



# Open Data and the Right to Privacy in a global digital strategy

Author: Renato Berrino Malaccorto

Version date: 30-03-2023

Democracy strengthening	8
Technical work	8
Data governance	9
Data literacy (learning and training)	9
Collaboration and engagement (network building)	9
Regulatory framework	9
Value	10
Democracy strengthening	10
Data governance	11
Collaboration and engagement (network building)	11
Innovation	11
Actors	11
Challenges	12
Democracy strengthening	12
Technical work	12
Data governance	12
Data literacy (learning and training)	12
Collaboration and engagement (network building)	12
Regulatory framework	12

---



5. What spe

---



It is important to understand that when we talk about transparency and open data, as well as the protection of personal data and privacy, we are talking about issues directly linked to human rights. In this case, when talking about data, we can circumscribe it to the universe of human rights applied to the digital sphere, commonly known as digital rights, which is part of our current daily life.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is contemplated in various international instruments<sup>8</sup> and in the Constitutions of numerous countries around the world. It is a fundamental human right, and in the digital age, it takes on new dimensions. It is in this context of massive [data](#)

---







them to talk to each other, the more potential value you can get from them. Commonly-agreed data standards play a crucial role in making this happen.

Define clear objectives in transparency and open data policies. It is key to make opening plans, taking into account current regulations, demand, resources, etc. In this way, when planning, risks can be identified and if there is personal or reserved information, it can be treated to avoid publishing data that does not correspond, and to be able to publish the rest of the information with the necessary precautions. Planning ahead is important to identify risks, prevent and mitigate them.

Apply data protection techniques. Regarding personal data, there are anonymization guidelines to be able to open data protecting private and/or sensitive information.

Interpersonal analysis regarding needs, priorities, risks of groups and populations in a situation of greater vulnerability.

Work on better data governance regulations. Regulators should be better informed about data and data-enabled systems.

Clarify decisional structures, roles, and responsibilities, how the decisions are taken and communicate.

Expansive data governance<sup>29</sup> frameworks that include all stakeholders.

Need of control authorities/oversight bodies with hierarchical equality. These actors must be independent from the State. Regarding public governance structures, it is important that the Oversight Bodies for the application of the laws on access to public information and of or bmhosw



boqā

6 \_  
99

GC L



which inc

---







My Society (2022). Improving oversight of Access to Information. Learning from different approaches across Europe. Retrieved from: <https://research.mysociety.org/html/improving-oversight/improving-oversight.pdf>

OECD. Good Practice Principles for Data Ethics in the Public Sector. Retrieved from: <https://www.oecd.org/digital/digital-government/good-practice-principles-for-data-ethics-in-the-public-sector.htm>

O