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Open Data
Annual Report

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Content

Introduction

Recently open data is no longer an alien topic for the Russian state and has integrated into informational life of not only those who've been dealing with them for a long time already, but also into daily routine of state bodies' officials responsible for official websites, IT specialists in state bodies and numerous data users.

Federal Law of the Russian Federation as of June 7th, 2013 No. 112-FZ "On Amendments to the Federal Law "On Information, Information Technologies and Protection of Information" and the Federal Law "On providing access to information about the activities of state bodies and local authorities" secured open data in the legal framework and created a line of action, which now authorities adhere in all matters relating to public information.

There are more and more open data in Russia. Thousands of data sets are being published at the federal and regional specialized web portals, at the state informational systems' websites, at the state bodies' websites. These data are available in different quality, in different volume and are far from being always user-friendly, but in almost all cases their disclosure is decided by a relevant state body responsible for these data.

Not all areas of data openness have been now implemented in equal measure. For example, nowadays Russia is one of the world leaders in financial openness. However, regarding the data on health, science, education and law enforcement system, the situation is far from being perfect.

By the present moment it has become clear that many problems in the area of data disclosure are systemic. This means that these problems have occurred due to the specifics of the current public administration in the country, and the efficiency of overcoming them depends on improving the quality of public administration in general.

Nevertheless, even in these circumstances there has been some progress. This short version of the report reflects some results of the study on the situation with open data in Russia. The objective of the study is to systematize the current picture and identify the strongest and the weakest moments in it both in the internal context and comparing with global trends in this field.

The report also includes proposals for the quality reorganization of the state openness in the field of open data.

Methodology

The purpose of this study is to obtain a detailed picture of data openness in Russia at the moment and present it both in terms of the internal situation, and from the point of view of global trends in the field of open data.

To do this, we analysed the most indicative aspects of openness in this context.

First of all, this is the work of public authorities to disclose the key data sets that were defined by G8 Open Data Charter signed in 2013.

Next, we introduced a number of global trends that nowadays determine the development of 'openness agenda' at the international level.

Then we looked into the largest public projects on the disclosure of data, as well as private non-profit projects that are somehow engaged in the collection and dissemination of open data.

We also refer to the analysis of the legal and regulatory framework governing the disclosure of data.

Finally, we consider how the public data openness is organized in Russia.

In conclusion, we propose a summary of the described material and some recommendations for future development on the basis of this summary.

Key datasets

G8 Open Data Charter (The Group of Eight)[1], signed in 2013, postulates that open data is an "untapped resource with enormous potential to encourage the building of stronger, more interconnected societies, that better meet the needs of our citizens and allow innovation and prosperity to flourish". For these reasons, the parties agree to follow a set of principles that ensure access to the data provided by the governments of the countries that were part of the "Group of Eight" when the Charter was signed.

The annex[2] to the Charter lists the areas in which the data disclosure is required as a first-priority task. The priority of these areas was determined on the basis of expert assessments and motivated by their significance "in terms of improving our democracies and as an incentive to re-use data in innovations".

14 priority areas were identified in total. Below there is a list of them with examples of the data sets relating to them (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. Priority areas of data disclosure

Data type	Examples of data sets
Companies	Companies/register of companies
Crime and justice	Crime statistics, security
Monitoring the planet	Meteorological data/information on weather, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
Education	List of schools; performance of schools, digital skills
Energy and environment	Pollution levels, energy consumption
Financial and contractual matters	Concluded transactions, signed contracts, submitted bid applications, future tenders, local budget, national budget (planned and spendable)
Geospatial data	Multiscale mapping basis, post zoning, address registers, remote sensing data
International development	Providing assistance, food security, mining industry, land use
Accountability of the government and democracy	Contact information for communication with the government, election results, normative and legislative acts and regulations, salaries (salaries rates), signs of appreciation/presents
Health care	Data on prescribed drugs, data on results in health programs

[1] G8 Open Data Charter http://data.gov.ru/hartiya-otkrytyh-dannyh-gruppy-vosmi
[2] Annex to the Charter https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-data-charter/g8-open-data-charter-and-technical-annex#technical-annex

Data type	Examples of data sets
Science and research	Data on genomes, research and educational activities, results of experiments
Statistics	National statistics, census, infrastructure, wealth, professional skills
Social mobility and welfare	Housing provision, health insurance and unemployment benefits
Transport and infrastructure	Public transport time schedule, access points to broadband channels, traffic graphs, transport infrastructure

We also give a list of Russian agencies, which, according to the official "Schedule of disclosure of priority socially significant data sets"[3], are expected to publish key data sets.

- Treasury of Russia
- Ministry of Health of Russia
- Ministry of Communications of Russia
- Ministry of Education of Russia
- Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia
- Ministry of Transport of of Russia
- Ministry of Labour of Russia
- Ministry of Finance of Russia
- Ministry of Economic Development of Russia
- Ministry of Justice of Russia
- Rosaviation (Federal Air Transport Agency)
- Rosavtodor (Federal Road Agency)
- Roshydromet (Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of Russia)

- Roszdravnadzor (Federal Service on Supervision in Healthcare)
- Rosleskhoz (Federal Forestry Agency)
- Rosmorrechflot (Federal Agency of Sea and River Transport)
- Rospatent (Federal Service for Intellectual Property)
- Rosprirodnadzor (Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources)
- Rosreestr (Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography)
- Rosselkhoznadzor (Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance)
- Rosstat (Federal State Statistics Service)
- FMBA of Russia (Federal Medical and Biological Agency)
- FMS of Russia (Federal Migration Service)
- FTS of Russia (Federal Tax Service)
- FTS of Russia (Federal Tariff Service)
- FCS of Russia (Federal Customs Service)

To measure progress in publication of data, several parameters must be taken into account. Including:

- Availability of online publication
- Availability of an open license
- Format of publication
- Download accessibility
- Terms of access

[3] Schedule of disclosure of priority socially significant data sets http://minfin.ru/ru/document/?id_4=64590

- Volume of publication

- Timely updates

This is the minimum set of the most formal features. A more accurate approach requires taking into account the quality of the published data, in terms of their meaningfulness. However, the short version of the report is limited to these parameters. The full version will present a more flexible and accurate measurement model.

Examples of data disclosure on key areas can be found in Annex 9.1 "Publication of data in key areas". Here we present a summary of our observations.

With the above parameters we can conclude that data are disclosed at least in 12 out of 14 areas in one way or another. The exception is data on academic research that are almost not represented in official resources and predominantly collected and published by non-profit non-governmental organizations. Another practically undisclosed area is international development. It should be noted that the most formal and least informative approach to data disclosure is observed in the areas relating to social welfare.

The most common nuance in publication of official data is the lack of an open (free) license. In most cases, conditions of use are specified instead, but it's not quite the same as license. Open license offers ideally a standard of use already put into practice in terms of international understanding of openness. Disaggregated conditions of use, even if similar in a number of fundamental points, can contain provisions that impede the use of open data. See more information about open licenses in Section 4.1 of this report.

Inability to immediately download a large data set is another common drawback of a publication. Only disaggregated data sets are available that complicates systematic data processing.

Also, in some cases, data published on open access, are not downloadable at all. This is the case, for example, of data of the Russian Railways on train schedule. To use these data, pre-work to extract the data from a web page should be done, which might result in errors and inaccuracies.

Some of the data sets, implied by G8 Charter, are not available free of charge. For example, it concerns data on legal entities and individual entrepreneurs (EGRUL, EGRIP)[4]. The question of whether or not they should be fully open (i.e. with free access) is controversial. This issue relates to the gradation or spectrum of openness, which we consider in details below, in Section 4.2.

Speaking of the content, it should be noted that currently open data on finance issues (published by Treasury and partially by the Ministry of Finance) and data on statistics (EMISS - Unified Interdepartmental Statistical Information System) are presented in the most complete way comparing to other areas.

[4] Access to ERGUL and EGRIP https://www.nalog.ru/rn77/service/egrip2/

Lines of openness

Free licenses

Historically, Open Definition project, created on the initiative of the Open Knowledge Foundation, became one of the international centres that formulates and works on the concept of open (or free) licenses, including licenses for data. Specificity of open licensing is that various types of stipulations and requirements concerning use are relevant for different types of products. For example, possibilities of using a piece of music, program-ming code, and data set are different, which determines difference in requirements that a license may contain. On this basis, a license's field of usage can vary.

It is important to bear in mind that Open Definition[5] acts not as a developer of licenses, but as an authority that develops the principles to estimate the openness of a license. Credibility of these principles is based at least on the fact how wide they are used on an international scale.

According to the definition of openness[6], formulated by Open Defini-tion, any open license must allow free use and distribution of the product, its modification, its partial use, including in combination with other products. It must not contain discriminatory limits against any groups of users. Derived product in terms of the use of the original source must give users the same rights as applied to the original. An open license must not impose any fee arrangement for a product use. In addition, an open license allows for the existence of such requirements as attribution (to authenticate an authorship) and distribution of modified product under the same condi-tions as the original. Another important feature of an open license is its compatibility with other open licenses.

On that ground the Open Definition gives examples[7] (and also recommends) a number of existing and used open licenses. This is not a comprehensive list. It includes both inter-national licenses, and the license developed by legislators in some countries. Concerning international licenses developed by the international institutions, they may have a dual status regarding specific jurisdictions. If jurisdiction has already integrated a license in its legislation, it is called a ported license. If not, then it is called an unported license, but still could be used as a summary declaration of requirements for product use.

