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To establish more inclusive and responsible data governance models means to allow citizens and other actors to control the value that can be generated from data. Such data governance models do not *just* address the power unbalances of the data landscape by increasing *access* to and *control* of data, but foster more socially relevant *usages* of data. The involvement of citizens, communities, civic organisations, and public authorities in data governance increases the chances that the knowledge and value produced through data is redistributed across society.

One path to explore, to foster collective claims over data and socialise its value, is to promote the capacity of public bodies to access data and to use it responsibly on behalf of citizens' interests. Local administrations, in particular, could have a key role in redressing the power unbalances of the current data landscape. In this regard, an interesting data governance model is that of 'civic data trusts' in which a local or regional administration accesses, aggregates and uses data about its citizens, including data held by commercial entities, with which it establishes a relationship of trust. Civic data trusts are more an imagined (or conceptualised) model than a reality, except for a few exceptions, including undesirable ones. In civic data trusts, public actors assume the role of trustees that guarantee citizens' data is handled ethically, privately and securely. They imply the establishment of a relationship of trust between citizens and public bodies: citizens must be reassured that public actors are capable of keeping their personal information safe and secure and that they will use data to improve their lives. To earn such a level of trust, public bodies might engage in citizens' consultations and living labs, or require the intervention of external independent organisations that act as trusted intermediaries.

Another key issue is how to enable local administrations (and public authorities) to gain access to private sector data of public interest and then to actually use it for the public interest. In terms of access, several operational models have been currently adopted in experimental and pilot projects by administrations, yet access to private sector data is still an emerging practice and not necessarily an empowering one; in certain cases, data sharing from private to public entities serves the needs of monopolistic data platforms, more than the public good. A positive approach, instead, is that promoted by the city of Barcelona that, in its plan for a "social act" on city data, has advocated for introducing data sharing obligations as clauses in the tender contracts to guarantee that the value of data collected by public infrastructures is given back to citizens.

Once access to data is achieved, the question of how data is used to serve the public interest remains. Although there are new data sources available to understand policy relevant issues and to improve the delivery of public services, it rests to be seen to what extent the use of such data assets have an impact, and of what kind, on the people from whom the data comes. This is especially relevant when the analysed personal data belongs to vulnerable or less privileged groups. Furthermore, a new data source may be of limited analytic utility for a certain problem or the problem formulation might be too challenging for data to be useful. So, even if new data sources are *potentially* appropriate to address a

certain policy issue, *in practice*, they might not provide the necessary information (for instance, because of the lack of data quality or representativeness) or the hoped for solution. Data-driven technologies implemented to address specific societal problems might face unforeseen operational obstacles that hinder their efficacy and sustainability. So, a final question is: do the efforts necessary for accessing data and putting in place the necessary infrastructure (technical, legal and operational) pay off in terms of outcomes and social benefits deriving from its use?