who use and share data have the responsibility to ensure the integrity, authenticity, consistency and accuracy of data

8. *Interoperability:* the importance of data interoperability should be acknowledged and guaranteed through standardisation, open interfaces, open data models and open protocols to facilitate data sharing and re-use

9. *Ethical and social responsibility:* collecting and combining data may result in unforeseen insights on society or individuals. Parties collecting data in public spaces should ensure they regularly engage citizens to investigate, discuss and agree requirements for any ethical consequences of data collection and adjust their practices to prevent all forms of discrimination based, for example, on gender, age, socio-economic status, ideology, race or religious beliefs

10. *Local governments as connectors:* city governments are particularly suited to provide the connection between quadruple helix innovation ecosystems and the public and private data silos. They should be given the means to develop and expand city data stores (or knowledge bases) to facilitate this connection.

Thank you!