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[5] OpenDefinitionhttp://opendefinition.org/guide/data/
[6] Definition of opennesshttp://opendefinition.org/guide/data/
[7] Samples of licenses by Open Definition http://opendefinition.org/licenses/

Here we review examples of recommended licenses that can be applied for data.

- **cc-zero (Creative Commons CC Zero License)** is a license applicable to both data and content (text, images, music, etc.) Assigning this license to a product means putting it into the public domain. In this case, the product can be used without any restrictions and specifying an authorship or a source. Also, it can be copied, modified, new commercial or non-commercial products can be created on its basis, and any license can be assigned to them. This, of course, does not negate the fact that the methods of product use are limited by applicable legislation of a relevant jurisdiction.

- **cc-by (Creative Commons Attribution License)** is a license designed by Creative Commons. Starting with version 4.0, it can be used for licensing of both data and content (it applied only to content before). It allows any product use, provided that its creator is indicated.

- **cc-by-sa (Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike)**. As in the previous case, it applies only to the data starting from version 4.0. It differs from the previous in the way that, besides the requirements to refer to a creator of original product, it also requires distribution of derived product at the same conditions as the original.

- **Public Domain Dedication and License**. This license is designed by Open Data Commons and applies only to the database. It assigns a status of public domain to a base. It means that data can be copied, modified, distributed, and new products can be created on their basis without any additional conditions.

- **Open Data Commons Attribution License** is similar to cc-by and differs from it only by the fact that it applies solely to data.

- **ODbL 1.0 (Open Database License, Open License for MySQL)** is an open license for publishing databases, developed by Open Data Commons. Like cc-by-sa, it allows copying, distribution, and use of a database. New products can be created on the basis of this database. A copy of this database can be modified, converted and updated. All these rights apply only to the cases in which these conditions are met (attribution and distribution of a derived product on the same basis as the original).

Data Spectrum

Definition by the Open Data Institute

Data Spectrum[8] can be conditionally translated as spectrum of data openness. The Open Data Institute, ODI uses this term to describe the real situation when there is no sharp separation for completely open and completely closed data. In fact, it is more a gradation of openness in terms of accessibility.

The ODI motivates the need for such description in the following way: "Some of us are concerned that personal data relating to health care can "be opened". Others confuse business data and personal data or mix concepts of "big data" and "open data". To explain the challenges and advantages associated with data, we have to understand clearly what all these things mean. They should be clear and familiar for everyone, so we can competently discuss how to use them, how they can affect us and how we plan our next activities".

The key issue in all this is how data are licensed. On this basis, data spectrum is created, which is within the absolute poles "closed" and "open", and data that can be shared under different conditions are between these poles.
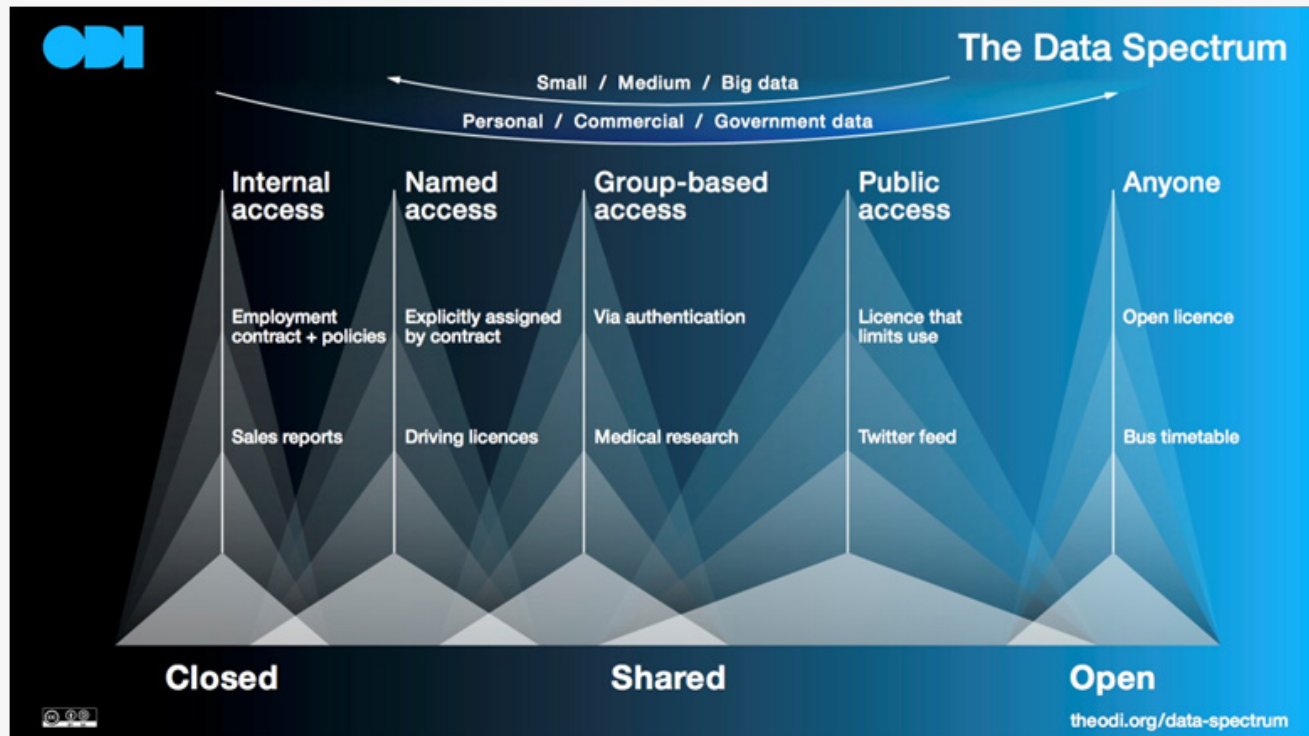

Image 1. Data Spectrum. Source: theodi.org[9]

[8] Data Spectrum, ODI http://theodi.org/data-spectrum
[9] Data Spectrum, ODI https://theodi.org/data-spectrum

Table 4.2.1. The Data Spectrum (by ODI)

	Internal access	Named access	Group-based access	Public access	Open access (anyone)
Regulation	Employment contract + policies	Explicitly assigned by contract	Via authentication	License that limits use	Open license
Example	Sales reports	Driving licenses	Medical research	Twitter feed	Bus timetable
	Closed		Shared		Open

According to the ODI model, there are five grades in the spectrum on the basis of the terms of access, which are determined by specific regulations (license).

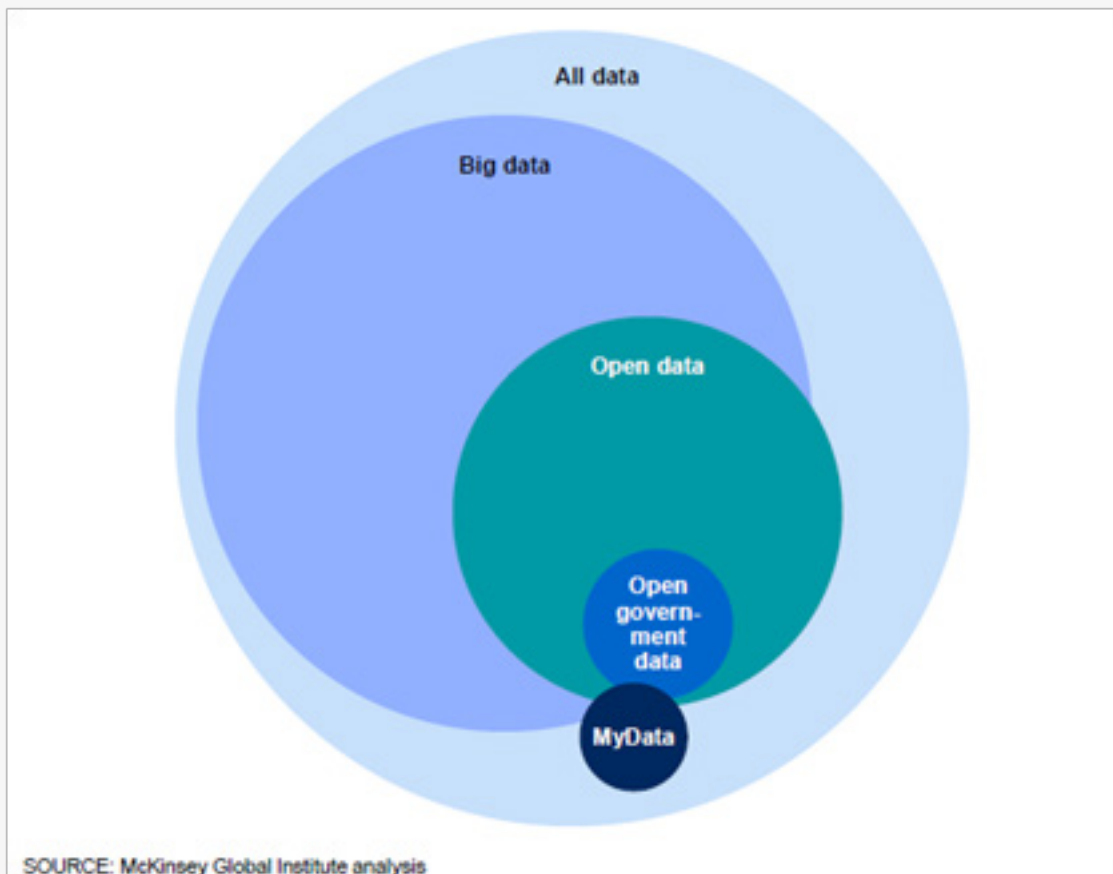*Gradation of openness in the report of McKinsey*

In the report of the consulting firm McKinsey & Company "Open data: Unlocking innovation and performance with liquid information"[10] the concept of "liquidity" is used to indicate gradations of openness ("liquid data"). In this case the gradations are less explicit than in the ODI version: The report's authors prefer to qualify data openness as continuum. This continuum is described by four characteristics:

• Accessibility

• Machine-readability

• Cost of access

• Rights and restrictions

Table 4.2.2. Gradations of data openness (by McKinsey report)

	Completely open	Continuum	Completely closed
Degree of access	Everyone has access		Access to data is to a subset of individuals or organizations
Machine readability	Available in formats that can be easily retrieved and processed by computers		Data in formats not easily retrieved and processed by computers
Cost	No cost to obtain		Offered only at a significant fee
Rights	Unlimited rights to reuse and redistribute data		Re-use, republishing, or distribution of data is forbidden

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[10] McKinsey & Company "Open data: Unlocking innovation and performance with liquid information" http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/business_technology/open_data_unlocking_innovation_and_performance_with_liquid_information

SOURCE: McKinsey Global Institute analysis

This model gives a more flexible understanding of data openness. For example, data access can be free and unrestricted, but the data are not presented in a machine readable format. For example, the data on railway timetable, published on the portal of Russian Railways, are like this. Or everyone can access data (i.e. To EGRUL or EGRIP databases), but for a fee (in case with EGRUL and EGRIP state bodies enjoy free access).

In addition to this three-dimensional model, McKinsey report suggests another way to describe the data types - relative to each other - as subsets of the universal set of all data. With this approach a subset of "big data" partially (but not completely) overlaps a subset of "open data". Here the open data mean, first of all, the data, which can be accessed by a large number of people in one way or another. Inside the open data a subset of public open data is defined, as the state is a very important, but not the only collector and publisher of data.

Finally, a subset, tentatively called "my data" (My Data) overlaps partially all the mentioned subsets. We are talking about personal data, with open access to people in relation to them, but for all others it is strictly regulated. Such data cannot be in the public domain, but in some cases specified by law, some authorities may view them (e.g. hospitals, banks, government agencies, etc.).

Non-government projects

One of the key motivations to publish open data is that providing data to general public eventually leads to improving of public goods. In other words, data can be used by citizens to create new businesses, public control, improve liveability of urban environment, and enhance efficiency and quality of public services.

The important thing is that there are many non-state actors who are potentially willing to make efforts and create socially useful products on the basis of disclosed data. It means that the state costs in this area can be greatly reduced to provide with access to data, while creation costs of products based on these data will be voluntarily covered by non-state actors.

The relevance of this potential is confirmed by the fact that non-state projects on open data have been already established and functioning. Such projects can be divided into two broad categories. The first includes the projects, which offer users the final product based on open data, not the data as such. The second involves the projects that provide users namely with data, but in a more convenient and complete form, than an official publisher.

Regarding the first category, such a global project as a "Wikipedia" can be mentioned, as to a great extent it owes its information capacity to availability of open data. We can also mention a new Russian project Kvartal.ru, which offers both an information aggregator on housing utilities and a tool to improve the efficiency of housing utilities.

We provide examples of the second category projects with detailed description in Annex 9.3 of this report. Here we can only briefly mention that, among others, such projects as "GosZatraty", "Open Police", "Open Corpora", OpenStreetMap, "GIS lab" belong to this type of projects.

It should also be noted that in this case we are talking mainly about situations where NGOs use public data to create socially useful services (commercial or non-commercial). Of course, besides such projects, there are also those that collect and publish data or use open but not government data in their work. The fact that non-governmental organizations use open government data is important, in particular, as an illustration that the state needs only to disclose data, and society will adapt them to fit the needs without additional costs from the state.

Standardization

Standardization is an important part of openness, which allows publishers to disclose data correctly (so that they can be used), and users - to understand them easily and process them with the tools configured to appropriate standard. Furthermore, it is useful in assessing the quality of data. Learn more about quality assessment tools in Section 4.5.

Another important issue is when same facts are presented in the form of data, it is possible to describe them in different ways. Typically, these descriptions are similar in general, but there may be significant differences in details. Thus, when trying to count the number of small islands in the world, using different standards, you can get at least six results and figures would fluctuate in a large scale. Similarly, there are differences in the calculation of countries and territories worldwide.

Partially standardization in the field of open data overlaps the broader trend on the formation of open standards[11].

At the moment, standards for the publication of contract and budget data are being actively developed at the international level. The most important initiatives are the following:

• Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS)[12]

• Fiscal Data Package[13]

• The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)[14]

To simplify coordination processes in the development of standards, alliances are created and entered by the groups involved in standardization in different areas, but due to the umbrella projects they can exchange information. For example, Joined Up Data Alliance[15], which contains Open Contracting Partnership, International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and Global Initiative on Fiscal Transparency (GIFT)[16].

Each standard is designed for the specific circumstances and needs. For example, OCDS focuses on the timely publication of data on volatile contractual process (ideally they should be updated immediately on the results of tender announcement, decision making and other activities, implied by the process). It differs in this way from the standard of open data on budget, which is to reflect the picture of the whole year and, accordingly, has to solve other technical problems.

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[11] On the open standards: http://www.infoculture.ru/glossary/open-standarts/
[12] OCDS: http://standard.open-contracting.org/
[13] Fiscal Data Package: http://fiscal.dataprotocols.org/spec/
[14] The International Aid Transparency Initiative: http://www.aidtransparency.net/
[15] Joined Up Data Alliance: https://twitter.com/joinedup_data
[16] Global Initiative on Fiscal Transparency: http://www.fiscaltransparency.net/

As a result, system integration of standards relies primarily on the compatibility and connectivity of data sets. Thus, contract data should ideally contain a reference to the budget data. Due to this, time to search for and understand the data is minimized, and there is more time for analysis of the data as such.

In this brief report, we present a detailed example of only one standard - OCDS. We will review some more examples in the full version of the report.

OCDS

Open Contracting Partnership is dealing with the development of OCDS[17], which is connected with such major projects as Open Government Partnership, World Bank, World Wide Web Foundation and others.

By the present moment, annual work has resulted in the first version of the standard (1.0). The work included:

• assessment of contractual data, which are already published at the open portals;

• measurement and evaluation of demand for such data;

• development of the standard with regular involvement of all interested people (from different countries) in testing of intermediate results.

In the development process, also opinions of state officials, public persons, journalists and representatives of the private sector were taken into account. This version will remain unchanged: Further changes to the standard will be reflected in the next versions.

The standard is accompanied by a detailed description of its structure, which is at the same time a reference guide for data users and publishers, on its basis it is possible to understand the standard's requirements for contracts' publication.

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[17] Open Contracting Data Standard: http://ocds.open-contracting.org/standard/r/1__0__0/en/schema/release/

Under the current version, a contract publication should include the following parameters:

Metadata:	Information about the contract:
• URI (uniform resource identifier); • date of publication; • releases; • publisher; • license; • link to the document describing the principles of the publication;	• unique identifier of the contract; • release identifier; • date of information publishing; • tags from the provided list, categorizing the contract; • Information on the contract preparation; • Information on the tender; • Information on the customer; • Information on award; • Information on the contract; • indication of language

OCDS was developed taking into account such initiatives as Open Spending[18] (Open Knowledge Foundation project) and Open Budgets[19] (World Bank project). Each of these projects has its own specialization, but they are interlinked that allows them to be integrated into a unified system.

Tim Davis (World Wide Web Foundation), who is in charge of the work on OCDS, explains: "Of course, we do not aspire that one standard includes everything in the world, but we are trying (a) to use the same "bricks" for all standards and (b) to establish links with other standards in all possible cases. For example, the OCDS method of transactions description is based on the approach used in IATI, and also the approach used in the Open Spending is taken into account. The way we indicate a date or a place is also based on the ready-made methods of other standards".

One of the major problems in the development of standards is difference between contracting rules and, accordingly, data structure in different jurisdictions. "It is important for the standard to be flexible enough for different types of governments and different contracting systems, but at the same time to stay consistent to give possibility to compare data and more users can use them, - says Davis. - One of the ways to achieve such a balance is a permission to develop standards' "extensions":

this means that we help publishers from different countries to add their own specifics to the basic core of the standard. We also have three levels of publication: basic, intermediate and advanced. It allows using a progressive approach when the government publishes gradually more and more data".

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[18] Open Spending: https://openspending.org/
[19] Open Budgets: http://wbi.worldbank.org/boost/

Participation of Russia in international standardization is now limited to initiatives of a few non-profit non-governmental organizations, in particular the NGO "Information Culture" participates in the adaptation of the standard Open Contracting[20] for Russian data on government contracts.

[20] Open Contracting http://www.open-contracting.org/

Data Quality Assessment Tools

Along with the standardization trend in the field of public data, in recent years data quality assessment tools came into operation. In contrast to the standards, they do not have much practical significance (although, if desired, they can be used as a certain set of requirements for publication), but more expert and reputational significance. Their main tasks are as follows:

- to develop criteria for quality data assessment

- to provide publishers and users with this assessment tool

- to create a method for fast data selection by quality

In addition, these resources often become aggregators and classifiers of datasets, which also allows them to be one of data search tools.

Data quality assessment tools can be, for example, presented in the form of ratings or certificates. Let's review two examples of such tools. The first is a rating, annually prepared by the Open Knowledge Foundation since 2013 on the basis of a global census data. The second one is certificates of the Open Data Institute, their development started also in 2013.

The Open Data Index

The Global Open Data Index[21] ranks countries on data openness in several areas. Assessment areas are identified mainly according to key areas, in compliance with G8 Charter. In 2014, the rating included 97 territories. Basically these are the states, but it also included the territory, claiming their independence, but officially non- recognized. In 2013, the rating included only 60 territories. In 2013 and 2014 the first and second places in the Index were taken by the United Kingdom and Denmark, respectively. According to this rating, Russia has moved from the 32th position in 2013 to the 45th in 2014, while maintaining the same overall score on data openness - 43%. 2015 Index has included122 areas so far. Taiwan ranks first there. Russia takes 61st place.

The rating was compiled by means of an independent crowd-sourcing expertise. The work process is that representatives of state and civil society organizations as well as open data experts assess the suitability and availability of certain data sets in various locations around the world. Their results are then evaluated by other participants of the process and checked by an expert team, provided by local reviewers of datasets. Overall score is calculated from accordance to nine parameters, starting with data availability on relevant issues, in general, and ending with their publication format and time relevance.

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[21] Global Open Data Index: http://index.okfn.org/place/

The Index, created by the Open Knowledge Foundation, is a general compilation, as the data of all its member countries are evaluated on the same few parameters that cannot equally accurately reflect actual situation in a particular country. In addition, in some cases criteria are quite formal, so they might not take into account substantial shortcomings in data, if formal assessment criteria are met. However, this Index gives a general picture. Importantly, it is also a global aggregator of data, distributed by topics.

ODI Certificates

Publication of data, as such, was the first achievement, but it is not enough that they can be used. Data may be incomplete, inaccurate, irrelevant, a format can be even machine-readable, but inconvenient for a particular data type. Data description can be vague, in the way it's unclear which numbers mean what. If data description does not contain information about the regularity of their update, it is difficult to assess relevance of such data. Published data can also contain too little information about a publisher, so he/she is impossible to contact in case of errors or questions. These are just a few examples of potential problems. All of them, in their turn, result in the problem that the data are seemingly open, but cannot be used, and the result is, by and large, as they would have not been opened at all.

ODI is developing assessment criteria for published data. In this sense, the ODI acts as a centre of competence, which offers to use its own criteria based on its status. In other words, it is, first and foremost, the principle of reputation. In its turn, assessment of a data set is not too formal, but may have a reputational value.

A description of these criteria is presented as so-called "certificates"[22]. A certificate is created in the process of filling in a very detailed form on the ODI website. This form is a list of questions about a published data set, or data array, as well as explanatory comments on meaning of certain criteria. As a result of filling in the form, data receive a certificate, which is published on the website, and a sign (or "badge") - symbol of a particular type of certificate. There are four of them:

- "Raw: basic requirements for publication, designed for inexperienced publishers;

- "Pilot": ensures that users enjoy more support from a publisher and allows feedback;

- "Standard": regular publication of open data with a guarantee of their reliability;

- "Expert": "An exceptional example of information infrastructure".

Of course, one can indicate whatever he/she wants when filling in a data certificate form. To obtain any actual verification, a certificate's reliability must be confirmed by community members - by users who are interested in using these data. While there are no such proofs, a certificate contains a warning that there is no feedback on it yet. Thus, an addi-

[22] ODI Certificates: https://certificates.theodi.org/en/about

tional ODI task to ensure the effectiveness of this tool is to shape a community of users, which would give relevant assessments.

This report does not cover the following important aspects of open data, such as:

- Real-time data

- Data preservation

- Privacy in open data

We will review these aspects in details in the full version of the report.

Projects in Russia

Government Projects

In the frames of this report we have looked into government and non-profit projects, operating on open data basis.

Among the government projects, the following can be distinguished:

- **Open Data Portal of the Russian Federation**. This project is the core of the open data ecosystem in Russia. It sums up the most relevant information about the activities of federal and regional authorities and organizations;

- **Open Data Council**. It was established to assist the Government Commission in development of effective mechanisms for data disclosure;

- **Unified Interdepartmental Statistical Information System EMISS**. This system comprises the most relevant statistical data;

- **Federal Public Information System Uniform Checks Registry**. It contains information about scheduled and unscheduled inspections of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs;

- **Crime Statistics Portal of the Russian General Prosecutor's Office**. The portal is an information and analysis source for citizens, which helps to obtain information about the state of crime in the Russian regions;

- **The official website to publish information on the state (municipal) institutions**. The website was created to increase openness and accessibility of information on the state (municipal) institutions, as well as their activities and assets;

- **The single portal of the Russian Federation Budgetary System**. It contains information about the budgetary system and process of the country, as well as about participants of this process;

- **Open Data Portal of Moscow City Government**. The portal provides open data on the infrastructure of Moscow city. As an example of regional portal to provide open data.

More detailed information on some of these projects can be found in Annex 9.2.

Non-government projects

The following projects have been distinguished among the non-governmental (private and non-profit) initiatives:

- **GosZatraty**. A non-government project to raise public awareness about public expenditure;

- **Open Police**. The website of this project provides the data on law enforcement activity in the Russian Federation;

- **CyberLeninka**. Scientific electronic library with open access, built on an open science approach;

- **Open Corpora**. The website comprises a large database of texts in Russian and other information added to them;

- **YetAnotherRussNet**. The aim of the project is to create a large open electronic thesaurus of the Russian language;

- **Transparent NGOs (ProNGO)**. The aim of the project is to provide non-profit organizations data on their activities, their funding sources, and data structuring on the official website;

- **Open Data Hub**. This is a catalogue and open data storage for all Russian-speaking users;

- **GIS-Lab**. The project is focused on the collection of data on geographical information systems and Earth remote sensing;

- **Metro for all**. The project aim is to collect data on the infrastructure elements and geography of subways stations.

More detailed information about the projects can be found in Annex 9.3.

Legal and Regulatory Framework

Efficiency of publishing open data depends on the development of relevant regulatory and legal support. At the present time there are different types of access to them: completely free (you can get data without registration on a portal), partially free (you can get data after registering on a portal), completely closed (concerns personal data, state secrets). Depending on this, there are various documents that regulate this issue.

- Federal Law No. 149-FZ of 27 July, 2006 "On Information, Information Technologies and Protection of Information";

- Federal Law No. 8-FZ of 9 February, 2009 "On providing access to information about activities of state bodies and local authorities";

- Federal Law No. 112-FZ of 7 June, 2013 "On Amendments to the Federal Law "On Information, Information Technologies and Protection of Information" and the Federal Law "On providing access to information about activities of state bodies and local authorities";

- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 953 of 24 November, 2009 "On providing access to information on the activities of the Russian Government and federal agencies of executive authority";

- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 583 of 10 July, 2013 "On providing access to public information about activities of state bodies and local authorities in "Internet" network in the form of open data";

- Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1187-p of 10 July, 2013 "On lists of information about activities of state bodies and local authorities published in "Internet" network in the form of open data";

- Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 93-p of 30 January, 2014 "On approving the Concept of Openness of the federal bodies of executive power";

- Order of the Ministry of Communications of Russia No. 149 of 27 June, 2013 "On approval of Requirements to technological, software and linguistic tools for publishing information by state bodies and local authorities in Internet in the form of open data, and ensuring its application";

- RF Law No. 5485-1 of 21.07.1993 "On State Secrets";

- Federal Law No. 152-FZ of 27.07.2006 (revised on 07.21.2014) "On Personal Data" (revised and amended, came into force since 01.09.2015).

Also, besides regulatory legal acts, plans set by the governmental and aimed at improving the system, are important:

- plans of openness;

- plans of informatization;

- plans for development of official websites;

- action plans.

Principles of openness are formulated in these documents. They define necessary conditions to achieve the set goals on data openness, such as: Increasing transparency of the state, supporting business, involving citizens to participate in public administration. These seven principles are formulated as follows: completeness, primacy, timeliness, openness and accessibility, suitability for computer processing, freedom to search, receive and disseminate information, compliance with rights of citizens and organizations[23].

Regular observance of these conditions will allow full use of provided information to improve both social and economic climate of the country. Despite the fairly broad regulatory framework, some points need to be improved and supplemented. It is important to increase the number of authorities that publish open data in required quantity and format, as well as for standardization that allows forming this "required format".

[23] Federal Law No. 8-FZ of 9 February, 2009 (rev. on 04.11.2014) "On providing access to information about activities of state bodies and local authorities"; Source in Internet URL:http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_84602/ (Accessed date: 20.11.2015)

Regulating open data in the Russian Federation

Russian Ministry of Economic Development

In fact Russian Ministry of Economic Development is a key agency in the current model of regulating public open data, which not only provides methodological support for the publication of open data, but is one of the key customers and operators of government information systems and the actual author of the federal law on access to public information.

For this reason, in this study we have chosen the Ministry of Economic Development to audit publicly available information systems to check publication of data from them in open data formats.

Based on the list of the information systems from the Russian Ministry of Economic Development website, we have compiled a list of 33 portals and checked each of them both for availability of information publication directly on a website, and on the official website of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development in the "Open data" section[24].

The final results are in the table 7.2.1.

Table 7.2.1. Final results of the data openness audit of the Ministry of Economic Development

Status of open data publication	Number of portals	Share of total
Data are published in full	3	9%
Data are published in limited scope	5	15%
Data are not published	25	76%
TOTAL	33	100%

A detailed summary of all portals of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development is provided in Annex 9.4 "Status of opening data on the information portals of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development".

Only 8 out of 33 portals had sections with open data, and only 3 of them presented them

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[24] Section "Open Data" of the official website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russian http://economy.gov.ru/opendata

in full, including all data that are on open access, and timely updates.

The identified situation allows to make an assumption about the insufficient level of inter-communication within the Russian Ministry of Economic Development, lack of work on disclosing information from the existing portals and insufficient work on creation of a roadmap to transfer their own information systems to 'Open Data by default' principle, laid down in the G8 Open Data Charter.

This brief report has not covered the topic of the "Methodological guidelines on open data publication by public authorities and local governments, and technical requirements for open data publication"[25], prepared in the Russian Ministry of Economic Development. They will be discussed in details in the full version of the report.

[25] "Methodological guidelines on open data publication by public authorities and local governments, and technical requirements for open data publication" http://data.gov.ru/metodicheskie-rekomen-dacii-po-publikacii-otkrytyh-dannyh-versiya-30

Open Data Council

Open Data Council, originally a working group of the Government Commission on coordination of Open Government, is an advisory body to the Commission, which drafts proposals for the Government Commission[26].

With its consultative status, de facto the council could act as a communication platform for a dialogue between data users, civil society and government representatives.

The Council was established in 2013 as a working group of the Government Commission, in September 2015 was reorganized and renamed as "Open Data Council" (without the words "working group"), and at the same time obtained the possibility to create own working groups[27].

For December 2015 the Council comprises 25 members, including the Chairman of the Council, represented by the Federal Minister, three deputies and 21 rank and file members. Before the new provisions were adopted, the Council consisted of 35 members, including one chairman, two deputies and 32 rank and file members.

At the same time the actual functions of the Council, its composition and current activities were not synchronized neither when it was created nor when restructured in September 2015.

To compare: Open Data Governance Board[28] under the Government of Ireland consists of 9 members with profound expertise in the field of open data, as well as experience either in the academic community, or in the promotion of the open data ideology in the civil sector.

Under the UK Government, several user groups and councils were established, such as the Public Data Group[29], Data Strategy Board[30] and Public Sector Transparency Board[31], as well as lots of data users groups, such as the Open Data User Group (ODUG)[32] and The DWP Open Data Group[33]. These groups have much fewer members comparing to the Russian equivalent and much clearer and more functional roles. User groups are

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[26] The Regulations on the Open Data Council as of 4 September 2015 http://opendata.open.gov.ru/upload/iblock/c6b/c6b648e98849d137e516dc9b71b0e257.pdf

[27] The Regulations on the Open Data Council as of 4 September 2015 http://opendata.open.gov.ru/upload/iblock/c6b/c6b648e98849d137e516dc9b71b0e257.pdf

[28] Open Data Initiative Ireland http://www.per.gov.ie/en/open-data/

[29] Public Data Group https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/public-data-group

[30] Data Strategy Board https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/32384/12-673-terms-reference-data-strategy-board-and-public-data-group.pdf

[31] Public Sector Transparency Board https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/public-sector-transparency-board

[32] Open Data User Group website http://odug.org.uk

[33] The DWP Open data group page at gov.uk https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/welfare-sector-transparency-board-external-stakeholder-group

composed of representatives of business associations, big business and IT companies interested in using public sector information. At the same time, Public Sector Transparency Board and Data Data Strategy Board have an expert format, and include representatives of civil society and academia.

In particular, Public Sector Transparency Board[34] comprises 11 members, Open Data User Group - 14 members, Research Sector Transparency Board has 11 members.

Differences of Russian Open Data Council from its analogues in Ireland and the UK are rooted in the specifics of the general model of public administration in the Russian Federation. Despite its consultative status, in practice the format of the Council's organization is close to the format of the government commission. Instead of publishing a minutes of the meeting, as for example, in ODUG[35] in the UK or in the Public Sector Transparency Board[36], a prepared set of protocol instructions is published[37].

At the same time the Council's competence do not cover the issues related to the recent initiatives of the Federal Security Service to restrict access to the Unified State Register of Rights, availability of data of the federal bodies of executive power, subordinate to the President of the Russian Federation, and of the data published by other branches of government.

[34] Research Sector Transparency Board at the website gov.uk https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/research-sector-transparency-board
[35] ODUG 29th meeting minutes http://odug.org.uk/odug-meeting-29-2/
[36] Minutes of the meeting held on the 12th Jun 2013 at The Cabinet Office https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/229821/12062013_Transparency_Board_Minutes_final.pdf
[37] Example. Minutes of the Open Data Council as of 15 June 2015 http://opendata.open.gov.ru/upload/iblock/a83/a8378b00bbeb7d3538d5ed4b4b15e7ed.pdf

Conclusions

The current situation with available government data has many important successes and unresolved issues, but certainly it requires a systemic reformation and the approach that covers all communication issues of business, civil society and individual citizens with the state bodies regard in terms of rights and restrictions on information access.

Key areas of changes:

- to depoliticize the topic of open government data and transfer it from the media-political level to the function one;

- to restart topics of open data by establishing the Public Sector Information Council under the Russian president;

- to create a national data infrastructure;

- to separate groups of data users and councils on ensuring transparency of the state;

- grant program to support non-profit projects on open data;

- to join the Open Data Charter

Depoliticization of the topic of open government data

Being a part of the Open Government's dynamic media activities, open government data has transformed from a government policy tool into the media support tool of the Government activities. Such defunctionalisation of this initiative does not only lead to its rejection by activists in Russia, but also does not allow achieving the economic and social effect, comparable with the developed countries already working in this initiative.

Of course, open data initiatives have to be reorganized and split into initiatives explicitly aimed at ensuring the transparency of the political system in Russia, for example, in terms of the data connected with elections results, voting with the use of e-democracy mechanisms, declarations on officials' income and expenses of and so on.

And apart from the political agenda, there should be initiatives that create economic benefits and operate on the base of existing development institutions, such as the RVC, SIA and IIDF and creation of new institutions, similar to Open Data Institute in the UK.

Establishment of the Public Sector Information Council under the Russian president

Open government data is one of many topics, connected with availability of information from government information systems and state-regulated industries for commercial, public and government users. Lots of meetings with business sector showed that they are interested not only in obtaining open government data, but also actively lobbying to get

access to the data, which is currently limited or strictly regulated. For example, data on citizens' utility payments for bank scoring and etc.

At the same time one of the objectives of the Public Sector Information Council under the Russian president should be a creation of a platform for dialogue with the state bodies responsible for regulation/restrictions on access to information, such as Roskomnadzor and the Russian FSS. At the current moment these bodies are completely excluded from the dialogue on openness/protection of public sector information, the structures under the Open government cannot establish a sustained dialogue within the existing communication environment.

Revision of the existing international initiatives in the area of data openness and Russia's participation in such initiatives at the state level should be another part of the of the Council's work.

The National Infrastructure of Data

In recent years, dialogues on openness of government data have revealed many problems connected not only with disclosure of data, but also with their collection, storage and subsequent analysis in the framework of the government information systems. The existing plans of informatization of the state bodies partially solve the issue of information access by means of various mechanisms of systems integration at the technological level, but hardly solve them at the level of work with government data. Due to this reason, it is proposed to create a national infrastructure on data in Russia (NID).

NID is an organizational and technological platform for classification, collection and integration of the most strategically important data and organization of services providing data access and connectivity with other data. It includes organization of communication of the state bodies, state and municipal institutions, and information users (business, researchers, non-governmental organizations).

The NID's purpose is to become a reliable and respected data control platform. It should clearly explain what kind of strategic data the state has, how they are organized and which organizations can access them when access is allowed. It contributes to the accountability of the state, creates a social and economic impact, and increases the quality of public services, thus providing findability and connectivity of data. A unified approach to publishing and interaction of data users ensures reliability and connectivity of data.

The analogue of the NDI abroad is the National Information Infrastructure[38] in the UK, designed and developed since 2013.

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[38] National Information Infrastructure in the UK https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-information-infrastructure

Separation of groups of data users and state transparency councils;

Despite there is no law on lobbying in the Russian Federation, the vast number of experts participating in discussions on open data, in fact represents different groups of public and commercial lobbyists. Mix of the issues on policy and practical business lobbying within the existing government structures such as the Public Data Council, results that these structures are perceived as unable to solve the problems of any of the interest groups.

It's necessary to clearly separate communication platforms of public activists and businesses with a clear definition of the principles and objectives of each platform. In particular, the issues of transparency and accountability of the state should partially involve NGOs representatives and be institutionalized as a separate council under the President, a commission under the Government or under one of the existing councils or commissions.

At the same time platforms for business can exist in the form of independent users groups with the status of working groups under the Public Sector Information Council under the Russian president.

Grant support of NGOs in the field of open data and open source code

In fact today in Russia there is no financial infrastructure for the development and maintenance of non-governmental non-profit projects on open data, except for a small number of projects supported by such funds and grants operators as Civil Movement "Civil Dignity", Prokhorov Foundation and Kudrin Fund to support civil initiatives. Thus we can say that there is practically no other support to any of such projects.

As a result, they are created either as private initiatives, or as political projects with a limited period of life.

The state support program for non-profit projects on public data would create significant social impact as such projects will be used by citizens and both civilian technology sector and NGOs projects in the Russian Federation will be developed at high quality.

This program can be created through selection or creation of a separate operator of Presidential grants under the existing annual grant program to support NGOs.

Joining the Open Data Charter

The Open Data Charter[39] was developed in 2015 on the basis of the G8 Open Data Charter and for December 2015 it is supported by more than a dozen governments and all key non-profit organizations in the world working on the promotion of public data.

Joining the Charter and active participation of the Russian government in its development would be an important step in integration of Russian initiatives on openness into international initiatives.

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[39] Open Data Charter official website http://opendatacharter.net

Annex

Data publications on key areas

Table 9.1.1. Examples of of data sets publications in key areas by the present moment

Category	Level of openness	Notes	Official source	Link
Companies	Published online Obtained from official source	Access is limited (fee is required)	The Federal Tax Service	https://egrul.nalog.ru/[40]
Crime and justice	No cost to obtain Available in machine-readable format Timely updated Anyone has access Published on line Obtained from official source Major data arrays can be downloaded	No license	Russian General Prosecutor's Office	http://crimestat.ru/

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[40] We include these data here by their presence and relative illustrative example in terms of data openness gradation. Formally speaking, the Federal Tax Service does not disclose these data, but provides access to them under certain conditions.

Category	Level of openness	Notes	Official source	Link
Monitoring the planet	No cost to obtain Timely updated Anyone has access Published on line Obtained from official source	No license Major data arrays can not be downloaded	Hydrometeorological Centre of Russia	http://www.meteoinfo.ru/ http://www.meteorf.ru/opendata/
Education	No cost to obtain Available in machine-readable format Anyone has access Published on line Obtained from official source Available on Open Data Commons license Data sets are downloadable	Open data are published in limited scope	Ministry of Education and Science	http://opendata.mon.gov.ru/opendata/
Energy and envi-ronment	No cost to obtain Available in machine-readable format Timely updated Anyone has access Published on line Obtained from official source Major data arrays can be downloaded	There is no open license	Global Earth System	http://www.feerc.ob-ninsk.org:8080/geoss/rasaqm/index.php

Category	Level of openness	Notes	Official source	Link
Financial and contractual matters	No cost to obtain Available in machine-readable format Timely updated Anyone has access Published on line Obtained from official source Major data arrays can be downloaded	No license	Federal treasury	ftp://ftp.zakupki.gov.ru/
Geospatial data	No cost to obtain Available in machine-readable format Timely updated Anyone has access Published on line Obtained from official source	There is no conventional license Many of the announced data sets have not been published yet	Rosreestr	https://rosreestr.ru/wps/portal/cc_ib_open-data

Category	Level of openness	Notes	Official source	Link
International development	Published on line No cost to obtain Available in machine-readable format Anyone has access Obtained from official source	Open data are published in limited scope	The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade MFA	http://economy.gov.ru/opendata/ http://www.mid.ru/diverse/-/asset_publisher/8bWtTfQKqtaS/content/id/680111/pop_up?_101_INSTANCE_8bWtTfQKqtaS_viewMode=tv&_101_INSTANCE_8bWtTfQKqtaS_qrIndex=1
Accountability of the government and democracy	No cost to obtain Part of data are available in machine-readable format Timely updated Anyone has access Published on line Obtained from official source	No license Lots of data available in HTML-pages are not downloadable	Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation	http://www.izbirkom.ru/izbirkom/calendar/

Category	Level of openness	Notes	Official source	Link
Health care	Published on line No cost to obtain Available in machine-readable format Anyone has access Obtained from official source	Open data are published in limited scope There is no conventional open license There are no timely updated data sets (on medical facilities' condition, programs' results etc.)	Ministry of Health	http://www.rosmin-zdrav.ru/opendata
Science and research	There is an open license (Creative Commons) No cost to obtain Available in machine-readable format Timely updated Anyone has access Published on line	Data are collected and published by a non-profit non-governmental organization Creative Commons license applies partially to data (depends on agreement with a publishing company)	There is no responsible official publisher	http://cyberleninka.ru/

Category	Level of openness	Notes	Official source	Link
Statistics	There is an open license (Creative Commons) No cost to obtain Available in machine-readable format Timely updated Anyone has access Published on line Obtained from official source Separate data sets are downloadable	Not all data sets are timely updated There is no possibility to download large arrays of data.	EMISS	http://fedstat.ru http://www.gks.ru/
Social mobility and welfare	By the present moment there is too little published data for their compilation.	Open data are published in limited scope	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	http://data.gov.ru/openda-ta/7710538364-vacan-sii
Transport and infrastructure	No cost to obtain Timely updated Anyone has access Published on line Obtained from official source	No license Major data arrays can not be downloaded	Russian Railways	http://pass.rzd.ru/

The table gives only a few illustrative examples that describe the current situation. A more detailed analysis of the results of the agencies will be presented in the full version of the report.

Government Projects

Open data portal of the Russian Federation

This project is the core of the open data ecosystem in Russia. It sums up the most relevant information about the activities of federal and regional authorities and organizations. In addition, the system allows tracking various software products and services, created on the base of the provided information, and, if required, to contact the organizations with socially important data.

Table 9.2.1. Brief information on the Open Data Portal of the Russian Federation

Responsible organization	**Russian Ministry of Economic Development**
Development organization(s)	ZAO "Gosbuk" (TIN: 7713697362, RRC: 771001001)[41] Federal state budgetary institution "Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation"(TIN: 7708660670, RRC: 770801001)[42]
Link	http://data.gov.ru
Sum of expenses	45.2 million roubles

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[41] Profile of ZAO "Gosbuk" at GosZatrati portal http://clearspending.ru/supplier/inn=7713697362&kpp=771001001

[42] Profile of the Federal state budgetary institution "Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation" at GosZatrati portal http://clearspending.ru/supplier/inn=7708660670&kpp=770801001

Responsible organization	Russian Ministry of Economic Development
Information on government contract(s)	Contract 0173100008614000126
	25.5 million roubles
	Development and support of the portal data.gov.ru
	http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100008614000126
	Contract 0173100008614000089
	8.5 million roubles
	Includes development of methodological recommendations of the portal data.gov.ru
	http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100008614000089
	Contract 0173100008613000133
	4.2 million roubles
	Methodological support of the federal bodies of executive power to provide access for open data in Internet
	http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100008613000133
	Contract 0173100008613000178
	7 million roubles
	Creation and support of the Open Data Portal of the Russian Federation
	http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100008613000178&-source=epz

The Open Data Council

The Council was established in order to assist the Government Commission in development of effective mechanisms for data disclosure, to study demand among organizations and citizens for provided information with a view to its further broadening, and to promote the idea of open data with focus on best practices.

Table 9.2.2. Brief information on opendata.open.gov.ru

Responsible organization	Non-commercial Foundation "Analytical Center "Forum"" (TIN: 7706414895, RRC: 770601001)
Development organization	unknown
Link	http://opendata.open.gov.ru
Link for the open data section	none[43]
Sum of expenses	unknown[44]
Information on government contract(s)	none[45]

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[43] The website is of informational character and has no section on open data.

[44] On the site there are no output data, information on the regulatory framework and other supporting information about its cost and sources of funding.

[45] Government contract was not concluded or not published.

Unified Interdepartmental Statistical Information System EMISS

EMISS is a system comprising the most relevant statistical data. They are collected by federal, regional, local authorities and various government organizations.

Table 9.2.3. Brief information on EMISS

Responsible organization	The Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation
Development organization(s)	Limited Liability Corporation "RBC-Center" (TIN: 7701183115, RRC: 770101001) LLC "LAN-PROJECT" (TIN: 7723171378, RRC: 772301001) LLC "Software product" (TIN: 7810268545, RRC: 771401001) LLC "TVERINFORMPRODUCT" (TIN: 6950016095, RRC: 695001001)
Link	http://fedstat.ru
Link for the open data section	http://fedstat.ru/opendata/
Sum of expenses	329.9 million roubles[46]
Information on government contract(s)	Contract 0173100007514000094 52 million roubles To perform works on the development of software and technological support of the unified interagency statistical information system in 2014-2015 http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100007514000094
	Contract 0173100007514000038 43.8 million roubles To perform works on the development of software and technological support of the unified interagency statistical information system in 2014 http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100007514000038

[46] Minimum score on the results of contracts' search by keywords "statistical system" and "EMISS" on the portalzakupki.gov.ru . Only contracts the Russian Ministry of Communications as the head customer are taken into account

Contract 0173100007514000035
21.75 million roubles
To perform works on the exploitation and functioning of the unified interagency statistical information system in terms of special software and databases in 2014
http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100007514000035

Contract 0173100007514000029
2.4 million roubles (exact amount is 2 398 902 roubles)
Exploitation and functioning of the unified interagency statistical information system in terms of systemic hardware and software support in 2014
http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100007514000029

Contract 0173100007513000068
28.5 million roubles
To perform works on the development of software and technological support of the unified interagency statistical information system
http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100007513000068

Contract 0173100007513000059
18.5 million roubles
Exploitation and functioning of the unified interagency statistical information system in terms of special software and databases in 2013
http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100007513000059

Contract 0173100007513000047
2 million roubles (exact amount is 1 980 000 roubles)
Exploitation and functioning of the unified interagency statistical information system in terms of systemic hardware and software support in 2013
http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100007513000047

Contract 0173100007512000045
37 million roubles
To perform works on the development of software and technological support of the unified interagency statistical information system in 2012
http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100007512000045

Contract 0173100007512000028
49.75 million roubles
Development of of the central segment of EMISS in 2012
http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100007512000028

Contract 0173100007511000066
54.2 million roubles
To perform works on the development of software and technological support of EMISS in 2011
http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100007511000066

Contract 0173100007511000040
20 million roubles (exact amount is 20 010 870 roubles)
To provide services on technical support, administration and exploitation of PTS EMISS
http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=0173100007511000040

Federal Public Information System

Uniform Checks Registry

The uniform registry contains information about scheduled and unscheduled inspections of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs;

Table 9.2.4. Brief information on Uniform Checks Registry

Responsible organization	Russian Prosecutor General's Office - customer and operator Russian Ministry of Economic Development - methodological support
Development organization	Closed Joint Stock Company "Open Technologies 98"(TIN: 7729376075, RRC: 772501001)[47]
Link	https://proverki.gov.ru
Link for the open data section	https://proverki.gov.ru/opendata/
Sum of expenses	100.5 million roubles
Information on government contract(s)	Contract 1771014610215000115 100.5 million roubles Activities on establishing the unified checks registry based on the modernized program complex AC SPPiVP on the basis of the request of the Russian President No. Pr-3086, item 6 on the establishment of a unified checks registry of scheduled and unscheduled inspections of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs performed by the state and municipal control (supervision) bodies, publication of information on their results and taken measures http://zakupki.gov.ru/epz/contract/contractCard/common-info.html?reestrNumber=1771014610215000115

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[47] Profile of CJSC "Open Technologies 98" at GosZatrati portal http://clearspending.ru/supplier/inn=7729376075&kpp=772501001

Other portals

This section contains the state information systems and portals, which also disclose information in open data formats, but to a lesser extent, and therefore were not included in the main review.

Table 9.2.5. Examples of portals, disclosing information in lesser extent

Description	Link	Customer:
Federal portal of regulatory documents	http://regulation.gov.ru/	Russian Ministry of Economic Development
The official website of the Russian Federation to publish tender information	http://torgi.gov.ru	Russian Ministry of Economic Development

Also this version of the report did not include a description of such public projects as the Portal of legal statistics of the Prosecutor General's of the Office Russian Federation, the official website for posting information about the state (municipal) institutions, the unified single portal of the Russian Federation Budgetary System and the Open data portal of the Moscow Government. They will be described in details in the full version of the report.

Non-governmental initiatives

GosZatraty

GosZatraty is a non-government project to raise public awareness about public expenditure. Automatic monitoring system allows researching, understanding, finding violations, re-using public expenditure data, in particular, on grants, state and municipal contracts.

Table 9.3.1. Brief information on clearspending.ru

Project orderer/ sponsor	Civil Initiatives Committee
Development organization	NGO "Infoculture" (successor of NP "Information Culture")
Link	http://clearspending.ru
Link for the open data section	http://clearspending.ru/opendata/

Open Police

The website of this project provides the data on law enforcement activity in the Russian Federation. The portal "Open police" is an online project to monitor police activities, to organize collecting citizens' ideas and to identify the most critical issues in police activities.

Table 9.3.2. Brief information on openpolice.ru

Project orderer/ sponsor	Civil Initiatives Committee
Development organization	NGO "Infoculture" (successor of NP "Information Culture")
Link	http://openpolice.ru
Link for the open data section	http://data.openpolice.ru

CyberLeninka

The project is a scientific electronic library, created on the base of 'open science' concept. Its main objectives are: popularization of science and research activities, public control of scientific publications' quality, and development of interdisciplinary research, modern institute of scientific review and increase of Russian science citation.

Table 9.3.3. Brief information on cyberleninka.ru

Project orderer/ sponsor	Association "Open Science"
Development organization	Association "Open Science"
Link	http://cyberleninka.ru/
Link for the open data section	http://cyberleninka.ru/about

Open Corpora

The website comprises a large database of texts in Russian and other information added to them. It helps to edit, correct, analyze texts, to check that they meet standards and allows creating derivative products and technologies.

Table 9.3.4. Brief information on russianword.net

Project orderer/ sponsor	Group of activists - http://opencorpora.org/?page=team
Development organization	Group of activists - http://opencorpora.org/?page=team
Link	http://opencorpora.org/
Link for open data section	http://opencorpora.org/?page=downloads

Yet Another RussNet

The aim of the project is to create a large open electronic thesaurus of the Russian language. The main idea of the project is to experiment in combining traditional principles of creation of wordnets and wiki approach to filling and editing of linguistic resources[48].

Table 9.3.5. Summary on Yet Another RussNet

Title	YARN (Yet Another RussNet)
Project orderer/ sponsor	Mikhail Prokhorov Foundation (Philantropic Foundation for Cultural Initiatives)
Project creator	Mikhail Mukhin
Link	http://russianword.net/
Link for open data section	http://russianword.net/data

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[48] Description of the project at its official websitehttp://opencorpora.org/?page=about

NGO Transparency (ProNGO)

The aim of the project is to provide non-profit organizations data on their activities, their funding sources, and data structuring on the official website. Its main task is to develop a method of information transparency, to develop automated and semi-automated collection and analysis of public information on human rights organizations[49].

9.3.6. Brief information on prongo.ru

Project orderer/ sponsor	Civil Movement "Civil Dignity" / "Transparency International Russia"
Development organization	"Transparency International Russia"/ NGO "Infoculture"
Link	http://prongo.ru
Link for open data section	http://data.prongo.ru

The Open Data Hub

The Open Data Hub is a catalogue and open data storage for all Russian-speaking users. Hub has been created and supported by NGO "Informational Culture"[50].

Table 9.3.4. Brief information on hubofdata.ru

Project orderer/ sponsor	NGO "Infoculture" (successor of NP "Information Culture")
Development organization	NGO "Infoculture" (successor of NP "Information Culture")
Link	http://hubofdata.ru
Link for open data section	http://hubofdata.ru

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[49] Description of the project at its official websitehttp://opencorpora.org/?page=about

[50] Main page of the projecthttp://hubofdata.ru

GIS-Lab

The project is focused on the collection of data on geographical information systems and Earth remote sensing. These data are freely available and are the basis for training materials.

Table 9.3.8. Brief information on gis-lab.info

Project orderer/ sponsor	Informal community GIS-Lab
Development organization	Informal community GIS-Lab
Link	http://gis-lab.info
Link for open data section	http://gis-lab.info/qa/data.html

Metro for all

The project focuses on collecting data on the elements of infrastructure and geography of subway, drafting analytical materials and their visualization, creating information applications and services for easy orientation in the subway, as well as on research of the international experience in this field.

Table 9.3.9. Brief information on metro4all.org

Project orderer/ sponsor	NextGIS Open geotechnologies
Development organization	NextGIS Open geotechnologies
Link	http://metro4all.org/ru/
Link for open data section	https://github.com/nextgis/metro4all/tree/master/data

Status of data openness at the informational systems' portals of Ministry of Economic Development of Russia

This list of the portals was created based on the information resources list on the official website of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development[51].

Table 9.4.1. Status of data openness at the portals of Ministry of Economic Development of Russia

No.	Name of portal	Link	Status	Note
1	Partnership for modernization Russia - EU	http://formodernization.economy.gov.ru	open data are not published	Portal "Partnership for modernization Russia - EU" was created in 2013 and is being updated until now. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia
2	Federal targeted programs of Russia	http://fcp.economy.gov.ru	open data are not published	Portal "Federal targeted programs of Russia" was created in 2006 and contains information about all federal target programs since 2006 until 2015 and programs' forecast until 2018. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia
3	Federal Targeted Investment Program of Russia	http://faip.economy.gov.ru	open data are not published	Portal "Federal Targeted Investment Program of Russia" was created in 2006 and contains information about all federal investment programs since 2006 until 2015 and programs' forecast until 2018. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia

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[51] Official website of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development http://economy.gov.ru

No.	Name of portal	Link	Status	Note
4	Federal Targeted Program "World Ocean"	http://ocean.economy.gov.ru/	open data are not published	Portal of the FTP "World ocean" exists since 2008 and contains the material of this federal targeted program. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia
5	The official website of the Russian Federation in Internet for posting information on placing of orders/ contracts	http://pgz.economy.gov.ru/	open data are not published	Portal pgz.economy.gov.ru was created in 2007 for placing information on state and municipal procurement. In 2011 its functions were handed over to the portal zakupki.gov.ru. Nevertheless, data on contracts from the portal pgz.economy.gov.ru are not published neither at this portal, nor at the portal zakupki.gov.ru, nor at the main portal of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia
6	Portal of the unified automated information support system for socially oriented non-profit organizations	http://nko.economy.gov.ru	open data are not published	Portal nko.economy.gov.ru was created not later than in 2013 and contains lots of databases on socially-oriented NPO and their support There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia

No.	Name of portal	Link	Status	Note
7	Federal Public Information System of Territorial Planning	http://fgis.economy.gov.ru/fgis/	open data are not published	Portal FGIS has been functioning since 2012 and, in particular, is responsible for publicity of decision making and implementation in the field of territorial planning by the Russian Federation central and regional government agencies, local authorities. Access to the portal is restricted by the obligatory requirement to use Microsoft Silverlight technology. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia
8	Federal portal for small and medium enterprises	http://smb.economy.gov.ru	open data are published in limited scope	The federal portal for small and medium enterprises exists since 2009 and provides information on the supportive measures for small and medium business. Only 3 sets of open data were published the portal for in December 2015: • Report on the basic performance indicators • Register of regional support programs • List of multifunctional centers for providing public services It does not correspond to the actual amount of data in this portal.

No.	Name of portal	Link	Status	Note
9	Discussion platform of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development	http://ideas.economy.gov.ru	open data are not published	The platform was created in 2011 in order to discuss the draft federal law of 18 October, 2011 "On the federal contract system in procurement of goods, works and services." Today the platform is inactive and there are no new discussions there. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia
10	FTIN (Federal Targeted Investment Program) Sub-system	http://rih.economy.gov.ru	open data are not published	Closed subsystem Federal Targeted Investment Program There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia
11	The automated information system of program and project management of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development	http://aisup.economy.gov.ru	open data are published in limited scope	In the special section http://aisup.economy.gov.ru/opendata/ only contractual data are published, no data on contractors' reports are available.
12	Record of applications of technical assistance recipients	https://comissia.economy.gov.ru	open data are not published	The portal exists since 2013. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia
13	Public Council under the Russian Ministry of Economic Development	http://os.economy.gov.ru/	open data are not published	The website of the Public Council under the Russian Ministry of Economic Development. Requires login. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia

No.	Name of portal	Link	Status	Note
14	Information portal of the Federal Targeted Investment Program (IP FTIP)	http://infrfaip.economy.gov.ru	open data are not published	The portal is dedicated to IP FTIP There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia
15	Subsystem on government programs management	http://ppm.economy.gov.ru	open data are not published	The portal is dedicated to government programs management. Requires login. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia
16	Portal on public administration improvement	http://ar.gov.ru/	open data are not published	The portal exists from 2010 and, in particular, contains methodological information for open data publishing. However, the data of the portal are not published as open data, neither on the website of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development, nor on the portal. In particular the following materials are not published: • Monitoring of industrial action plans' execution by agencies; • Optimized industrial regulation plans ; • Activities • Monitoring the quality of provided public services • Results of sociological research, and much more.

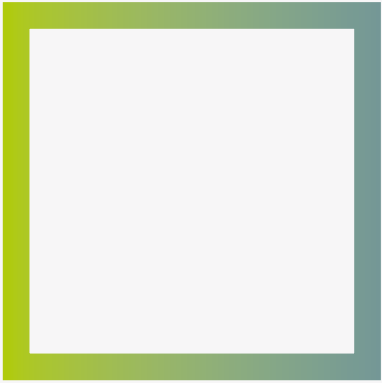| No.	Name of portal	Link	Status	Note
17	Portal on foreign economic information	http://www.ved.gov.ru/	open data are not published	The portal on foreign economic information exists since 2004 and includes significant amounts of information on foreign trade. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia.
18	Portal on support standard solutions	http://www.pgu-support.ru/	open data are not published	The portal exists since 2013 and is used for distribution of standard software solutions. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia.
19	Information portal on the Regulatory Impact Assessment	http://orv.gov.ru/	open data are not published	The portal exists since 2014 and is used for distribution of impact assessment There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia.
20	Portal on government programs of the Russian Federation	http://programs.gov.ru	open data are published in full scope	The portal exists since 2014 and is used for publishing information about all government (federal) programs in the Russian Federation Open data are published in full scope in the section http://programs.gov.ru/opendata/

No.	Name of portal	Link	Status	Note
21	The official website for publishing information on drafting regulations by the federal bodies of executive power and results of their public discussion	http://regulation.gov.ru/	open data are published in limited scope	The portal exists since 2014 and is used for publishing information on drafting regulations by the federal bodies of executive power and results of their public discussion Open data are published in limited scope in the section http://programs.gov.ru/opendata/ There are no data on: • history of a regulatory document's draft; • notification card about start of drafting including contacts and supporting documents; As well as other information on draft regulations
22	Uniform Federal Register of information on facts of activity of legal entities	http://fedresurs.ru	open data are not published	Including information in the Unified Federal Register of information on facts of activity of legal entities on the basis of Article 7.1 of the Federal Law of 8 August 2001 No. 129-FZ "On State Registration of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs" since 1 January 2013 (item 2 of Article 6 of the Federal Law of 18 July 2011 No. 228-FZ). There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia.

No.	Name of portal	Link	Status	Note
23	Unified information and analytical portal on state support for innovative business development	http://innovation.gov.ru	open data are not published	Unified information and analytical portal on state support for innovative business development is the portal developed in the framework of the Russian innovation development strategy for the period up to 2020 to ensure coverage of the strategy implementation in all areas of innovation, as well as to create a unified communication platform for interaction on innovative development. The portal exists since 2014. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia.
24	The official website of the Russian Federation to publish tender information	http://torgi.gov.ru	open data are published in full scope	The portal exists since 2014 and is used for publishing tender information. Open data are published in full scope in the section http://torgi.gov.ru/opendata/
25	Unified Federal Register of Bankruptcy Information	http://bankrot.fedresurs.ru/	open data are not published	Including information to be published in accordance with the Federal Law of 26 October, 2002 No. 127-FZ "On Insolvency (Bankruptcy)" in the Unified Federal Register of Bankruptcy Information, has been carried out since 1 April, 2011 (point 2, Article 4 of the Federal Law of 28 December, 2010 No. 429-FZ) There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia.

No.	Name of portal	Link	Status	Note
26	Information system for monitoring the regulatory bodies' activities	http://91.206.121.243/monitoring/	open data are not published	Despite there is a special section "Open data" and indication to the data set passporthttp://91.206.121.243/monitoring/opendata/data.zul the check revealed that the passport is not filled in and data are missing.
27	Licensing Monitoring Information System	http://91.206.120.105/licensing/	open data are not published	Despite there is a special section "Open data" and indication to the data set passporthttp://91.206.120.105/licensing/opendata/data.zul the check revealed that the passport is not filled in and data are missing.
28	Information-analytical system of monitoring public services quality	https://vashkontrol.ru	open data are published in full scope	The portal exists since 2013 and is used for publishing information public services quality. Open data are published in full scope in the sectionhttps://vashkontrol.ru/opendata
29	Unified Development Environment	http://monitoring.gov.ru	open data are published in limited scope	There is an "open data" section on the portal http://monitoring.gov.ru/web/guest/opendata where some data are partially disclosed, but due to the lack of open documentation for the portal itself, and no access to its information through Web interface, it is not possible to assess objectively the volume of disclosed information.

No.	Name of portal	Link	Status	Note
30	Portal on methodological support of SAS Management	http://gasu2.ru/	open data are not published	The portal on methodological support for project development of the SAS "Management" was developed in accordance with the request of the Central Office of the Russian Government No. AB-P10-965 of 20 February 2012. The purpose of the ПМП is to ensure methodological support to the SAS "Management" and its functioning in accordance with the requirements laid down in regulatory acts that determine the development of the SAS "Management". There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia.
31	Monitoring of the government websites	https://gosmonitor.ru/	open data are published in limited scope	There is no open data section at the portal https://gosmonitor.ru/opendata, where two data sets are published, both of them were updated for the last time in the middle of 2014. Thus it means more than 1.5 year ago, despite lots of updates at the portal.
32	National information system to design flow charts of interagency cooperation	http://tkmv.gov.ru/	open data are not published	TKMV.Gov.ru is a hardware and software service that provides automated operation on designing flow charts of interagency cooperation (hereinafter - FCIC) via WEB-interface, supporting "cloud" architecture with the ability to quickly and simply connect via the Internet. Project was developed in accordance with the Methodical recommendations of interagency cooperation in provision of public services, recommended by the Russian Ministry of Economic Development of the Federation. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia.

No.	Name of portal	Link	Status	Note
33	Unified Reporting Register	http://edreestr.ru/	open data are not published	The project on reducing burden on businesses, connected with the provision of reporting, started in 2014. The main objective of the project is to reduce significantly business entities' labour costs, which now business incurs related to the reporting to public authorities. There is no open data section at the portal, also the data from the portal are not presented at the main website of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia.

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